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CHINESE AND SUMERIAN

C. J. BALL

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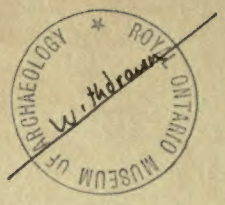

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CHINESE AND SUMERIAN

BY

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PREFACE

A LENGTHY preface would hardly go well with a slender book. And it is a pertinent question to ask why an author, of whatever sort, should labour to say over again in brief all that he has already said at length. The slenderness of the present volume is happily not due to an early consumption of the available material. The introductory chapter, with its analyses of various Sumerian characters, mostly determined years ago, although here published for the first time, might have been considerably prolonged; especially if Professor Barton's valuable work on the *Origin and Development of Babylonian Writing* had come to hand before this book was sent to press (September 1912). The fifty pages or so of philological discussion which precede the detailed comparison of vocabularies, might easily have been extended to a hundred or more, had the writer chosen to publish everything lying at his disposal in the miscellaneous accumulations of years. As it is, some may think that he has given more than sufficient evidence of the imperfection of his own equipment for dealing with the difficult problems of speech and writing which the book makes some attempt to solve; and he will not be altogether dissatisfied with results, if an examination of his work should induce a few younger minds, starting with the advantages of a better education and higher natural endowments, to follow in a path in which it is perhaps not entirely presumptuous on his part to hope to be regarded hereafter as a humble pioneer.

The writer's thanks are due to the Staff of the Clarendon Press for the care and intelligence exhibited in the production of a work involving many material difficulties. He is especially sensible of obligation to the draughtsman whose calligraphy is well displayed in the Plates of Characters.

C. J. BALL.

BLETCHINGTON RECTORY,
OXFORD.

TO

PAUL CARUS

AND

HERMANN VICTOR HILPRECHT

INDEX OF REFERENCES AND ABBREVIATIONS

AC.=Perrot and Chipiez, *A History of Art in Chaldea and Assyria.* London. 1884.

AL^{5}.=*Assyrische Lesestücke*, von Friedrich Delitzsch, ed. 5. Leipzig. 1912.

Ar.=Arabic; Aram.=Aramaic; As. or Assyr.=Assyrian.

B. (in the Sign-list)=Barton, G. A., *The Origin and Development of Babylonian Writing.* Leipzig. 1913.

BPS.=*Babylonische Busspsalmen*, von Dr. Heinrich Zimmern. Leipzig. 1885.

Br.=Brünnow, R. E., *A Classified List of all Simple and Compound Cuneiform Ideographs.* Leyden. 1889. (The numerals in the Sumerian column of the Comparative Lexicon mainly refer to this indispensable work.)

C. (in the Sign-list)=Couling, Samuel (a MS. list of old Chinese characters from inscribed fragments of bone).

Chalmers=*The Structure of Chinese Characters*, by John Chalmers, M.A., LL.D. Aberdeen. London. 1882.

Char.=character; charr.=characters.

Cogn.=cognate; cogn. c.=cognate with.

C. T.=*Cuneiform Texts from Babylonian Tablets, &c., in the British Museum.*

D.=Dangin, François Thureau, *Recherches sur l'origine de l'écriture cunéiforme.* Paris. 1898. (A work of priceless value for comparative purposes.)

Déc.=*Découvertes en Chaldée*, par Ernest de Sarzec. Paris. 1891. ('A thing of beauty is a joy for ever.')

Dél. en Perse.=De Morgan, *Délégation en Perse*, vol. ii. (*Ob. de Man.*=*Obélisque de Maništuirba roi de Kish* there published.)

Del.=Deluge-Tablet (*NE.* xi).

Det.=Determinative; a character indicative of class or genus.

Dial.=dialectic.

Douglas=Rev. Carstairs Douglas, M.A., LL.D., *A Dictionary of the Amoy Vernacular.* London. 1873.

Ed., Edkins=*An Introduction to the Study of the Chinese Characters*, by Joseph Edkins, D.D. London. 1876. (Of great value for the study of the Phonetics.)

ES.=EM^{e}-SAL; the softer dialect of Sumerian.

Eth.=Ethiopic or Geëz; a Semitic dialect.

G. or Giles=Giles, H. A., *A Chinese-English Dictionary.* London. 1892. (The numerals in the Chinese column of the Comparative Lexicon refer to the corresponding entries in this work.)

Hommel=*Sumerische Lesestücke*, von Dr. Fritz Hommel. München. 1894. *Der hieroglyphische Ursprung der Keilschriftzeichen.* (Autographed Paper, read at the Paris Oriental Congress, 1898.)

HWB. (sometimes *D.W.*)=*Assyrisches Handwörterbuch*, von Friedrich Delitzsch. Leipzig. 1896.

JAOS.=*Journal of the American Oriental Society.*

Lex. or *Comp. Lex.*=the 'Comparative Lexicon of Sumerian and Chinese', pp. 35–151 of the present work.

M.=Meissner, Bruno, *Seltene assyrische Ideogramme*. Leipzig. 1910.
Mayers=*The Chinese Reader's Manual*, by W. F. Mayers. Shanghai. 1874.
Met.=metaphor; metaphorical; metaphorically.
Mg.=Mongol; Mongolian.
Morrison=*A Dictionary of the Chinese Language in Three Parts*, by Robert Morrison, D.D. Macao. 1815–1822.
MA. or *Muss-Arnolt.*=*A Concise Dictionary of the Assyrian Language*, by W. Muss-Arnolt. 1905.
NE.=The Babylonian Epic of Gilgamesh-Nimrod. *See* Paul Haupt's *Babylonische Nimrodepos* and P. Jensen's text and version in his *Mythen und Epen*. Berlin. 1901.
OS. or *O.S.*=Old sound (Chinese).
P.=Phonetic (Chinese). *See* the lists of Callery and Edkins.
Phon.=Phonetic; Phonetically.
Pict., pictogr.=pictogram.
Postpos.=postposition. (Postpositions occur in both Sumerian and Chinese.)
Pr. or Pref.=Prefix; Suff.=Suffix.
Prince=*Materials for a Sumerian Lexicon*, by J. D. Prince. Leipzig. 1905–1907.
PSBA.=*Proceedings of the Society of Biblical Archaeology.*
Qs.=*quasi*, as if.
R. (in Sumerian column)=G. A. Reisner, *Sumerische Hymnen*, &c.
R. or Rad. (in Chinese column)=Radical or Determinative Character.
1 R, 2 R, 4 R, 5 R=*Cuneiform Inscriptions of Western Asia.* (Sir Henry Rawlinson; Edwin Norris; T. G. Pinches.)
RTC.=*Recueil de Tablettes Chaldéennes.* Thureau Dangin.
S^a, S^b, S^c=Assyrian Syllabaries so designated.
Sem.=Semitic.
Syn., *Synn.*=Synonym, Synonyms.
Sum. or *Sn.*=Sumerian
T.A.=The Tell el-Amarna Tablets.
Tg. or *Targ.*=Targum.
Trilit.=Triliteralized.
TSBA.=*Transactions of the Society of Biblical Archaeology.*
WW.=*A Syllabic Dictionary of the Chinese Language*; by S. Wells-Williams, LL.D. Shanghai. 1874.
ZA.=*Zeitschrift für Assyriologie.*

*** In specifying the sounds of the Chinese characters in the various dialects, as given by E. H. Parker, Douglas, Wells-Williams, &c., *Am.*=Amoy, C.=Cantonese, F.=Foochow, H.=Hakka, Sh.=Shanghai, and so on; while J., K., and A., indicate the sounds attached to the characters in Japan, Korea, and Annam, respectively.

An asterisk * prefixed to a word in the Chinese column of the Lexicon denotes that the Chinese character shows traces of possible connexion with the linear form of that of the corresponding Sumerian word.

INTRODUCTION

THE NATURE OF SUMERIAN WRITING AS ILLUSTRATED BY THE ANALYSIS OF CERTAIN CHARACTERS

It has long been recognized by those most competent to judge, that Sumerian writing (that is, the primitive script of Babylonia, from which in the course of time were developed all the varieties of cuneiform) was originally of a pictorial or hieroglyphic nature. It is true that the primary pictograms or picture-characters of the system had already disappeared at the remote period of the fourth millennium B. C., to which the earliest extant monuments of the Sumerian language apparently belong; but many of the more or less conventional linear forms which had by that time already usurped the place of the original hieroglyphs, are still quite obviously rude outlines of physical objects, presenting the remains of picture-characters as altered and simplified during centuries of use, in accordance with the convenience or caprice of the scribes and the practical exigencies of the instruments and materials of writing. As in Chinese one type of *ku wên*, or old characters, displays every indication of the brush and pigment, while another gives equally clear evidence of the use of the graver or burin on hard substances such as stone, bronze, or bone; so in Sumerian the stiff angular outlines of the oldest forms of the written character suggest the practical difficulties of the engraver in hard stone when attempting to portray the rounder and more flexible outlines of nature.

The fact that the objects represented by many of the characters of linear Sumerian have not yet been identified, should not be allowed to make us sceptical of the pictorial origin of this most ancient system of writing. The evidence of those characters which can certainly be explained as copies of things visible is not invalidated by our present ignorance of the precise intention of the obscure remainder. It is enough for us that the symbols for the common objects of the natural world, such as sun, moon and stars, mountains, water, trees, reeds, man and his bodily organs and members, birds, fishes and other animals (in whole or in part), as well as artificial products of human activity such as houses, nets, knives, bows, vessels and implements of various kinds, are all characters which still exhibit more or less unmistakable vestiges of their pictorial or pictographic origin.

These primary signs were soon made to include other things, by natural transference to things in any way similar, and by the association of ideas. Take the

character for *house*, Dangin 423. It looks like the symbol for *netting*, *network*, *net*, D. 422, with an added line at the bottom of the figure. SA, SAD, is *net* (also *house* according to Br. 3072) and E(N), E, is *house*. Now, what possible resemblance of form or relation of ideas is traceable between a net and a house? The Net-symbol, in what may be called its proper sense, is easily intelligible as a rough picture of the object it represents—a thing of cross-threads or strands knotted or twined together. But the bare linear figure might equally well stand for any other fabric consisting of materials crossing each other or plaited or interwoven together, *e.g.* a wickerwork screen or a wall of open reed matting, such as is still used in constructing the temporary dwellings of Bedawis; and the pictogram of such a reed wall might become the chosen symbol of a house with walls of this kind (*cf. NE.* xi. 20 ff. quoted below). Hence also the same character, D. 423, could be used for LIL, the wind; since it might for that purpose be taken to represent a piece of matting used as a sail. This possibility is confirmed by the fact that the wind (*t'w* = TU!) is symbolized by the outline of a full sail, in the old Egyptian hieroglyphic script. And my view of the primary significance of the house ideogram, expressed in notes made years ago, seems to find support in the following statements of Prof. Élie Réclus, which I came upon for the first time quite recently: 'One sees in the Egyptian temples that their columns were imitations of Nile reeds tied in a bundle, *that their walls were an imitation of plaited mats.*' 'It is a theory amongst architects . . . *that the first buildings of men*, inhabitants of caves, holes, or trees, were not dwellings for themselves, but simple hearth-places *protected by reed walls* and some thatching against wind and rain. They believe that on this model of a prytaneum or abode of the fire-god, the abode of his priest, and then of the kings and chiefs of noble families, were successively erected.' *Vid. Encycl. Brit.*[9] viii. 617.

It would appear, then, that this primitive pictogram for *house* (and *wind*), which, so far as I know, has not hitherto been explained, really figures a reed wall, when it denotes a house, and a reed or mat sail (Ch. 艗 li), when it denotes the wind.[1]

LIL is also 'the earth or land', as the realm of the god Bêl, EN-LIL, 'the Lord of Earth'. The earth is thus regarded as a great house or dwelling-place (*vid. Creation-Tab.* V, *ad fin.*). Both word and character may survive in the Chinese 里 li, 'a place of residence' (kien-shou, ku yé), which has been altered to suggest *field* +

[1] Cf. the well-known passage of the Nimrod Epic:

Amâtsunû ušannā	*ana kikkišû*	'Their talk he told to the reed-hut:
Kikkiš kikkiš	*igar igar*	"Reed-hut! reed-hut! wall! wall!
Kikkišû šimēma	*igaru ḫissas*	Reed-hut hearken, and wall perpend!"'

(*NE.* xi. 20 ff.)

Prof. Giles quotes a Chinese saying: Mei-yiu puh-t'ou-fêng-tih li-pa, 'There is no wattle-fence which will not let the wind through' = Walls have ears (G. 6908).

earth. (*See* especially the second of the three forms of this character, cited from an old collection, *ap. Luh-shu T'ung, s.v. cit.*)

The linear form of the Sumerian character BAR, 'spread out', 'extended', of a net and other things (Br. 5528 ff.; 3126 f.), is evidently a modification of the pictogram for net (*see* D. 426; *cf.* D. 422); and the character KUSH, U, 'grass', 'herbage', 'vegetation', has at least been modified in the same direction, so as to suggest a *network* of growth, matted and tangled together (*see Sign-list*, No. 84). But the linear form of UG (GUG), 'the land or country', 'the people', which in the oldest known form looks almost exactly like *spread out* + *great* (BAR+NUN)—an ideogram appropriate enough to the meaning, since the land lies spread out in great stretches all around us,—may rather perhaps have sprung from the House-character discussed above. In that case, the idea of country or nation would be expressed by *great house* (E+NUN)—an equally suitable combination, since the nation is regarded as one great family dwelling together (*see* D. 421 = 423 + 43 > 426 + 43). The other linear symbol, which so closely resembles this last that it was merged in the same cuneiform character, , read KA-NAM, KA-LAM, 'the land', 'country', may perhaps be resolved into *great* (or *many ?*) *canal(s)* (*see* Amiaud and Méchineau, 119; 120; *cf.* 129; D. 420 = 109 + 43); a highly significant combination, inasmuch as Babylonia was a network of canals for irrigation, the vestiges of which are still visible all over the country.

We have no reason to suppose that the primitive Sumerian system of writing was the invention of a single mind or of a single generation. It probably grew up gradually from small beginnings, being extended and enlarged from time to time by the addition of new or modified characters and combinations, the work of the scribes or literati, whose art and mystery it constituted. Some of the symbols with which we have been dealing agree very well with the theory of a Babylonian origin. Shumer (Shinar) or southern Babylonia is a land of rivers and marshes, where reeds and rushes flourish abundantly. Hence the walls and sails of reed matting, and the corresponding ideogram for *house* and *wind*. And, as we have seen, the conception of the country as a place of many canals was well suited to the local conditions. Other ideograms for house and country, however, would seem to suggest a different locality as their place of origin. Thus we have , linear , U (G̊U; from GUR?), 'a house'; strictly, a hole or pit in the ground, as the old linear character itself suggests, as does also the use of it for BUR (=GUR), 'pit', 'cave' (and even 'earth', 'ground'). Hence it would appear that subterranean dwellings, and caves, natural, or scooped out by human agency in the softer rocks and cliffs, may have served as 'houses' to the inventors of the Sumerian script. At all events, this Hole-symbol for *house* enables us to understand the character , which does duty for the two distinct ideas of *mountain* and *country*. In the earliest writing it is a threefold repetition of the Pit- (or Cave-)symbol, thus: (D. 479). In the sense of country,

three houses (strictly, holes or caves) might naturally stand for the multitude of dwellings which make up the whole community (*vid. Lex. s. v.* ESH, 'many', 'three', *sign of plur.*); and the use of the same remarkable symbol for the apparently altogether unconnected idea of *mountains* may possibly indicate that, in the original home of the inventors of Sumerian writing, the hills and cliffs were, as in modern China, full of holes and caves in which the people lived. At the risk of some repetition, I may allow myself to quote here something to the same effect which I wrote a good many years ago: 'As caves are among the earliest dwellings, and are usually found in hilly regions, three caves might well symbolize a dwelling-place or inhabited country, and at the same time, by association of ideas, a hill, mountain, or mountainous region. Cave-dwellings are still quite common in parts of China, *e.g.* in Shan-tung; and holes or pits in the ground, such as Xenophon met with in his march through Asia Minor, are used for the same purpose. The character suggests that the Sumerian writing was not originally invented in Babylonia, which is not a hilly country, but in some mountainous region of the further East.' (Gen. xi. 2 may possibly preserve a trace of a tradition of primaeval immigration into Shumer-Shinar 'from the East'.)[1]

In D. 287 we have another linear form of , which looks more like an outline of mountain peaks, although in use it coincides entirely with D. 479, the symbol we have been discussing. It is figured in our *Sign-list* as No. 102 and, as will be seen, agrees very well with the Chinese parallels or derivatives there given. It is possible, as Dangin has suggested, that it was derived from the Three-hole symbol through the influence of writing on clay, which from the first tended to give a wedgelike form to the characters and their components. (*See* D. 287; 479; 486.) In Chinese writing, vestiges of the primitive three holes or caves may perhaps be recognized in the two (modified) holes of the *ku wên* form of 穴 hüt, gut (=gur), 'a cave', 'a hole in the earth or side of a hill—used as a dwelling', R. 116, the third or lower hole being omitted; and in the three circles of the *ku wên* of 阜 fou, vu, pu, bu (*Amoy* hu=ku, gu), bu-t, gu-t, hill (*see Shi*, II. i. VI. 3), R. 170.

It seems possible, when we consider the truly primitive nature of the reed-wall ideogram for house discussed above, that another House-character, viz. , D. 345, may primarily have figured a *pit-dwelling*, with its narrow shaft above leading to the wider living-room below. (*See Sign-list*, No. 98 b; also No. 99=D. 346.) It is used for AB, 'the Sea' (*Tâmtu*); *cf.* also ZU-AB, later AB-ZU, 'the Deep'. The archaic form of D. 345, given by Barton, *JAOS.* xxiii. 19, without the cross-line, and

[1] One may perhaps hazard a conjecture that at some remote period, considerably prior to 4000 B.C., the ancestors of the Chinese and Sumerians dwelt together, as kindred tribes of a single stock, somewhere in the highlands of Central Asia; from which cradle of the race migratory hordes afterwards branched off in opposite directions, eastwards and westwards; making their way at last to the countries where, in historical times, we find them established. It is a question for the ethnologist to determine.

with the lower sides rounded, seems to confirm this view of its significance as an underground abode. *Cf.* also Perrot and Chipiez, *Art in Chaldaea*, i. 184: 'The houses of the Armenian peasantry are sunk into the ground,' &c. The cross-line of Dangin's figure can hardly represent a division into upper and lower stories, since Babylonian and Assyrian houses were usually one-storied edifices (Perrot and Chipiez, *AC.* i. 188 f.). The same remark applies to the similar character, D. 403; where, however, it is conceivable that the cross-line indicates division into an outer and inner court or chamber.

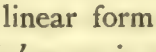
Since mountain ranges constitute the eastern boundary of Babylonia, 'the East' was naturally there designated by the Mountain-symbol and word (KUR, *šadû*). And since the horse was not indigenous in the country, it has been usual to interpret the group , which denotes the horse (Br. 4994: *sîsû*) as meaning 'Ass of the East'. But although the horse may well have been originally imported into Babylonia from the East, and although the ass was probably in use there long before, there is no apparent reason why the name of the horse should not have been introduced along with the animal itself; and the analogy of the similar group , read simply GAM-MAL, 'camel', seems to favour the idea that KUR (GUR) was a (the ?) Sumerian term for 'horse' (*cf. HWB.* p. 308 *s. v. ṣiptu*). The Ass-symbol, in fact, appears to have included the horse (Br. 4986), and, in that case, may have been read KUR as well as AN-SHU (*see Lex. s. v.* KUR, horse). What, however, is particularly interesting for our purpose is the fact that the Ass- (and Horse-) symbol in question is used as a Determinative Prefix (Classifier or 'Radical') in the groups denoting the camel and the mule as well as the horse; a fact which finds a close parallel in the Chinese use of the Horse-Radical in the characters for the ass, the mule, and the camel.

Another no less striking instance of the same kind of agreement between the two scripts is the use of the Dog-symbol in certain characters denoting beasts of prey, such as the lion, the leopard or panther, and the wolf (Br. 11271; 11274; 11276; 11290; *cf.* 1983). In both, for instance, the lion is 'The Great Dog' or 'The Master Dog' (*see Lex. s. v.* UR, *a value of the Dog-symbol*). It hardly seems probable that these peculiar coincidences of usage arose independently in the two languages and systems of writing.

It may be added that the linear Sumerian character (D. 226) denotes not only the ass (and horse), but also the foot (*šêpu*) of man and beast and, accordingly, is represented in cuneiform by the two signs GIR, 'foot', and 'ass' ('horse'). Now this curious linear symbol, which somewhat resembles the linear forms of (p. 18 f.; *Sign-list*, No. 79; D. 304) set up on end and turned round, and which also presents some degree of likeness to the symbols which figure the two legs with various adjuncts (D. 310–315), may conceivably have originated in an attempt to

depict the human foot with projecting heel. The four cross-lines were, in that case, possibly added to suggest a 'four-foot' or quadruped. As in analogous instances, the simple form without these lines (D. 224) was used when a Phonetic was added to indicate the species, such as the E-LIM or the LU-LIM, the 'ram' or 'stag' (buck?): *see* D. 228; 229.

It will doubtless, however, have occurred to the reader that all the animals in whose names this character appears, are hoofed or hard-footed; so that the symbol, in this application, might indicate horses, asses, mules, camels, rams, or bucks, as 'hoofs' (*cf.* Exod. x. 26: 'There shall not a hoof be left behind'). It is, therefore, a natural question to ask how the same symbol could also denote the human foot, which is not hard and horny, but soft and fleshy. Upon the whole, it seems possible that the strange figure under consideration was originally a pictogram of the *shod human foot* which, like the hoofs of quadrupeds, presented a hard surface to the ground; or, more simply and probably, it was the rude outline of some kind of boot, held up sideways and heel upwards, and showing the thongs or cross-straps. (*See* Perrot–Chipiez, *AC.* ii, Plates X; XV.) Such a symbol might come to be used ideographically to signify also the hoofed or hard-footed animals, regarded as shod by nature. (*Cf.* Houghton, *TSBA.* vi. 470; and Hommel's explanation of the symbol as *Sandale mit Zehen.*) To conclude our consideration of this peculiar ideogram, we may observe that, in view of the remarkable parallelism above noted between its use as a Determinative of certain species of quadrupeds and the corresponding use of the Horse-Radical in Chinese writing, we seem to be justified in assuming that the Chinese character for horse (R. 187) was not originally a picture of the animal, as is commonly supposed, but finds its archetype in this very ancient Sumerian symbol, some likeness to which the *ku-wên* form still exhibits, in spite of attempts to assimilate it to the figure of a horse. (*See Sign-list*, No. 73; and *cf.* the analogous treatment of the Swine-characters, Nos. 71 and 72.)

A good example of the way in which the use of the primitive characters (which in themselves are merely pictures or, rather, roughly drawn outlines of physical objects) was extended to the metaphorical expression of mental phenomena, may be recognized in the linear form of  the ideogram for AG, to love (*see Lex.*), consisting of a *bushel* or grain-measure with *fire* inside it (D. 62; 60–82). The bushel (or grain-receiver) may here be a metaphor for the body or belly, or perhaps an altered form of a lost character portraying it (*cf.* p. xvi *note*). The conception of love as *an inward fire* is universal (Cant. viii. 6, 7). Or, possibly, the bushel covering the Fire-symbol may suggest *a hidden fire* (*cf.* Matt. v. 15); but the former is the more probable explanation. The linear character for GU(N), the neck or throat, apparently a bottle or vase (D. 352), presents an analogy. (The seeming 'bottle' may have originated in a rough sketch of the throat, the bulge being 'Adam's Apple'. *See Sign-list*, No. 104.)

Again, the ideas of *going straight*, *putting* (*causing to go*) *straight*, *being* or *making right* ('all right'), *directing*, *governing*, *consulting*, *judging*, *determining*, *deciding*, are expressed by the ideogram , the linear forms of which figure an eye, with the pupil prominent, as if looking hard or straight before it (*see Sign-list*, No. 50). The primary idea would be that of *looking at* or *into* things, *seeing to* or *about* them. The symbol might originally have stood for the Eye of the all-seeing Sun-god, the Judge of Heaven and Earth; though this assumption is not necessary to the understanding of the character.

Another symbol which admits of more than one interpretative construction is the ideogram for night ( ), discussed below (pp. 28 f.). The oldest form of the character (*see Sign-list*, No. 69) has seven instead of eight short vertical strokes under the shallow arc which seems to figure the arch of the firmament. How could such a combination as this suggest the idea of night or darkness? The scribe who first wrote the symbol thus may have meant that it became dark when the seven divine luminaries (the sun, the moon, and the five planets) were under cover or hidden; or the key to the original significance of the ideogram may rather be found in the possibility that the seven strokes mean the Seven Evil Spirits, whose work it was to quench the light of day and bring darkness over heaven and earth (*see C. T.* xvi. 19, lines 30 ff.). In either case, the character will be an instance of a Suggestive Compound (Class iii. p. 16), in which both elements (*firmament* + *seven*) contribute to the meaning.

The Woman-sign, , which was primarily an outline of the characteristic organ, had many applications in the Sumerian script, some of which are noted in the *Sign-list* (Nos. 56–58). It seems, for instance, to account for the early confusion (due to original identity?) of the symbols for ZU, 'to know', 'to learn' (which was also used for ZU, the Pronoun of the Second Person), and SU, 'skin', 'flesh', 'body', 'to stretch', 'extend', 'increase', 'add to' (the last also given as meanings of ZU: Br. 134; 137). The primary idea of ZU, in that case, will have been *to know carnally* (Gen. iv. 1; xix. 8; Judges xxi. 11 f.); *cf.* the well-known line *išari riḫâ iltamad*, *našâgam iltamad* (ZU = *lamâdu*, 'to learn', in each case). The symbol is what the Chinese call an Inverted Character (*Chuen chu*: Class v; *see* p. 20); and one to three cross-lines are added in the oldest forms, the significance of which I must leave undetermined for the present (*Sign-list*, No. 56; 56 a; 89). The use of the same character, or a modification of it, for the word SU, 'skin', 'flesh', &c., is intelligible enough when we consider the elastic and fleshy nature of the female organ. Hence the same symbol came to be used for the expression of the ideas of extension, increase, addition, and the like (strictly, *stretching*; which is characteristic of the skin, and associated with it in Chinese: *see* Chalmers, 174 and 75 a).[1] That

[1] The character 'mother', is also 'wide', 'broad', 'to broaden', 'multiply', &c. (*see* p. 26 f.).

ZU, the Pronoun of the Second Person (Suff.), should also be expressed in writing by the symbol for ZU, 'to know', may be a mere instance of Phonetic Borrowing (Class vi; p. 23). In the *Shi* the Woman-character 女 is often to be read žu, 'thou'; and the same symbol is phonetic in the ordinary way of writing the pronoun (汝 'thou', 'you' = *water* + *woman*. *Cf.* the Sumerian use of 𒀭, the Water-sign, for 'thou'; Br. 11329). It seems likely, however, that there may be a connexion of thought as well as of sound, since the ordinary Sumerian symbol for *a man* (𒀀) also signifies the Pronoun of the *First* Person (Br. 6400). *Cf.* also 𒀀𒀀 'wife', 'thou' (*Sign-list*, No. 58), and perhaps the word ZU-ZU, 'lady' (Br. 745). From this point of view, the Second is the inferior Person, the companion or associate of the First, as the woman of the man.

The word ME, 'battle', may be etymologically identical with ME, 'to do' (*see Lex. s. v.*), with which it is homophonous; *cf.* our English 'action' in the like use. In cuneiform, at all events, the two characters have been assimilated to each other 𒈨, *battle*, now consisting of 𒈨 *do*, with 𒀭 *soldier*, inserted. In the oldest form we have, however, that of Gudea (D. 7), while we still see the horizontal bow which stands for *soldier* (p. 20), the likeness to ME, 'to do' (*Sign-list*, No. 55), has almost disappeared; and the discovery of earlier forms of the character may hereafter confirm my conjecture that the character was originally an outline of a lance and oblong shield, such as we see the warriors of Eannatum bearing in the sculptured scene on the famous Vulture-stele (De Sarzec, *Déc.* Pl. 3. ii);[1] or perhaps the picture of a bow, with an arrow on the string, held upright between the hands.

In another fragment of the same monument we have what I cannot but regard as a striking confirmation of my analysis of the character 𒁹𒀭, the symbol for *bearing* and *carrying* (*Sign-list*, No. 75). I refer to the two men ascending the tumulus and, with one hand, poising baskets of earth on their heads (*Déc.* Pl. 3). A variant like that of Lugalzaggisi only corroborates my view; for it is clearly a rough outline of the vessel being carried on the head *with both hands*, as in the case of the Canephoric statuettes (*Déc.* Pl. 28). As in the corresponding Chinese characters (*Sign-list*, No. 75), only the essential parts of the pictograph are preserved. The character, like that for battle, may be reckoned as another instance of a Suggestive Compound (Class iii); though, considering its strictly pictorial origin, it might be referred to Class i (p. 15), except in metaphorical applications.

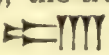
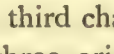
As the Sun-symbol 𒀭 appears, judging by its linear forms (*Sign-list*, No. 39), to figure the rising sun (p. 20), so the linear forms of the Light-symbol 𒈨 would seem to portray the fully risen or the meridian sun, darting his beams above and below. The sounds connected with the sign, viz. SIR, NUR (SIL, DUR), also agree essentially with ži, djit(su), nyït, năl, which are sounds of the Sun-symbol in Chinese (R. 72; *see* pp. 13; 21; and *Sign-list*, No. 107). The lines within the figure, which like those

[1] *See* Mr. Handcock's *Mesopotamian Archaeology*, Pl. XII, for a good photograph of this subject.

of the old Chinese forms, vary considerably, may be supposed to represent the visible markings or spots on the disk of the orb of day.

The ambiguity and perplexity arising from the vagueness of the attenuated and impoverished remnants of what once were outlines of visible objects, sufficiently clear and determinate for immediate perception of the thing intended, will continue to baffle the would-be interpreter, until more material of a still more primitive character, such as the inscription published by Scheil (De Morgan, *Délégation en Perse*, ii. 130), has been discovered and satisfactorily deciphered and explained. A system of writing which has come to represent the oval of a bird's body by a scalene triangle (*see Sign-list*, No. 32) and rounded figures by rhomboidal or square outlines (*ib.*, Nos. 39; 45), has undoubtedly arrived at a stage of formal simplicity where confusion and misunderstanding become inevitable. The character , meaning *food*, may be the simple Food-sign (which in its oldest shape appears as a bowl or basin with something in it), augmented by the addition of a cover (*see* D. 337; 277; *Sign-list*, No. 24). But what looks like a cover may have been intended, in the original figure, to suggest a bowl *piled high with eatables*, especially as the character denotes also a food-offering; while there is a third possibility that both the simple and the augmented characters were originally meant to depict bread-cakes of different shapes. Indeed, if we compare the linear forms of the Eye-symbol (D. 253; *Sign-list*, No. 50) and the Food-symbol (D. 277; *Sign-list*, No. 24), we shall see that the one almost resembles a mere inversion of the other; and we might, accordingly, suppose that the apparently composite Food-symbol originally contemplated food as something *looked at* wistfully and longed for, something eminently desirable (Gen. iii. 6); a solution which, however little we may be inclined to acquiesce in it, will not appear violently improbable to those who have any acquaintance with the speculative attempts of the Chinese literati to analyse and explain their own characters. But I pass on to another group of similar and seemingly related signs.

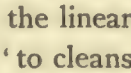
The word URU-DU, 'copper', , is represented by the linear figure (D. 362), which certainly suggests some kind of vessel or utensil. Hommel thought it was a crucible or melting-pot (*Schmelztiegel*); but smelting is hardly distinctive enough (*cf.* the bilingual Hymn to the Fire-god, 4 R. 14. 16 ff., which mentions the smelting or refining of copper, lead, silver, and gold, successively). It seems more probable and more accordant with analogy that the figure is that of some copper vessel or implement, familiar from everyday use at the time of the invention of the symbol; perhaps a 'bronze' bucket with a looped handle (*cf.* the illustrations, Perrot–Chipiez, *AC.* ii. 325), or a bowl with a ring, or even a dish with a ladle, or something similar (*cf.* the symbol for the pestle and mortar or hand-mill, D. 374 f.). Whatever the precise vessel intended, it is certain that great similarity is observable between the oldest known forms of the cuneiform signs , , and that of this

symbol for copper. The first of these is UM, 'pregnant woman' (=EM *id.*); 'a mother'; M. 2578; 2589. The word is identical with the Chinese yêm, nyim, yün, yüng, eing, ying, 'pregnant' (*vid. Comp. Lex.*). The character surely represents *a full vessel* (*see* D. 79); the 'vessel' being, of course, the bulging uterus, which contains the embryo.[1] It was at least assimilated at a very early period (before 3000 B.C.) to other characters which unquestionably represent vessels in common use. And if the neck or throat could be symbolized by a vessel (bottle?; *see Sign-list*, No. 104), the trunk or belly might with equal justice be so signified. The second symbol,  DUB, DIĠ, &c., was actually interchanged with the symbol for copper, and read URUDU (perhaps indicating an original sound URU-DUB = URU-DUG), and SHEN, apparently a kind of copper or bronze (*C. T.* xii. 14 *a*; *cf.* 7 *a*). It shares the reading MES, 'male', 'great', 'lordly', 'son' (*idlu*, *rubû*, *mâru*) with the third character  , which itself is the common cuneiform representative of two or three originally distinct linear forms (D. 363; 419; *cf.* 429). DUB means 'to pour out' water and other liquids, ritually or otherwise, and then 'to pour (earth) in a heap', to heap it up (*e.g.* in embanking a canal or forming the nucleus of a rampart; hence it is also to *surround* or *enclose* and to *mark off*, as with a wall or other boundary). The idea of *pouring out* is appropriately symbolized by a vessel containing something indicated by one or more cross-lines, which is the linear form of the character (*Sign-list*, No. 49). The same idea of *pouring out* would also explain the extension of use by which the character for DUB was made to include the word MES, 'male' (*cf.* Num. xxiv. 7: יזל מים מדליו), from which the transition of thought to 'great one', 'hero', &c., is easy and, in fact, usual; and also to MES, 'son' (*mâru*; M. 2605), as being the *outpouring*, *i.e.* issue or seed of the male (*cf.* A, 'son'). Inscribed tablets of clay were also called DUB; a word which was written with the same character, though the reason for this use of the sign is hardly self-evident. Perhaps it is merely an instance of Phonetic Borrowing (*see* p. 23, Class vi). It might be said, of course, that the old linear forms (*Sign-list*, No. 49) offer some resemblance to a square tablet with a stylus or writing-reed; but, as we have seen, that probably is not the original significance of the pictogram, but rather some vessel for pouring out liquids—a vessel with a narrow neck and a bulging or bulbous body.

The third character, , when read MES, 'male', appears to spring from an old symbol which is almost or altogether identical with that which we have been considering (; D. *Suppl.* 363), and therefore admitting of the same explanation. The readings SANGU, 'priest', and LAG, 'offering', go back to a different linear symbol (; D. 419), the pictorial significance of which is far from being evident

[1] It is conceivable, and perhaps probable, that the symbol was originally intended as a front view of the female trunk, with protruding abdomen: *cf.* p. xii, AG and GU(N). There is no doubt about the significance of the Egyptian hieroglyph , bk', 'pregnant'.

and beyond dispute. It might possibly figure a sort of priestly tiara or mitre (*cf.* the symbol D. 91, which it somewhat resembles); but the head-dress of the priests as portrayed on the seals is usually pointed, not truncated at the top like this character; and a mitre does not seem a particularly appropriate symbol for a present or offering to the gods. The same objection would lie against any other article of priestly attire. *A hand presenting something* would suit both meanings better; *cf.* the archaic form of the hand published by Barton in the *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, xxiii. 19, and the Egyptian symbols for giving and offering (Erman, *Gr.* p. 176, Breasted's Trans., 1894). What the hand holds in the Sumerian symbol may be (or have been) a libatory vessel, the cross-lines representing the rim and bottom of the cup. This would account for the association and ultimate confusion of the character with others expressing the idea of *pouring* in various applications. Thus the priest is symbolized by his function of making offerings (libations); and the same symbol naturally serves for that which he offers, whether it be a drink-offering or other gift (*cf.* *niqû*, Trankopfer; Opfer; Opferlamm).

It might be suggested that the entire symbol originally represented a libatorium of peculiar shape. The point of importance, however, is that the priest appears to have been figured in this symbol as one who *offers* or *presents* something; and that the something was an *outpouring* or 'drink-offering' is rendered yet more probable by the features of resemblance between this character and others, the essential idea of which is the act of *pouring out*. Thus the linear form of the character  LAĠ, LUĠ, 'to wash ritually or ceremonially', 'to cleanse', to purify' (*mesû*), 'a servant or minister', especially of the gods (*sukkallu*), looks like a pictogram of water *pouring down* on something *and flowing away* (D. 102). To pour water on the hands was a characteristic function of personal attendants (*cf.* 2 Kings iii. 11: 'Elisha . . . who *poured water on the hands* of Elijah').[1] Another symbol suggestive of the same idea of *pouring* or *being poured in a heap* is , the linear form of , read ISH (GISH), MIL (=MISH), SA-ĠAR, with the meanings 'dust' or 'earth', 'soil', and 'hill'. It seems to depict earth or soil *pouring down* on a *heap* or *mound* which in form resembles the contemporary equivalents of , 'the Earth'. It must be remembered that the Earth itself was a huge 'mound' or 'mountain' in Babylonian belief. Dust, earth, soil, is therefore visualized in the written character as that which is poured in heaps, whether in the mounds of cities, or the banks of canals, or in natural hills and hillocks. (*See* D. 97; 254.) The use of the same symbol for ISH, 'to

[1] The same ideogram was also used phonetically for LUĠ, 'to fear', 'to revere', and *trans.* 'to frighten'; fear or reverence being the natural attitude of inferiors toward superiors (*see Lex.* LAĠ, LUĠ). The symbol of an *Inverted Net*, which is another linear form of the character, would suit this last meaning and, moreover, finds some analogy in Chinese usage, where the Net-character (R. 122) with the Determinative *heart* means 'perturbed' (P. 488). *Cf.* also the Hebrew play on פח, *net*, and פחד, *fear*, Isa. xxiv. 17 f.

weep', is doubtless phonetic; though the choice of it may have been determined by a fancied likeness of several of the old forms to an eye streaming with tears (*cf.* D. 238). The last symbol which resembles and may be nearly related to the foregoing is , the ideogram for KI-SAL (D. 415); a word which denotes the raised floor or platform of earth, cased with brick, on which temples and palaces were usually erected. The cross-line at the top of the figure may be taken to indicate the enclosing of the soil heaped on the site within the casing of brickwork.

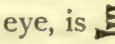
The natural *flow* or *running* of water, as opposed to *being poured out* by man, would seem to be suggested by the use of wavy lines, indicating the broken or rippling surface of a stream. Thus it is that the word LUM, 'to grow', appears in the old linear script as ; symbols which closely resemble some of the *ku-wên* forms of the Chinese character for *water*, which very fittingly symbolizes luxuriant growth of vegetation, especially in the hot East (Jer. xvii. 8); and the word ZI, 'right', is written *reed+growing* (GI+LUM), although the original pictogram may have been modified to this result (D. 135; 297; *Sign-list*, No. 95). The antique form of SAR, 'vegetation', which seems to figure 'trees planted by the water' (Jer. *l. c.*), may also be compared (*Délégation en Perse*, ii. 130; *Sign-list*, No. 46). The ordinary character for water, , has various linear forms. All are *horizontal* pairs of lines; whereas in Chinese we have more symmetrical groups of three lines, both horizontal and vertical. The simplest Sumerian form, which is , possibly figures the two banks of a stream, rather than the water flowing between them; but other forms, which are waved, suggest running water, *e.g.* (D. 470). On the other hand, the straight parallel lines of the linear forms of E, EG, 'ditch', PA, 'canal', and RA, 'to flood' or 'irrigate' (*see* D. 109; 111; 413; 520), seem to indicate clearly enough the two banks of an irrigating channel bordering a plot of ground; the cross-lines of PA and RA representing the sluices and ditches which conduct the water from the main supply on to the land. The oldest form of E (D. 109 *Suppl.*) shows a main stream with two smaller ones branching off from it at right angles. PA is apparently the same character, with KUR (PAP), 'support', 'help', inserted between the two branch canals. This X-like insertion (*Sign-list*, No. 27; 51), representing originally a (tripod?) stand or support for vessels, when inserted in the House-character AB (D. 345) gives us the ideogram for AD, 'father', 'mother', 'parent'; the suggestion being that parents are the support on which the house or family stands (D. 376). Both PA, 'irrigation-canal', and AD, 'parent', are thus seen to be instances of the third Class of Characters ('Combined Meanings' or 'Suggestive Compounds': *see* p. 16). The ideogram , A-ZU, U-ZU, 'seer', 'witch-doctor' (S^b 202), belongs to the same Class; consisting, as it appears to do, of a full *measure* (D. 60) with the symbol for *magic* (ME, SHIB) inserted. The 'doctor' is suitably suggested by his vessel of charmed water or other potent materials. Other clear examples of the same Class are

SHAM, SAM, 'price', which in linear exhibits the *measure* (D. 60) with an ear of *corn* (D. 140) inside it (D. 61)—an ideogram which takes us back to the days of exchange by barter or payment in kind; UDU, 'a sheep', which in linear writing is compounded of MASH, 'domestic animals' (*bûlum*; Br. 1749), within 'an enclosure' (D. 454); ṢI, 'gall', 'bitterness', which looks like GU, 'throat', with SIG, 'burn', inserted (D. 347; *cf. Dél. en Perse*, ii. *Ob. de Man.*); LAL, 'honey', 'sweet', which in linear depicts a *jar* of some kind with DUG, 'good', 'sweet', inscribed on the side of it (D. 357; *cf.* 355; 356); and SHANGA, SHAG, SHA, 'to be bright or pure', 'to purify', 'refine metals', the linear forms of which picture the process of fertilizing the date-palm (a frequent subject of the Assyrian sculptures), which was doubtless regarded as a magical rite of purification of the female tree. (*See Sign-list*, No. 106.) The character , SIG, SI, 'horn', would appear from the linear figure to represent, not the straight horn of a bull, but the curving or spiral horn of a ram (D. 47; ,). Naturally the use of the symbol was extended to include horns of every shape and kind; as also the 'horns' or curved ends of the crescent moon, and the 'horns' (*garnâte*) of a ship. The last is an interesting point, because the character for MA, 'ship' (), is evidently identical with the Horn-symbol, modified by the mere addition of a single short stroke (D. 340: ,).[1] It would seem, then, that a ship or boat was regarded as a *horned* thing—a thing of which horns, or what from an obvious and striking resemblance could well be called 'horns', constituted the most salient feature. How are we to determine what this feature was? If Sumerian writing was really pictorial to begin with, it is reasonable to look to the remains of Sumerian art, preserved in the sculptures and seal-engravings, for the original types of many of the simplified pictures which we find in the linear script. By reference to these monumental sources we have, in fact, already succeeded in explaining several important ideograms; and the present is an instance in which we might very naturally turn for help to the same sources. Now the boats figured on the archaic seals have both ends curved upwards, for all the world like horns; in fact, there is considerable resemblance between a boat of this kind, as depicted on the seals, and the crescent moon as it appears on the seal of Ur-Engur (*see* the photographs in my *Light from the East*, pp. 34 and 50). In at least one example the high ends or 'horns' of the boat are even curved inwards at the top spirally, like rams' horns (*see* Hayes Ward, *Cylinder Seals of Western Asia*). It seems probable, therefore, that these high horn-like ends are the 'horns', which suggested the use of the Horn-pictogram (very slightly modified) as the written symbol for a boat. It goes almost without saying that we should not look to the sculptures of later times, such as those which portray the war-galleys of Sennacherib, for the illustration of

[1] A Chinese use of the same device may be seen in the *Sign-list*, Nos. 38–40.

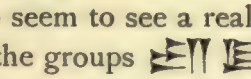
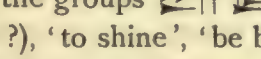
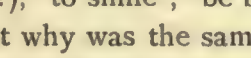
a primitive character like the one in question, but to the remains of an age far more nearly contemporaneous with the origin of the character.[1]

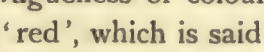
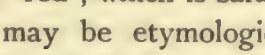
The Sumerian symbol for boat or ship is thus seen to be, not a picture of the object, but of something else which, by its form, suggests two similar parts of it, and so brings to mind the image of the whole vessel, as an udder suggests a she-goat or a lifted foot the dog (*see* Class i; p. 15). In like manner, the linear form of GAN, 'enclosed plot', 'garden', 'field', may possibly figure *a gate*; thus suggesting a place *shut up* or barred against intruders (*see Sign-list*, No. 9). This view of the significance of the character is corroborated by its surprisingly close resemblance to the gates figured on an old Babylonian seal which portrays the opening of the Gates of Dawn (*Light from the East*, p. 151).

A symbol more difficult to deal with, as being less immediately suggestive to a modern eye, is  NAR, 'singer', minstrel', 'musician'; a character which is also read LUL, LUG, LUB, LIB, BAĞ (inferred from Assyrian value *pakh*), in various senses. The first use, in the sense of 'singers' (with Det. Prefix of either sex), is the most important application of the symbol (Br. 7274); and the god Aë was called DUNGA ( ) as the god of musicians (Br. 7270). The word NAR is probably cognate with (or the older sound of) SHAR, SAR, 'to sing' or 'sing with musical accompaniment' (p. 13; *C. T.* xii. 40). This being so, we might have expected that the linear form of the character would resemble that of some musical instrument, a harp, for instance, such as we see depicted in the bas-relief from *Tell-Lô*, now in the Louvre Museum (*Déc.*, Pl. 23; *see Light from the East*, p. 58, for a photographic reproduction); and it certainly does present some degree of likeness to an Assyrian 'dulcimer' of the seventh century B. C., as figured on a sculptured slab from the palace of Assurbanipal (*see Enc. Bibl.*, col. 3236, fig. 19; col. 3239, fig. 25).

The form of the character, however, and the fact that male singers were usually eunuchs (*see* the figure of the beardless musician in the sculpture of Assurbanipal's banquet, *Light from the East*, p. 202; and *cf.* the remarks in Perrot and Chipiez, *AC.* i. 96–103), may suggest another solution, viz. that the linear symbol really figures *a drooping phallus* (penis emasculatus); the Knee-symbol, with inserted cross, at the top of the ideogram indicating the deprivation of virile power (DUG, *riḫû*, *riḫûtu*, penis, coïre, coitio + MASH, *ellu*, purus). It is not more singular that such a symbol should serve as ideogram for 'eunuch-singer', and then simply 'singer', than that an erect *phallus*, emitting *semen*, should be the common ideogram for 'lofty', 'exalted', 'supreme', in hymns to the gods (MAĞ, *ṣîru*, hoch, erhaben: *see Sign-list*, No. 28). Moreover, the character was also read LUL, in the sense of *sarru*, 'insolent', 'refractory', 'rebellious', 'rebel', 'wicked'; perhaps because eunuchs had a bad name for sullen insubordination. In later times we know that

[1] It is, of course, possible that in later times the Assyrian phrase *qarnâti ša êlippi*, 'the horns of a ship', denoted the 'yard-arms' or 'sail-yards' (κεραία; *cornua antennarum*); but the primitive Euphratean boats were propelled by oars, not sails.

they became a proverb of moral corruption. However that may have been, as regards their vocal powers it is well known that adult eunuchs may retain their childish soprano and, in fact, the choir of the Sistine Chapel was recruited from such persons, until Leo XIII abolished an evil tradition. It seems possible that the Assyrian *lallaru*, 'howler', 'wailer', and *lallartu*, *lallarâti*, 'wailing' (also 'joyful shouting'), may have sprung from LAR-LAR = NAR-NAR. At any rate, as music may be mournful as well as joyous, we can understand how the character came to be used for LUB or LIB (= LUG, LIG?), 'a lament' or 'cry of woe' (*kûru*); while its use for LIG, LIB, 'strong' (Br. 7276), was merely phonetic, as Jensen long ago perceived (*ZA.* i. 396). And as, further, *clearness* of sound and *brightness* of light are commonly expressed in language by the same or kindred roots (*cf.* Heb. הלל I and II; צהל I and II), we also seem to see a real connexion between LUG, 'to scream', 'to sing' (?), and LUG in the groups  KUSH-LUG (*cf.*  KUSH-LUG, 'flaring up'?), 'to shine', 'be bright', and  SUS-LUG, in the same sense (*namâru*). But why was the same simple sign selected to denote the fox or jackal (probably both)? and which of the sounds associated with the sign bore this meaning? The word might well have been LUG, dial. LUB or LIB; *cf.* LIG, LI, which are known sounds of the Dog-symbol, and the Chinese *li*, *li-k*, a name for the fox and certain other small animals, as well as the Assyrian *šêlabu*, *šêlibu*, *šêllibu* = Arab. *tha'lab*, 'fox' (which last may have sprung from √L-B + the Factitive SHA), and even the Greek ἀλώπηξ, the Lithuanian *lápe*, and the Latin *vulpes*. Foxes and jackals may have been called LUG (LUB, LIB), because of their 'bright' (*i. e.* red, or reddish-gold) colour; *cf. Moh ch'ih fei hu*, 'Nothing red is seen but foxes' (Legge, *Shi*, I. iii. XVI. 3). The vagueness of colour-terms in ancient speech is illustrated by the Chinese *ch'ih*, *ch'ik*, 'red', which is said of gold, copper, fire, foxes, and brown sugar! Thus the word may be etymologically akin to LAG, LUG, 'bright', 'shining' (in KUSH-LUG, SUS-LUG, ZA-LAG, *namâru*), and perhaps, further, to DU (= DUG, DUB = LUG, LUB?) in URU-DU, 'copper', which is the 'red' metal *par excellence*: *cf.* also the Semitic צהב, 'gleam', 'shine' (Heb., of bronze), 'yellow' or 'golden' (Heb., of hair); 'red' (Arab.);—a root formed from ZIB = DUB by internal Triliteralization. (The jackal might, of course, have been called LUG, LUB, because of its *howling*; but this would not apply to the fox whose only cry is a short, sharp bark.)

Among other characters which the extant remains of Sumerian antiquity enable us to refer to their concrete originals with a considerable degree of assurance are  GIR, TAB, 'a lance', 'lightning' (*cf.* the Chinese word *sham*, *shap*, *t'iem*, 'to flash', of lightning, G. 9707), 'to flash'; the linear form of which (D. 3, 4) is the head of a lance or spear such as we see in the Assyrian sculptures (*cf.* also the flat oval blade figured in Heuzey, *Une Villa royale*, fig. 19):  SHUM, 'to kill', 'to slaughter', a man or a sheep, the linear form of which seems to exhibit a blade like

the last, with a shaft or handle (D. 371; *cf.* D. 4); URU (UR, GUR?), 'to guard', 'protect', the linear form of which (*Sign-list*, No. 59) greatly resembles a long copper weapon (lance or spear-shaft?), found by De Sarzec at *Tell-Lô*, with a looped handle at the side, which also appears to be figured on the vase of Gudea and on certain archaic seals (*see* Heuzey, *Une Villa royale*, fig. 19; Musée du Louvre, Cat. p. 401; Perrot and Chipiez, *AC.* i. 84, fig. 17); although another possible original of the character may perhaps be recognized in an oblong shield, with ring-handle, viewed sideways, such as we see in the sculptures from *Nimrûd*: KU(N, G), 'bright', 'shining', which on the archaic Blau Monument, *Brit. Mus.*, No. 86260, is shaped thus (D. 252); a figure which it does not seem fanciful to compare with the sickle-shaped sword or scimitar of Adadnirâri I, of which a drawing was given in *Light from the East*, p. 133, and especially with the boomerang-like weapon of the Sumerian sculptures (Louvre, *Cat.*, No. 5), to one form of which the linear symbol approaches very nearly (*see* Heuzey, *Comptes rendus*, 1908, pp. 415–422; *Déc.*, Pl. 46, No. 3, a fragment of engraved shell from *Tell-Lô*):[1] GAR, MAR (*C. T.* xii. 18), the linear form of which (D. 77) might be a conventionalized copy of the shafts and cross-piece (yoke) of a chariot, set up on end (*see* Perrot and Chipiez, *AC.* i. fig. 23), as GI-NAR, 'chariot', was very probably a picture of a wheel originally (D. 453), although (by omission of some of the spokes) the character has been reduced to an apparent compound of the signs for *circle+open* (not a bad ideogram for a wheel like that in *AC. loc. cit.*, not solid but divided by spokes): DUL, DU, 'a mound', 'to cover', 'to hide', which originally represented a tumulus or burial-mound such as is depicted on the Vulture-stele, where we see Eannatum's warriors raising one over their slain comrades after a battle (D. 233: the strokes within the triangle, which represents the mound, indicate the bodies): NUN, ZIL (=ZIN), 'great', 'tall', the linear forms of which suggest a tree of the genus pine or fir, with branches symmetrically opposite (*Sign-list*, No. 6; *cf.* the tree on the archaic seal, *AC.* i. 95, fig. 21; *Light from the East*, p. 25, with the linear form *ap. Dél. en Perse*, ii. 130, and with the similar tree on the sculptured slab, *AC.* p. 138, fig. 38); while the linear forms of MU, GU, 'tree', look more like conventionalized simplifications of the 'cypresses' of the Assyrian slabs (*AC.* i. p. 145, fig. 43; *cf.* also p. 143, fig. 42; D. 43; *Sign-list*, No. 25): SIG, 'fleece', 'wool', 'woollen stuffs' or 'dress', the linear form of which, as figured on the Blau Mon., No. 86260, closely resembles the short woollen skirt or petticoat, with band and broad seam running down the middle, worn by the standing figures on the same

[1] That a scimitar or similar weapon of copper should be a symbol for flashing brightness or brilliance will hardly appear strange to those who remember the Hebrew poet's 'lightning of the sword' (Deut. xxxii. 41) and 'lightning of the spear' (Hab. iii. 11). The flashing of weapons is proverbial. The other linear form, showing only the middle curve of the character (D. 252; *cf. Sign-list*, No. 60), may be a result of simplification, or it may possibly figure a different object. In this instance, the former seems the more probable view.

monument, which appears to be one of the oldest relics of Sumerian antiquity. (*See* also *Délég. en Perse*, ii. 130; D. 464.) The character TUG, TU, TE, MU, 'garment', which shares the cuneiform with two similar but not identical linear symbols, may have sprung from a simplified form of the same pictogram (D. 468). On the other hand, KU, DUR, TUSH, 'to dwell' (D. 467), looks like a modification of the linear form of GA, MAL, 'dwelling' (D. 403; *see Sign-list*, No. 98), being perhaps an instance of an 'Inverted Character' (p. 20); while ZI, ZID, 'pounded grain', 'meal' (*qêmu*; D. 469), which is also represented by in the modern script, may perhaps be an extension of the use of the pictogram for TUG (DUG), 'covering', 'garment', to include the *husk* or covering of grain, which is removed by milling. (The use of the unaltered symbol in GISH-TUG, MUSH-TUB, 'ear', is doubtless purely phonetic: *cf. BPS.* 71.) Most of these Sumerian linear characters (allowing for the inevitable percentage of mistaken comparisons) and probably not a few besides, which need not be suggested or considered on the present occasion, may be regarded as finding their actual or approximate pictorial prototypes in objects figured in the remains of early Sumerian and Assyrio-Babylonian glyptic art.[1]

[1] An almost perfect example, which deserves more than the brief reference of p. xvi, is the character D. 429. Comparing this with the metal vases and bucket figured *AC.* ii. 325, we can hardly avoid recognizing therein a conventional form of those vessels compounded with the Water-sign; the two long ears or projections being merely elongated exaggerations of the two holes for the handle, which are evidently indicated by the two lines crossing the middle of each projection (*see* especially *Figs.* 204 and 205). *Cf.* the remarks (p. xv *supr.*) on the tendency to represent round things as square.

PRELIMINARY LIST OF SIMILAR WORDS

INITIAL AND FINAL SOUNDS—THEIR CORRESPONDENCE AND PARALLEL CHANGES

THAT Chinese is related to the old Sumerian language of Babylonia is a conclusion which appears inevitable, when we notice the great similarity of the two vocabularies. This may perhaps be best exhibited in tabular form. The following list does not, of course, pretend to be exhaustive. Its purpose is merely to weaken any presumption of antecedent improbability; and so to bespeak an unprejudiced consideration for the arguments and comparisons to follow.

CHINESE	SUMERIAN
an, ang, yen, a clear sky.	AN, AM, EN, the sky; heaven.
ang, high.	AN, high.
pa, pat, pal, to draw water.	BAL, to draw water.
pan, ban, comrade; p'êng, p'en, bang, friend; pair.	MAN, comrade; friend; two.
pi, pêt, pit, but, writing-brush; pen.	MUATI, PATI, PA(?), stylus or writing-reed.
pít, pieh, p'et, biet, to separate; to part.	BAD, to remove; distant.
p'ien, p'in, bin, carriage (for women).	DUB-BIN, covered car; litter.
ping, bing, disease; sick.	PIG (also SIG), weak; weakness.
ping, pen, bing, pin, ice; cold; frost.	ĠAL-BI(N); ĠAL-BA(N), *id.* MAM (A-MAM), cold weather.
p'ang, p'ong, bang, a heavy fall, of snow or rain. *See also* mêng.	MÀM, MAMMI, storm of snow or cold rain.
han, eiñ, kan, gan, cold; han-tung, *id.* yin-tung, to freeze.	EN-TEN, cold weather.
hei, he, hêk, hïk, koku, black; dark.	GE, GIG, KUKKU, night; black.
hien, keing, gan, salt; bitter.	GIN, bitter (C. T. xii. 30).
hien, ham, kan, gan, all.	GANA, all.
ho, ha, ka, ga, to bear; to carry.	GA, to lift, bear, carry.
hing, kiang, ying, giō, walk; kien, kín, *id.*	GIN, to walk; GIM, *id.*
hüen, ngien, gen, black.	GIN, black (C. T. xii. 30); KAN, *id.*
huk, hu, uk, koku, dawn; sunrise.	UG, day (C. T. xii. 6): *from* GUG.
kai, ka, kie, street.	KAS-KAL, road.
k'ai, hoi, k'ae, kai, to open.	GAL, to open.
kan, kon, küe, stem; rod; cane; pole, &c. kwan, kun, kon, küe, kou, reed; bamboo tube.	GIN, GI, reed; stem, &c.
k'an, kan, look at; see; examine.	IGI-GAN, to see; behold; inspect.
k'i, the earth (*personified*).	KI, the earth.

CHINESE

k'i, this. (2) *Precative Particle.*
kin, an axe. (2) a pound weight.
kin, metal; gold.
kien, kín, ken, kon, to establish.
kien, kín, k'en, a donkey.
k'ien, hín, k'en, ken, to send.
k'ien, k'ím, k'em, kin, ken, black.
kien, kín, ken, to see.
kün, küen, kwan, ken, to love; ngên, en, ang, êng, ïn, on, un, ên, kindness; affection; ngên-ngai, affection (of the sexes).
kou, mouth.
k'ou, milk.
k'un, kwên, kon, kun, elder brother; hiung, hing, kei, *id.*
kung, tribute.
kung, work.
kwan, kun, kon, ruler; mandarin.
kwo, kwok, kuk, country; nation.
k'wo, kwat, kwal, broad; wide.
k'üt, ket, küet, cut off; decide.
lai, rai, to come.
lik, li, strength.
lím, lien, kiam, ken, the face.

lít, lieh, yöl, gust; squall.
lut, lü, a law; rule; fa-lü, fat-lut, fap-lut, laws and statutes.
len, lin, ning, dei, peace.
ma, weights,—of commerce.

ma, twins (Chalmers 91).
man, full; kan, fullness; overflow.

mêk, mai, muk, mïk, black.
min, people.
min, mên, ming, merciful; compassionate; wên, un, kind.
ming, brightness.
ming, mêng, mei, a name.
mêng, moung, maöng, dream.
mêng, mung, bong, drizzling rain; ming, men, *id.*
mi, not; mei, *id.*; wu, mou, mu, *id.*
mít, met, mieh, blood.
mu, male.
mu, muk, wood; a tree. (*Phon. also* KU-T: P. 278.)

SUMERIAN

ĠE, this. (2) *Precative Particle.*
GIN, an axe. (2) a shekel (GE).
GUSH-KIN, gold.
GIN, to establish.
SHA-KAN; (G)AN-SHU.
KIN, to send.
GIN; KAN, black.
KIN, to look to; see to.
KIN-GAD, to love. (*Also read* KI-AM, KI-EM, KI-AG = ki-ang.)

KA, mouth.
GA, milk.
U-RUN, U-RIN (*character also read* GIN: C. T. xii. 30), brother.
GUN, tribute.
KIN, charge; commission; work.
GUN, U-GUN, lord.
UG (*from* GUG): C. T. xii. 27.
DA-GAL, broad; wide.
KUD, cut off; decide.
RA, LAĠ, to walk, go, &c.
LIG, strong.
A-LAM, A-LAN, image; likeness; GIM, DIM, *id.*
LIL, storm-wind.
BIL-LUD (BAL-LUD; BAB-LUD?), divine commands; laws.
SI-LIM (*also read* DI), peace.
MA, MA-NA, the mina or standard weight.
MASH, MASH-MASH, twin(s).
MAL (*from* MAN), to be full; GAN, abundant.
MI; SU-MUG. (*Vid.* hei, black.)
MULU (MUL = MUN), man.
MUNU, goodness; kindness.

MUNU, MUL (= MUN), flame.
MUN, MU, a name.
MAMU, dream.
MAMMI, shower of rain or snow.

ME, NAM-ME; MU, not.
MUD, blood.
MU, male.
MU, wood; a tree. (*Also read* GU: C. T. xii. 30.)

CHINESE	SUMERIAN
mu (*from* mu-k), mother.	MUĠ, parent of either sex; U-MU, mother.
mu, muk, tend cattle; shepherd.	MU, shepherd (S^{c} 308) [?].
mu, mou, wu, sorcerer.	MU, charm; spell; incantation.
nga, ngwa, wa, tiles; glazed bricks.	GA-R, MA-R (=WA-R), flat bricks.
ngan, I; ngo, wo, nga, ga; wu, ngu, ngou, ngò, I, me; my.	GAL (=GAN); GIN; GAË, MAË; GA, MA; MU, I, me; my.
ngi, i, er (ŭr), the ear.	GE; BUR (=MUR, WUR); the ear.
ni, li, yi, t'i, grease; fat.	NI, L̤I, I, IA, oil; fat; anoint. (*Also read* DIG.)
niang, niong, nöng, woman; lady.	NIN, lady.
ním, nien, nyöm, niom, to repeat or recite, *e.g.* charms, liturgies, &c.	I-NIM, E-NEM, utterance, prayer, spell or incantation.
nín, nien, nieng, nen, a year.	LIM, a year,—of office [?]; As. *limmu*, *lîmu*.
ngu, niu, giu, ox.	GU, GUD, ox.
san, swan, a box; a basket.	PI-SAN, a box; a coffer, &c.
shak, shek, shi, sik, zi, zah, t'ak, stone.	DAG, DIĠ, ṢI, ZA, *values of the char. for* stone.
shêng, a sage; a Prophet.	GA-SHAM, wise,—in oracles, &c.
san, swan, sün, son, to reckon.	SAM, SAN, reckoning; price.
sêng, a priest.	SANGU, a priest.
shik, shit, shih, to eat; food.	SHUKU, food; SUG-SUG, SUD-SUD, to eat (Br. 6058).
shi (*from* shik), si, swine.	SHAĠ, ṢIĠ, swine.
shou, su, the hands.	SHU, the hand(s).
shu, writing; book.	SHU, writing; the scribe's art.
sik, si, to split; divide.	SIG, SI, to split; divide.
sik, si, J. seki, formerly; of old.	SIG, SI, old.
sín, sien, sen, before; ancient.	SUN, old.
sín, sien, si, hsien, to wash.	SHUN-SHUN, pure.
sín, sien, sen, tien, sleet.	TEN *in* EN-TENA, cold.
sing, seng, hsing, smell; odorous; rank.	IR-SIM, fragrance; sweet odour.
sing, a name.	SIM, to call; to name.
sing, form; figure.	SIG (=SING), form; figure.
sing, a star.	SIG, bright; light.
sung, pines, firs, &c.	SHIM (*c Det.* GISH, tree), scented trees.
sung, to give.	SUM, SUN, SIG, SI, to give.
suk, su, J. soku, shoku, grain.	SHUG, SHE, grain.
süt, set, siok, hswik, shêh, snow; ice.	SHED, SID, SHEG, SHE, frost; snow; ice (C. T. xii. 11); IM-SHESH, *id.*; A-SHUGI, frost.
T'ai-poh, the planet Venus; T'e-bah.	DIL-BAD; Δελεφάτ (*Hesych.*).
tan, only; single.	TAN, *Det. after Numerals.*
tê, têk, tik, toku, to get.	TUG, TUKU, to get.
ting, adult male.	TIN, MU-TIN, a male; a man.
t'ien, t'ín, t'ieng, ten, heaven.	I-DIM; (I-DIN), heaven.
t'ien, t'ín, dieñ, tieng, ten, a field.	E-DIN, the field, steppe, &c.
tien, tín, tieng, ten, mad; raving.	I-DIM, mad; raging.

CHINESE	SUMERIAN
típ, tiap, tie, tablets; documents.	DUB, a clay tablet; inscribed document.
ts'ê, tsah, chak, chaik, shoku, the side.	ZAG, the side; TIG, *id.*
ts'i, zi, dzi, ch'i, even; correct; regular.	ZI, ZIG, ZID, right.
ts'ün, ch'üan, sen, zen, all.	ZUN, all; *Sign of Plur.*
tung, winter; tung, to freeze.	TEN, *in* EN-TEN, cold.
t'ung, töng, dung, copper; brass.	SHUN, SHEN, copper (*shinnu*).
tung, to move; motion.	TUM, to walk; to go.
t'ung, dung, a boy.	DUMU, DAMU, a child.
tzŭ, chü, ti, a child.	DU, child.
üt, yüe, moon; month.	ITU, ITI, *id.* (*Αἰδώ, Hesych.*)
wu, u, uk, house; chamber.	MU (C. T. xii. 8); U, house.
wei, vi, to do; to make.	ME (C. T. xii. 10), to do; to make.
wên, mên, written characters.	DIM-MEN, foundation-inscription; (2) foundation (Turkish *temel*).
yêt, ngyit, nyit, the sun.	UD, UTU, *id.* (*from* GUD).
yü, ngü, gio, fish.	ku, a fish (C. T. xii. 27).
yü, ngu, to talk; speech.	GU, to say; speak; speech.
yüan, yen (*from* gon), a garden.	GAN, garden; field.

INITIAL AND FINAL SOUNDS—THEIR CORRESPONDENCE AND PARALLEL CHANGES

It is evident that the preceding list presents at a glance sufficient similarity between the material of the two languages to suggest at once the hypothesis of relationship. But if we look below the surface, as Philology justifies us in doing, we shall discover in Chinese a large number of vocables which, although they have become dissimilar in the natural course of phonetic change, were originally either identical with the corresponding sounds of the primitive Sumerian speech, or at all events manifestly akin to them. In fact, much as Philology justifies us in connecting the Latin aqua with the French eau, so it may justify us in connecting the Chinese ho, river, with the Sumerian ID, I, river, and ĠAL, to flow; although the three terms possess not a letter in common. When it is pointed out that the character 河 ho is still read ka or ga in the traditional Japanese pronunciation, which is more faithful to the ancient sounds of the Chinese, and that the kindred Mongol word for river is gol, Manchau hol; we see at once that the Chinese initial h represents, as indeed is usual, an older k (from a yet earlier g), and that the lost final of the root is l or a related sound. It thus appears likely that the Chinese ho, river, is akin to the Sumerian ĠAL, to flow. But, further, the Sumerian ID, I, river, which occurs in the name I.DIGNA, Assyrian Idiglat, the Tigris, is really a worn form of GID, as is shown by the Hebrew transcription חדקל Khiddeqel; and this earlier GID suggests a primary GAD, cognate with ĠAL, to flow, and identical with the old Chinese kat, gat, river (cf. P. 145).

Take another instance, 火 ho, fire, was formerly ka, as we learn again from the Japanese pronunciation; and the Mongol gal, fire, again suggests the loss of a final dental (Mongol l = Chinese t). Thus kat, or gat, emerges as the oldest form of the Chinese word for fire. But instead of a guttural initial, the dialects present a labial sound; Cantonese and Hakka fo, Wenchow fu, implying an earlier pa, ba: others exhibit transitional sounds, Mandarin hwo, Fuchau hwi; *cf.* Korean and Annamite hwa (ga = gwa = wa). The Chinese sounds, therefore, appear to suggest gat (gal) and bat (bal) as their biform original. Now the Sumerian character for fire was read IZ (from GIZ, GAZ; GUZ, *cf.* UṢṢI), IZI, fire; and BI, to kindle, to flare up; and PIL (from BIL, BAL), to burn. We find also the compounds GI.BIL, burning, light; and GISH.BAR, dialectic MU.BAR, fire. The Fire-god was called BIL.GI (from BAL.GI), later GI.BIL; and GISH.BAR. BAR and BAL in this sense are evidently related to each other, and to BAR, dialectic MASH, to shine; while GAZ is akin to GAR, light. And it is equally clear that the old Chinese sounds gat, bat, closely correspond to the Sumerian (G)IZ (GAZ), GAR, and BIL (BAL), BAR. With BI, to kindle, *cf.* the Japanese hi, fire, from bi, pi, and with BAR, Jap. abure, to roast. As regards the interchange of sounds, the transition from a guttural to a labial initial is a common feature of both languages. A good example may be seen in the Sumerian USH (from GUSH), blood, and what we may call its M-form, MUD, blood; a pair of words which are perfectly represented by, or preserved in, the Chinese hüeh and mieh, blood. That the older sound of hüeh was kut, is inferred from the Jap. ket-sï, compared with Cantonese hüt and Hakka het (*see* G. 4847); and kut = GUD, GUSH. As for mieh (G. 7880), it is surely enough to adduce the Cantonese myt, Hakka met, Jap. bet-sï or me-chi, Annamite miet, to confirm the suggestion of its close kindred with the Sumerian MUD, blood.

There can be little doubt, one would think, that the Sumerian (G)USH and MUD, on the one hand, and their Chinese equivalents hüeh-hüt and mieh-myt, on the other, although given in the dictionaries as mutually independent words, are really related to each other in much the same way as GISH and MESH, GU and MU, tree, wood, are related in Sumerian, or as ho and fo, fire, or ngo and wo, I, in Chinese. One is simply a labialized form of the other.

The Chinese Phonetics have preserved many vestiges of such philological counterparts. Thus in Sumerian, 𒄑, the character denoting black and night, had the sounds GA, GE, GIG, and MI (from MIG, MUG). Accordingly, we find that the Chinese 黑 (P. 862) has the Phonetic values kek and mek. By itself, the character is read hei or hê or ho, C. hak, H. het, W. he, hah, hek, K. hik, J. koku, black (*see* G. 3899); and with the Radical or Determinative 土 earth, it is 墨 mo, mek, met, meik, mai, me, muk, me, K. mik, J. boku and moku, A. mak, ink; black; obscure (G. 8022). It will be noticed that the vowel-variation resembles that of the values of the Sumerian prototype, GA, GE, GIG, MI, KUKKU. Of course, the *sound*

belongs to the Phonetic 黑. The Radical, added later for distinction's sake, has nothing to do with sound, but only with sense.

Again, 王 wang, wong, W. oa, J. o, A. vong, king, prince (G. 12493, P. 65), and 皇 huang, wong, fong, oa, K. A. hwang, J. kwō, the ruler or sovereign, and the Almighty (G. 5106; P. 574), are related in the same way. They are the modern representatives of the Sumerian GUN, MUN, UGUN, UMUN, king, lord, used of both heavenly and earthly potentates. (The connexion of the modern with the primitive terms is further happily confirmed by the resemblance of the character for huang to that of GUN: *see List of Similar Characters*: No. 82.)

Again, the Chinese 木 mu, muk, K. mok, J. moku, wood, a tree (G. 8077; P. 80), is used as a Phonetic with the sound hiu, in the word 休 hiu. The old sound was kut (P. 278). Now these sounds mu, kut, which belong to the tree-character, find a close parallel in the Sumerian MU and GU, which are given as values of the tree-character (C. T. xii. 30), which itself is the obvious prototype of the corresponding Chinese symbol (*see List*, No. 25). The Sumerian expression ZAG.MUG, 'Beginning of the Year' (ZAG, 'head'; MU, MUG, 'year'), shows that one lost final of MU, tree, may have been G, in exact correspondence with the Chinese mu, muk. On the other hand, we have also in Sumerian the synonymous GISH, MESH, wood, tree; properly, as the character suggests, a stripped trunk, a piece of timber. This sound GISH (from GUSH? *cf.* GU = MU) agrees with the old Chinese kut (P. 80); and also with yeh, yt, A. k'iet, stake, post (G. 13014), formerly ngit (P. 744), and with nieh, A. niet, ngiet, a small post (G. 8278), and yeh, nieh, ngít, Am. giat, a tree-stump (G. 8283). These words and the like all point to the Sumerian GISH, also read NISH, trunk, timber, wood, tree. (MUG is related to MESH as MUĠ, to beget, bear, to MUD in the same senses.)

In like manner, the four words hu, u, wu, throat, neck, P. 544; hou, wu, throat, gullet (G. 4007); king, keng, J. kei, neck, throat (G. 2126); hiang, ngong, J. kō, nape of neck (G. 4291); are the modern representatives of the G- and M-forms covered by the single Sumerian character , read GUN, GU, and MU (=wu), neck, throat: and the Chinese kou, dirt (from got, P. 101, 268), G. 6163; mei, múi, mé, dust (from mot, P. 719), G. 7746; and mo, mut, mat, K. mal, dust, G. 7999 (*cf.* also mo, mok, dust, G. 7979); answer with equal completeness to the sounds belonging to the old Sumerian character for dust, dirt, earth, viz. ISH (from GISH, GASH = GAR): SA.ĠAR; and MIL (MAL). The SA of the compound SA.ĠAR may be the Chinese sha, sa, from sak, sand, G. 9624.

Similarly, Ch. hwang, A. kwang, bright, dazzling, G. 5137 (old sound kom); kuang, kong, J. kō, light, brightness, G. 6389; king, kin, bright, beautiful, G. 2143, and other kindred words (*e.g.* 2142, 2149); and Ch. ming, min, light, bright, represent the Sumerian KUM, flame, fire; KUN, to shine; and MEL (MEN), MUN, flame, flashing, brightness.

Lastly, to conclude with an instance as remarkable as any, the Sumerian group had the two values GAL, MUL (written GALLA, MULLA), and the meaning ghost, spirit, demon (Assyr. loanword *gallû*). Here, as I pointed out years ago, we have an exact agreement with the Chinese 鬼 kwei, cü, kwai, J. ki, ghosts, spirits, demons, G. 6430 (old sound kut, P. 684), and 魅 mei, mui, mi, H. mat, mwoui, K. mi, J. bi, mi, a demon, G. 7738 (old sound mot, P. 135). *Cf.* also G. 7748. The old Chinese final t = Sumerian L, as in many other instances (*see* pp. 4, 10).

From the above examples it will be seen that sometimes the related G- and M- or B-forms are represented by one and the same character, sometimes by different characters. It will also be noticed that these changes from guttural to labial sounds, which are characteristic of the *Eme-sal*, 'The Women's Speech' or softer pronunciation of Sumerian, reappear in the Chinese dialects in the most unmistakable manner. And in both languages closely related words, distinguished by these different initial sounds (G, K, H = M, B, P, W), occur, not only as dialectic variations, but also as constituent elements in the vocabulary of the main body of speech: *e.g.* 'blood' is expressed by (G)USH and MUD in Sumerian, and by the corresponding words hüt and myt in Chinese.

We saw that the character for mei, demon, is read bi as well as mi by the Japanese. This reminds us of the Sumerian equivalence BAR = MASH. The mutual equivalence of the labial letters, and the transition from one to another of them, finds ample illustration in the Chinese dialects. It is well known that F, which seems never to have emerged in Sumerian (unless we regard δελεφάτ, Hesychius's transcription of DIL-BAD, as an indication of its appearance at the very latest stage in the history of the language), is a modern sound in Chinese. It is wanting in Mongol. In Chinese it has taken the place of an older p, which itself sprang from b. The dialects and the older pronunciation of Chinese words traditional in Korea, Japan, and Annam, supply abundant proof of this and other facts important for Chinese Phonology and Chinese Etymology. 房 fang, house, for instance, is K. pang, J. bō (Japanese drops the final ng, as always), Ningpo vong, Wenchow voa, Shanghai vang, Amoy pong (G. 3440). Here we have f, p, b, v, in succession. The old sound would be båm, bån; and the term appears to be ultimately identical with the Sumerian MAL, house, which is probably from MAN (WAN), weakened from GAN. The character is , read GA (GA-L or GA-N) and MAL. A trace of GA(N) may be recognized in Fuchau hwong (= kwong, gong). So fêng, the wind, K. pung, A. fong, anciently bam (P. 571); but the Fuchau hung (= kung) implies an earlier kam, gam, agreeing with the primary Sumerian GAM, GAN, the wind, which later became IM, EN.

This last word illustrates another important and normal interchange of sounds in both languages; I mean that of the final m and n. As the Sumerian character , wind, was read both IM and EN, so we find in Chinese that 心, heart, is read

sin by the Japanese and sim by the Koreans. Further, the Cantonese says sêm (sŭm or săm), the Hakka sim, the Pekingese hsin (with an approach to sh). Bearing in mind what has been said of the free interchange of the labial letters, we see that the Chinese word is ultimately the same as the Sumerian SHAB (=SHAM), heart. But the *Eme-ku*, the harsher Sumerian dialect, pronounced the term SHAG, or (especially when linked with other subordinate words) SHAG-GA. In the latter case, at all events, the G seems to have been nasalized in utterance, thus SHANGA; so that we have here a prototype of the Wenchow sang, Ningpo sing, Yangchow hsing, heart.

Other Sumerian instances of N=M are ALAN, ALAM, likeness, image; MU.TAN, NITA.DAM, husband; GIN, GIM, DEN, DIM, DAM, TUMA, like; SUN, SUM, to give.

In the word fêng, bam, wind, Chinese has preserved the labial initial in the standard speech, in contrast with the Sumerian IM (GIM, GAM). In 往 wang, to go, it has in like manner preserved the softer initial sound. Wang, C. H. F. wong, A. vang, presents a trace of the other sound initial g, in Wenchow yüoa (y=older g); and wong implies a guttural counterpart kwong, from gong, answering to the Sumerian GIN (from GUN?), to go, which is the Chinese hing, ging, to walk, just as hwang, J. kwō, and wang, A. vong, answer to Sumerian GUN, MUN (p. 5 *seq.*). The labialized or M-form of GIN, to go, has not yet been identified in Sumerian; but MAL (=MAN), the *Eme-sal* of GA(L), to go (*alâku*, C. T. xii. 27), is nearly akin to it and to the Chinese wang.

According to Edkins (*China's Place in Philology*, p. 78), the old Chinese final letters were ng, n, m, k, t, p, and the vowels; sounds retained to this day in the Canton and Amoy dialects. The initials were g, d, b, ng, n, m, l, z, dz, zh, and the vowels. From g, d, b, z, dz, zh, were gradually developed the younger initial sounds k', t', p', ts', and k, t, p, s, ts, sh. 'The sonants g, d, b, z, are the old letters; the surds k, t, p, s, are more recent; f and h seem to be the newest of all' (*ib.* p. 82). Further on he observes (p. 83) that 'final letters will drop off, through laziness in enunciation, through imitation of the defects of others, and from the circumstance that, when stress is laid by the speaker on some one element of sound, the other elements will suffer'. The feeling for euphony may also have something to do with it.

Sumerian presents a general agreement with these phenomena. We find there, as final sounds, g, d, b, n, m, ng, and the vowels; *e.g.* GIN, walk, DIM, like, DAG, stone, GUN, tribute, DIB, take, GIN and MEN, pronoun 1st pers., GA and DA, milk, GUG, GU, speak, MUD, blood, GUB, stand, SHAB, heart, ME, liquid, BAD, open, SIM, call, BI, that, LI, in, into. The sound ng is perhaps heard in KINGI, land, country, which may be really a compound of KIN, earth, land, and GI (perhaps NGI), a synonym of KI (*see* C. T. xii. 38); in MUNGA, MUNGAR, property, goods (Br. 1292 *sq.*), which need not be regarded as forged on the basis of the Semitic *makkuru*; in SANGU, priest, which so curiously resembles the Chinese

sêng, priest; in SANGU, the name of the character for SAG, head; perhaps in KI.AG, pronounced KI.ANG (?), to love; and certainly in SHANGA, one of the sounds of the character SHAG, SHAGGA (*i.e.* SHANGA?), bright, pure (Br. 7285). A character like , with the values SUM, SUN, SIG (SIG-GI, SIG-GA), suggests the existence in Sumerian of a nasalized G, equivalent to the Chinese ng; and it is a remarkable fact that this SUM (dialectic ṢEM or ZIM? Br. 4202) means to give, and is thus equivalent to the Chinese sung and shang; G. 9735; 10463.

The surds, as finals in Sumerian, appear to be of much later origin: *cf.* AKA, love, beside AG; UTU, sun, day, beside UD, UG; ITU, ITI, moon, month, from GUD, GID, ID, bright; UG, people, country, C. T. xii. 27, beside UKU, S^{b} 246. Final p hardly occurs at all in Sumerian, except perhaps in the proper name PAP-SUKAL, from an older BAB-SUKAL.

The oldest initials also are practically identical in the two languages. In Chinese, as far back as we can go, these were g, d, b, ng, n, m, l, z, dz, zh, and the vowels: compare the Sumerian words GIN, GI, reed, stem; GAB, breast; GAN, garden; DUG, sweet, good; DUB, tablet; BAD, open; BA, give; NA, NE, that; NIM, high; MUSH, serpent; LAG, offering; LUD, LUTU, a vessel; ZI, right; ZUN, many, all; AB, ocean; IB, region, district; UB, *do.*; AN, high, heaven; EN, high, lord; UN, dwelling-place; UG, UKU, country, people. That initial G was sometimes nasalized in Sumerian as in Chinese (ng), may be inferred from the compound KI.BI.GAR, province, satrapy, which is also written KI.BI-IN.GAR, *i.e.* KI.BI.NGAR. *Cf.* also the term DI.GIR, god, king, side by side with DI-IN-GIR, *i.e.* DI.NGIR, which is clearly connected with the old Turkish تنگری tengry, God, transcribed in Chinese by t'ang-li: *see* G. 735. (The dialectic DI.MER proves that DINGIR is a compound.)

The sounds dz, ts, are hardly traceable in Sumerian; but zh may be regarded as the transitional sound between Z and SH, in cases like ZI, life, and the later SHI. The aspirate k' may be compared with the Sumerian spirant Ġ in ĠUD, to shine, from an older GUD; t', p', cannot be traced. K, t, p, s, sh, are common initials in Sumerian; *e.g.* KUM, flame; KUN, to shine; KAN, KA, gate; KUD, cut off, decide; KALA, high, exalted, costly; TUD, to beget, to bring forth; TAB, double; companion; TIN, TIL, TI, live, life; TAG, to break, evil; PAR, bright; PAD, PA, call, speak; PIL, to burn; SAM or SHAM, price; SUM, SIG, SI, to give; SIL, to cut through; SAR, SAG, to write; SHU, writing, the scribe's art; SHU, hand; SHAG, bright; SIG, green; SIG, to beget; SIM, call, name, proclaim; SHUM, kill, slay; SHEN, copper (from SHUN; Assyrian *shinnu*). Chinese scholars will at once recognize all or most of these words (*see Lex. s. vv.*).

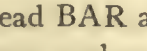
As final sounds Sumerian also employs R, L, and Z, S, SH. To take the last first, Z occurs in GAZ, smite, kill; GUZ, a bond, and BUZ, a title of the goddess Damkina; LI.LIZ, a ring (?); NU.NUZ, offspring; (the last two perhaps from

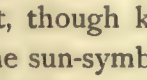
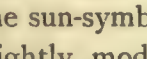
LIZ.LIZ, NUZ.NUZ;) and a few other instances. In Chinese this final Z (s) reappears as t, so far as we can trace it; *e.g.* GAZ, to smite, is gat, kat, now hai, to injure; GUZ, a bond, is kit, kieh, to bind; IZ, GAZ, fire, is gat, kat, ka, ho. The final S is doubtful, as the writing is ambiguous. (MES, male, hero, might equally well be transcribed MEZ, S^{b} 120; and SUS.LUG, to be bright, might be SUZ.LUG, Br. 7209.) The final L has sometimes displaced an older N, as appears from TIL, TI, and DIN, TIN, live; GAL, GUL, GIN, DILI, DIN, male, man; MEL and MUNU, flame, flash; SHU.DUL and SHU.DUN, yoke; SHUL and DUN, to dig; *cf.* the interchange of initial N, L, in NU, LA, not. (LA need not be derived from the Semitic *lâ*. It may be dialectic, like 𒉌 I, NI, LI, in Sumerian, or i, li, ñyi, G. 3354, in Chinese.) Kindred terms in Chinese suggest that this may have happened in other instances, such as DA.GAL, DA.MAL, broad, wide; where GAL, MAL, may be assumed to represent an older GAN, MAN, corresponding to kwan, fun, H. kon, fon, J. kan, broad; G. 6382. So GA(L), MAL, house, from GAN, MAN, will be equivalent to the Chinese 館 kwan, kún, kon, küe, kou, a residence, G. 6353, and cognate with EN, E, house (from GAN), which so strongly resembles 𒂍 yen, ím, ngé^{n}, J. gen, gon, roof, shelter, G. 13148 (R. 53: from ngam, ngan), and with 庵 an, am, ang, ö, eiñ, hut, cottage, G. 50. So, again, Chinese analogy suggests that the Sumerian DUL, DU, mound (*tilû*, *Tell*), was originally DUN = tun, dö, J. ton, A. doun, an artificial mound; a tumulus; G. 12205; and that ĠUL, joy, rejoice, sprang from GUN = hin, yên, J. kin, kon, joy, rejoice; G. 4571 (*cf.* KUN, to be bright, to shine, *fig.* to be cheerful, glad).

Often, however, and perhaps most frequently, a Sumerian final L is represented by Chinese t: thus we have BAL (a character which has also the value BUL), to draw up water = pa, pat, J. bat-, Korean pal; G. 8527; BAL, pour out water = p'o, p'ut, p'at, p'wak, K. pal, A. bat, bak, G. 9428; BAL, pudendum muliebre; coire = po, p'at, K. pal, A. bat, wife, G. 9384; BAL, rebel, oppose, resist; battle; combat = po, put, A. bout, disobedient, rebellious, G. 9356; po, put, pat, bah, K. pal, A. bat, to walk, to travel, to traverse, G. 9386 = BAL, to travel, march, proceed (*see* the other equivalents of BAL; *Lex.* p. 14*f*). The Sumerian LIL, wind, storm-wind, blast, agrees with lieh, lyt, lih, (K. yöl), violent gust, squall, G. 7090; and LUL, bad, rebellious, with lieh, lüt, lih, K. yöl, G. 7101; while LAL, to take, to seize, may be equated with la, lat, lak, (K. nal, J. nat-si, A. lat), to seize, to carry off, G. 6655 and Wells Williams. In numerous cases the final t has disappeared in Chinese, though the phonetic use of the character proves that it was formerly present: *e.g.* lo, K. ra, and na, J. ra, A. la, a bird-net; to spread out; to arrange; G. 7291, was once lat, P. 1031; so agreeing with the Sumerian LAL, a net; to lay out, extend, spread out or over.

A Sumerian final L sometimes represents a prior Š (SH); as in (G)ISH, ISHI, MIL (= MISH), dust; DISH and perhaps DIL, one; GASH, ESH, and GA(L), MAL, house; GISH and GIL.DAN, ear; 𒀸 read DEL (= DISH) and LISH.

Like D, L, R, and Z, this final Š is represented by Chinese t, as we have already seen (pp. 5, 6, 10 *supr.*). In other instances it interchanges with R, as in GIL, IL, to lift, from GUR, also read GA (from GAR), to lift; *cf.* also GAL, to lift.

R is the commonest final in Sumerian as we have it, involving over 150 instances. It may have arisen from final Š (of which about 50 examples remain); or the contrary may have happened; but the former seems more probable. However that may be, we find the same character read DUR and TUSH, in the sense to dwell; is read BAR and MASH in a great variety of meanings;  TUR is to set, of the sun, and so is SHUSH (C. T. xii. 1); , the dog-symbol, had the sound GISH as well as UR (= GUR = GUSH = GISH) and DISH, SUR, TASH and TAN, LIG, and LI; , to weep, is both IR or ER and ESH; is both GIR (KIR) and BISH (PESH). As already stated, final R is properly represented by a Chinese t, though k has often taken its place: *e.g.* BAR, PAR, bright, white, written with the sun-symbol, has become in Chinese 白 po, pak, bak, written with the sun-symbol slightly modified. (Yet *cf.* po, p'a, ba, ba-t, white, G. 9370; P. 840.) Similarly, BAR, brother, is represented by po, ba, pak, father's elder brother, eldest brother, G. 9340; and UR-BAR, leopard, panther, or the like (written *dog* + BAR), survives in pao, pau, boa, pio, bau, panther, leopard, formerly bak (P. 41), written with R. 153, probably once identical with the dog-character, and P. 41.

The Mongol has no z, but has preserved final l and r, as in k'ul, foot, Chinese kio, kök, kiok, G. 1362 = Sumerian GIR (but Mongol gar, hand, is Sumerian GAD); k'ara, black, Jap. kuroi, Turkish kara = Chinese kek, Sumerian GIG; Mongol ger, house = Sum. (GASH), ESH, or GA(L): ger-t'e, in the house = Sum. GA.TA; Mongol ger-el, light = Jap. akari, Sum. GAR (*cf.* Jap. siro, shiroi, white = Sum. SIR, SHIR, light, bright); Mongol mori, horse = Sum. GUR, MUR. 'From kak, black', says Edkins, 'came k'ara in Mongol and kuroi in Japanese, the final k being lost in both cases. The r . . . is merely a phonetic addition.' It is rather difficult to believe this, in face of the Sumerian evidence, which is far more ancient than either Chinese or Mongol. All that can be said is that forms with final R and G appear to have existed side by side: SAR and SAG, to write; GAR and GAG, to make (*cf.* AG, to make, C. T. xii. 10); SHIR and SHAG, SIR and SIG, bright; read DUG, flow, and SHAR, abound;  read SIG (or DIG) and DIR, sorrow; *cf.* ZIR, sorrow, Br. 2366;  SIG and SAR, green, C. T. xii. 49; read DUR and T(D)UG. This established equivalence or permutation of the final sounds R and G seems to account for the not uncommon instances in which Chinese final k (g) appears, where we should have expected the normal t, in correspondence with a Sumerian r.

Initial r is quite modern in Chinese (*see* Wells Williams's Dict. *s.v.* yung, p. 1146). In Japanese it regularly takes the place of a Chinese l. It is doubtful whether it originally existed in Sumerian, although the remains of the language, which belong to different periods of time, present about a score or so of instances.

In some of these, R evidently occupies the place of an earlier D: thus the character RU, to build, make, was also read DU in the same sense; and to butt, thrust with the horns, was read both DU and RU. Now this Sumerian initial R = D appears in Chinese as d: 觸 chu, chuk, G. 2677, from t'uk (G. 10057), do-k (P. 929), to butt, is obviously identical with Sumerian DU (from DUG), to butt; and 造 tsao, ts'ou, K. cho, A. tau, to build, make, create, from dzok, tok (P. 766), is as obviously akin to the Sumerian DU, to build, make, create. (It may be inferred from GAG, the other value of the sign , which was also read DA, RA, in Semitic writing, that DU, RU, and the possibly more original DA, RA, have lost a final G, corresponding to the k of the old Chinese dzok, tok.) These two examples are clear and convincing. Others which, though less certain, are possible and even probable, are the following:— RU, in, = DU, in; *cf.* 於 yü, at, from tot (P. 392); RA, to walk, go, also read DU (from DUG? *cf.* LAĠ, to go), answering to 來 lai, K. re, J. rai, to come, from la-k, da-k (P. 409); RI, DI, to shine (from DIG = DUG = GUG in UGUG, Br. 6097); *cf.* Ch. yi, A. tik, blaze, bright light, G. 13183; also i, F. ik, sik (= tik), A. juk, bright, G. 5504; and i, yik, Amoy ik, *OS.* tik, kik (P. 254), bright, dawn, G. 5502, and also Sumerian UG (GUG), day, C. T. xii. 6, and perhaps MAR-DUG, Son of Dawn or Day (= chou, teu, *OS.* tok, daylight, G. 2475).

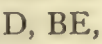
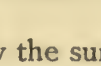
In some examples initial R interchanges with L (= D); *e.g.* in the instance quoted above, RA(G), to go = LAĠ; *cf.* Ch. lu, K. J. ro, a road, from lo-k, la-k, P. 272. The Sumerian LAĠ is also to drive off cattle or captives; to plunder = Ch. lo, J. ro, to take captive, to plunder, G. 7285, from lo-k, P. 917, and Ch. lüeh, lök, liak, J. riaku, to capture people, to drive off cattle, G. 7564. In RAG, LAG, female, L is probably prior to R; *cf.* the character SI.LAG (written LAG.SI): *see* D. 328.

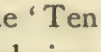
We saw that an initial G or its equivalent often interchanges dialectically or otherwise with a labial sound. In GI, DISH, one; GAR, DAR, fetter; GA, DA, milk; GIN, GIM, DIM, TUM, to walk; GIN, DIN, male; GAG(AG), DA, DU, to make; GIN, TUN, axe; GE, DE, shekel; GUG, GU, DUG, to speak; we see a transition from G to D, characteristic of the softer dialect. It is like a young child saying 'dot' for 'got' or 'dun' for 'gun'—a substitution of sounds with which every one is familiar in our own language. This phenomenon reappears in Chinese, the sonants g, d, being represented, as usual, by the surds k, t; compare kun, ruler, G. 3269, P. chün, with tien, dien, J. ten or den, to rule, G. 11180; k'wang, gwoñg, mad, G. 6409, with tien, die, A. dien, mad, G. 11197. Instances abound: such are kan and tan, dawn; kien and t'ien, heaven; kan, kom, and t'ien, t'ym, sweet; kün, G. 3145, and t'sin, ch'in, t'ên, G. 2081, to love; kien, kín, a bolt or bar, and tien, tím, to bar a gate; besides a number of Phonetics like kit, tit, P. 9; kut, tut, P. 16; kam, tam, P. 62; tik, gik, P. 78; gip, sap (= tap), P. 97; gik, dik, P. 106; kim, tim, P. 110; gat, dat, P. 186; ngim, dim, P. 379; ngak, lak, shak, P. 978; and many

others. Such equivalences may justify the surmise that the Chinese k'in, k'im, djing, birds, stands in the same relation to the Sumerian SHEN, TIN, in MU-SHEN, MU-TIN, bird. (The MU or WU in this compound is probably the labialized pronunciation of ĠU, bird.)

To a philologist there is nothing strange in the mutual equivalence or interchange of obviously related sounds, such as b, p, f, m, v, or m, n, ng, or d, t, s, z, all of which find ample illustration in the Chinese dialects. A transition from n to s, z, sh, or zh, may appear more remarkable, if not altogether incredible. But, as I pointed out many years ago, this very feature is as characteristic of Chinese as of the Sumerian language. The ninth of the 'Ten Stems', 壬, žên, great, pronounced nin by the Japanese, ñyêm in Annam, and zing, zang, dialectically, is evidently a close parallel to the Sumerian NUN, ZIL (*from* ZIN), SIL (SIN), great; and, to clinch the comparison, the two characters were originally identical (*Sign-list*, No. 35). This is a specially interesting example for the general thesis of the present work on the following grounds. The character 壬 nin, žên, is immediately connected with the character 士 shi, žit, R. 33, P. 28*a*, in the Chinese lexicons (Radical Index). The meanings of the latter symbol are male, man, husband, warrior, officer, minister (of State); *see* Legge, *Shi king*, vol. II, index iii. But these meanings are virtually identical with those of the Sumerian character NIR, NUR, SHER, which consists of doubled NUN; *see* C. T. xii. 24 and 30; D. 73 and D. 43; Br. 6280 ff.; S^{b} 129; 130. (*See* also *Lex. s. v.* NIR, SHER.) And the Chinese 士 shi is a natural simplification of the Sumerian symbol, which is its obvious prototype; *see* *Sign-list*, No. 36.

Another clear instance of the same transition of sound in both languages is seen in the Sumerian NIN, lord, lady = 《 SHIN, also written phonetically (Br. 9949; 9967; 2 R. 59.29 *ab*); a word which was probably of the same origin as GIN and DIN, male, man, and (to say the least) strongly resembles the Chinese 人 žên, nyin, J. djin, nin, man, woman, lady (*Shi king*). *See* R. 9; G. 5624.

Other Sumerian examples are NA, SHA, C. T. xii. 10; NA, SHA; NA, ZA, ṢI; NAD, SHAD;  NAG, SHAG; NAR = SAR, SUR, or SHAR, SHUR, C. T. xii. 40; NAM, SIM; NI, ZAL; and the pronominal NE, NI, ZA, ZU. *Cf.* also perhaps NU (from NUG?), flesh =  U-ZU (from ZUG?), flesh, in the metaphorical expression NU-NU-NE, 'this one's *fleshes*,' *i. e.* his blood-relations (compare G. 5665).

Lastly, the equivalence of initial sounds which we see in Sumerian BAR, SHAR, BAD, TIL, BAD, PAD, SHUG, BAR, DAG, ZA,  BAR, DAG, BUR, SIR, PIG, SIG, has its parallel in the Chinese pi, ti, G. 8981, pi, hse, G. 8986, pit, pi, têt (= BAD, BE, TIL!), G. 8994, pik, sik, tik, G. 9027, and other instances of the same kind.

THE CHINESE CLASSIFICATION OF WRITTEN CHARACTERS AND THE SUMERIAN PARALLELS OR PROTOTYPES

THERE is a curious parallel between the use of the Chinese script by the Japanese and Annamese and the use of the primitive Sumerian script by the later Semitic population of Babylonia and Assyria. It is well known that every Sumerian character represents a word, and that there is a double use of these characters in Semitic writing; where for the most part they represent mere syllables without regard to their original meaning, but also and often they are used ideographically, to suggest the idea or meaning of the Sumerian word; in which case a Semitic equivalent is substituted in reading the sentence in which the Sumerian symbol occurs. Precisely so, in Japanese, a Chinese character may stand for a mere syllable, or it may represent an idea, in which case it will be read, not as a Chinese monosyllable, but as a Japanese word of the same meaning, which may very likely be polysyllabic. Thus the Chinese 長 ch'ang, 'long', may be written in a Japanese sentence to express the same idea, but it will be read *nagai*, which is the Japanese word for 'long', just as the Sumerian GID would be read *arku* in an Assyrian sentence. In Annamese the Chinese characters, variously modified, are mostly used as mere syllables or indications of sounds; with which may be compared the use of the Sumerian script in ordinary (syllabic or so-called phonetic) Assyrian writing.

Chinese writing has undergone little change during the past two thousand years. Its beginnings are lost in the mists of antiquity. Native legend ascribes the invention of it to Fuh-hi, the founder of the monarchy, whose date is variously given as B. C. 2952–2837 (Williams), 2953–2838 (Giles), 2852–2738 (Mayers), and who is fabled to have been conceived 'by the inspiration of Heaven'. After twelve years' gestation he was born at Ch'êng Ki, in the region of Hwa Sü (near the modern Singan Fu). From his capital Ch'ên (the modern K'ai-fêng Fu), he instructed the people in the arts of hunting, fishing, and pasturage. Before his time they were like beasts, clothing themselves in skins, and eating raw flesh; knowing their mothers but not their fathers, and pairing without decency. One day a 'Dragon-horse' rose at his feet from the waters of the Yellow River, and presented to his gaze a scroll upon its back inscribed with mystic diagrams. From these, and from the movements of the heavenly bodies (*see* note, p. 15), he devised the system of written characters, with which he superseded the method of keeping records by means of knotted cords (which must have been something like the Peruvian quipos). After forming the six classes of characters

(*luh shu*), he invented the system of horary and cyclical notation, and regulated the seasons. He established the laws of marriage, and made lutes and lyres (*k'in seh*). He discovered the arts of metallurgy, and had a female associate or 'sister' called Nü-kwa (Nü-kwa shi). Evidently Fuh-hi (the ancient sound of whose name would be something like Bok-ki or Bak-ki: *see* P. 276 and P. 1006) was a Culture-hero, like the Sumerian Fire-god BIL-GI (BAL-GI), the later GI-BIL, with his companion-goddess NIN-KA-SI, and the Hebrew (Tu)bal-cain (Gen. iv. 22), with his sister Naamah or No'oma, and Volcanus, the Italian god of fire and metallurgy.

But Chinese tradition upon such a subject as the invention of writing is naturally not uniform. The story is also told that, in the time of Hwang-ti, the third successor of Fuh-hi, a minister named Ts'ang-hieh elaborated the art of forming written characters by imitating the footprints of birds on the sand; upon which basis he produced five hundred and forty characters. Other accounts are that Ts'ang-hieh first conceived the idea of forming characters from observing the appearance of a certain constellation,[1] the marks on the shell of a tortoise, and the print of a horse's foot; or that, having ascended a mountain overlooking the river Loh, he beheld a mysterious tortoise rising out of the waters and displaying the marks on its back, which enabled him to 'lay bare the permutations of nature, and to devise a system of written records' (Mayers, p. 228).

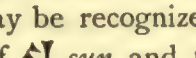
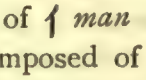
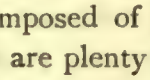
Leaving these legendary fancies, which belong really to the realm of Mythology, we arrive at something which may be historical in the account of Pao-shi, a scholar who flourished under Ch'êng-wang, the second ruler of the Chou Dynasty (1115 B. C.). Pao-shi is considered the Father of Letters, and his work entitled *Luh-shu* ('The Six Scripts') has been a standard to which all subsequent ages have referred. It is there affirmed that nine-tenths of the Chinese characters were of 'hieroglyphic' or pictorial origin; and that the primitive shapes of the symbols were gradually lost, owing to abbreviation for the sake of convenience or addition for the sake of appearance. Comparison of the old forms of the Chinese characters with the primitive Babylonian symbols had led me to much the same conclusion long before I became acquainted with Pao-shi's views as interpreted by the illustrious Morrison. Following the latter, we may here enumerate the six classes of 'writing' or written characters, called in Chinese *Shu*; a term which appears to be identical with the Sumerian SHU, 'writing', 'the scribe's art', Assyrian *dupšarrûtu* (Br. 8673). They are—

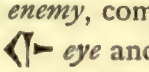
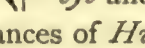
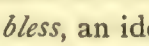
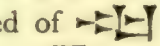
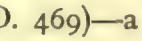
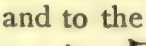
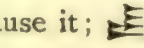
(i) *Hing-siang*, 'forms (and) images'; *i.e.* pictorial characters or 'hieroglyphs'. These in the ancient forms with which we are chiefly concerned, are rude outlines of visible objects. Thus sun, moon, mountain, fish, ox, dog, are represented by outline pictures of the things themselves or of characteristic parts of the same. (This is as truly the case in Sumerian as it is in Chinese. Thus the ox is represented in both

[1] Or constellations? *Cf.* the Babylonian phrase 'writing of heaven' (*šiṭir šamê*; *šiṭirti šamâmi*), as a description (astrological?) of the constellations.

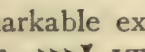
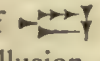
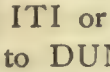
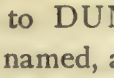
by a *horned head*, and the dog by an *uplifted forepaw*—a highly characteristic gesture of the animal. Similarly, in Sumerian, an *udder* represents a she-goat.)

(ii) *Chi-ssŭ*, 'Pointing out something'; characters indicating local or numerical conditions, such as 一 (the supposed original form of 上) 'above'; or one stroke for the numeral 'one', two strokes for 'two', which we find also in Sumerian. (Giles renders the designation of this class 'Indicative or self-explaining characters'.) Few characters are assigned to this class.

(iii) *Hwui-i*, 'Combined meanings', or 'Suggestive Compounds' (Giles); characters composed of two symbols belonging to Class (i), both of which contribute to the suggestion of the meaning without reference to the sound. Among the instances given are 明 *ming*, 'brightness', composed of 日 *sun* and 月 *moon* together, a parallel to which may be recognized in the Sumerian group  ID, 'bright', composed of *sun* and a title of the moon-god; 從 (antique) *to follow*, composed of two men (*man*), one behind the other; 信 *good faith*, which is a compound of 亻 *man* and 言 word, implying that man is naturally honourable; 武 *warrior*, composed of 止 *to stop* and 戈 *weapons* (which the warrior *stops* or repels). There are plenty of examples of this kind of ideogram in Sumerian: such are  *enemy*, composed of *fire* and *throw*;  *evil, hostile*, compounded of *eye* and *dog*.

Other instances of *Hwui-i* or Suggestive Compounds in Sumerian are such as  *prayer, bless*, an ideogram appropriately composed of KA, *mouth*, and SHU, *hand*, the two organs concerned in the action denoted (*see* D. 198);  *drink*, composed of *mouth* and *water* (D. 205); *eat*, composed of *mouth* and *food* (D. 203);  *old*, composed of *eye* and *meal* (*cf.* D. 249 *c.* D. 469)—a reference to the defective sight characteristic of old age (Gen. xxvii. 1), and to the white specks or white surroundings of the cornea (*arcus senilis*) which cause it;  *dead*, which in cuneiform coincides with the character for wall (BAD), but in the primitive linear form is composed of EZEN, *feast*, and DINGIR, *god*; a clear indication that the old Sumerians, like the Chinese, regarded the dead as 'gods' (אלהים) or spirits to whom feasts or sacrificial offerings were due at stated times or anniversaries (D. 364 and 367; Br. 4383 f; 4311); *Law*, composed of *stylus* and *God* or *Heaven*, as though to suggest that laws were 'written with the finger of God';  *abundance*, which no longer looks like a compound ideogram in its cuneiform shape, but in the ancient linear form is a *vessel* on a *stand* (*see Sign-list*, No. 51);  *a slave*, composed of *head* (*i.e.* individual) and *woman* (*see Lex. s. v.* ER, ERI slave);  *waste, steppe, desert, open country*, which has become *breast* and *warrior* in cuneiform, but appears to be composed of the signs for *milk, light*, and *place* in the linear character (*see* D. 427 f; *cf.* D. 417; 15; 254); perhaps referring to the sunny pastures of the wilderness. In this last instance we have an example of the tendency to make the

cuneiform disguises of the old pictorial symbols suggest something to the eye, even if it be something entirely different from the import of the original characters. The immediate significance of the primitive ideograms was inevitably obscured in the process of their gradual transformation from linear figures to more or less broken groups of arrowy lines and curves; but in some cases at least these new groups have been so arranged as to suggest a combination of other and simpler cuneiform characters. The like tendency to invest altered forms with a new suggestiveness, and so to make what has become non-significant again significant, accounts for many of the variations of the old Chinese characters.

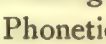
A remarkable example in Sumerian is  , the pig-symbol, now compounded of  ITI or ITU, *month*, and  NIR, SHER, *lord* or *hero*; an apparent allusion to DUMUZI, Tammuz, the god after whom the fourth Babylonian month was named, and to whom the pig (wild boar) was sacred in legend (*see PSBA*. xvi. 198–200). But in all probability neither this nor the closely related character  DUN, *to dig*, had anything to do originally with the symbol which is an element in the cuneiform equivalents of both. Already, indeed, the oldest forms of the two ideograms known to us at present have assimilated their lower segments to the linear shape of this character (*cf.* D. 18 and D. 250 *c.* D. 73), but the upper segment is still unexplained; and analogy suggests that the linear form of SHAĠ, SHIĠ, ṢIĠ, *wild boar*, *swine* (*cf.* the old Chinese shik, *pig*), originally figured the head of a boar with tusks and mane, while DUN, *to dig*, like the corresponding Chinese word and symbol, is a modified form of the swine-symbol based on the animal's well-known characteristic of rooting up the ground. *See Sign-list*, Nos. 71 and 72, and *Lex. s.v.* DUN, *to dig*; SHAĠ, SHIĠ, *swine*; and KISH, *a swine*, answering to Chinese ki, ki-t, the so-called *pig's head*, Rad. 58, which is curiously like the top of the two Sumerian characters in their oldest accessible forms.

For other striking examples of this kind of novel conversion or perversion of ancient pictograms, *see* p. 25 *infra*.

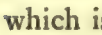
(iv) *Hiai-shing* or *Hing-shing*, 'Agreeing sounds' or 'Figuring sounds', *i.e.* Phonetic characters. We have here a very extensive class of signs, both simple and compound, the principle of which consists in the borrowing of a word-symbol already in use, to become the symbol (or part of the symbol) of another word of like sound but (generally) different meaning. There are in Chinese about 1040 principal Phonetics (also called Primitives), by the union of which with the 214 Radicals or generic Determinatives the great mass of the characters has been formed.

Thus in 江 *kiang*, 'river', we see the Radical or Generic Determinative 氵 *shui*, 'water', with 工 *kung*, 'work', added as a Phonetic to suggest the sound (originally kong, kom: P. 27). In 河 *ho*, 'river', the Phonetic is 可 *k'o*, 'may', 'can', indicating that *ho*, 'river', was formerly *ko*. (Both words were originally ka-t or ga-t: P. 145.)

It is evident from these examples that the Phonetic may play an important part in enabling us to determine the older sounds of a Chinese word.

There is practically no limit to the possible multiplication of characters by this ingenious device, the credit for the extended use of which must be assigned to the Chinese themselves, although it may have been originally suggested by such Sumerian analogies as BAD, 'wall', 'fortress', where BAD appears to be used as a Phonetic giving the sound;  NIG, 'bitch' (*female* + *dog*), in which LIG seems to stand for NIG; MEN, 'crown', diadem', where the inserted ME-EN is certainly phonetic and, moreover, spelled out phonetically; GIN, GEM, 'bondmaid', in which GIN may be phonetic; UĠ, 'spittle', 'venom', where UĠ indicates the sound of the compound ideogram (*see* D. 235 for the archaic form of the character). Similarly, the ancient form (D. 354) suggests that in DUR, 'all', DU-R may be phonetic; and in DUR (?), 'marsh', 'swamp' (also read SUG, SHUG), the sound DUR is possibly indicated by DUR. The eye-symbol BAD (C. T. xi. 2) is phonetic and seems to suggest both sound and sense in BAD, 'to see', 'to choose'; a compound sign which is then itself used phonetically for BAD or PAD, 'to call', 'speak', 'swear', &c., thus becoming an instance of the Sixth Class (Kia-Tsié, 'Borrowed Characters': *q. v.*). The symbol GIG, 'dark', is in like manner both phonetic and significative in GIG, 'sick', 'sickness', written *darkness—offspring* (*see* D. 264; 283); alluding to the demons, children of night or darkness, which were supposed to cause disease—possession by which, in fact, *was* disease. The character I, NI, DIG, ZAL, appears to be phonetic in I, NA, DAG, ZA, 'stone', both parts of which latter ideogram, indeed, indicate that stone is a *shining* substance (*see* D. 322). Lastly, AM, AN, AG (ang?), may be regarded as phonetic in AMA, AGA, (*vid. Lex. s. v.* AGA-RIN, *parent*).

Examples of this class of written characters are comparatively rare in Sumerian, because a more or less syllabic writing already prevails in most of the texts that have come down to us; so that any inscription of Ur-Nina or Gudea will afford instances of the same character used sometimes as an ideogram with its original meaning, and sometimes as a mere syllable: while other texts present us with such complete syllabic spellings as U-MU-UN for UMUN, 'lord', and DA-MU for DAMU, 'child', 'son' (*e. g.* the Tammuz-hymns, C. T. xv). Chinese never attained this degree of freedom in the use of the written character, which was perhaps due to the ingenuity of Semitic scribes and, in any case, is not primitive.

In Sumerian, as is well known, a simple pictorial character like (cuneiform ), an outline of the human foot, stood for a number of different words and meanings. Read GIN, it has the diverse meanings *to walk* and *to establish, set up*. In Chinese GIN is preserved as kien, kín; but kien, *to walk*, is written 踺 and kien, *to establish*, is 建, the latter character being used as a Phonetic in the former. 足

and 辶 are both foot-symbols originally; a statement which is also true of the other Radicals which have to do with walking, going, standing or stopping. Such are 行 hing, kiang, *OS.* ging, *to walk* (R. 144), which is very common in the *Shi* in the sense of going and marching; 彳 ch'i, J. seki, shaku, A. hsik, from t'i-k, 'to walk' (R. 60), 'step with left foot', and 亍 ch'uh, ch'uk, from t'u-k, 'step with the right foot'; 止 chi, from ti-k, 'to stop' (a picture of the *foot* resting on the ground: R. 77; Chalmers, 94), so used in the *Shi*; 走 tsou, K. chu, A. têu, from to-k, 'to walk, go, depart' (R. 156); 夂 ch'o, J. chaku, A. hsok, from t'ok or t'ak, 'going on and stopping' or 'walking' (R. 162). The Shwoh-wên explains 足 (tsuk, tsu, chöük, J. soku, A. tuk), the character for 'the leg', 'foot', as derived from 口 k'ou, 'mouth' [*cf.* Sumerian KA, 'mouth'], and 止 chi, 'to stop', which the character certainly resembles. A commentator, feeling the difficulty of 'mouth' in this connexion, says that 口 here is a picture of the thighbones! Tai-tung comes nearer to the truth in stating that 足 is a picture of the *knee*, leg, ankle, and foot: *cf.* 口 with the Sumerian ◇ (modern 𒌨) DUG, 'knee', for which we find ṢIB and ZAG dialectically (Br. 4210, 6470). As a philological fact it is not very remarkable that the sounds DUG, ZAG (= tsuk, tuk) should mean 'knee' in Sumerian and 'leg' or 'foot' in Chinese. (Indeed, DUG seems to be used for the whole leg in phrases like DUG-MU AN-TA-TUM-TUMU, 'my knees are moving on'.) What is remarkable is the close correspondence of dialectical change which they exemplify, supposing that the two languages are not closely akin to each other. We may here add one other character as in all probability formed, like those specified above, from the original pictogram for the foot, viz. 去 k'ü, from k'u-p (P. 143), 'to go away', although it has come to look like a combination of R. 28 and R. 32. It is the Sumerian GUB, 'to take one's stand', 'step', 'walk'. Further, the character 廴, yin, ying, J. in, A. jên, 'to move on' (R. 54; G. 13285), which as mentioned above, and as the old writing shows, is also a foot-character (*see List*, No. 79, and *cf.* Morrison, *s.v.* 健 këen), appears to be phonetic in 建 kien, kín, 'to establish', and therefore probably represents an original sound gin as well as din (Edkins: R. 54). In Sumerian DIN is a dialectic form of GIN (*see* p. 12); and the same interchange of initials is observable in the Chinese 征 ching, chin, from tim (P. 142), 'to go' = Sumerian DIM (𒁀𒌨: also GIM), 'to go' = TUM (from DUM), 'to go', which is another value of 𒁀, the foot-character. With S. TUM, 'to go', *cf.* Ch. 從 ts'ung, dzung, chung, A. tung or t'ung, 'to follow' (G. 12028). We have also in the *Shi* 徒 t'u, du, 'to go afoot' (= S. 𒁀 DU, 'to walk'), with 走 Phonetic (tu-k); and 進 tsin, tsun, chin, ching, J. shin, A. tên, 'to advance', 'go to', 'enter', where the bird-character 隹 is Phonetic, with the value *tun* or *tin* (P. 472; *cf.* the Sumerian compounds MU-TIN, MU-SHEN, 'bird').

This brief review has shown us that the sounds associated with the foot-symbol and its modifications in Chinese are mainly kin, ti-k (Japanese shaku), tu-k or tok (A. hsok; nearly = shok), t'u, du, k'u-p, tin, tim, tum; a series which will at once

recall to the Sumerian scholar the values of the polyphonic Sumerian foot-symbol (modern), viz. GIN, DI, DU, SHA, GUB, DUN, TUM. And we have seen that the Chinese word for 'leg', 'foot', viz. *tsuk*, *tsu*, *tuk*, is practically identical with S. DUG, ZAG, 'knee'. To complete the parallelism of the two series, compare S. RA (from RAG = LAG), 'to walk', 'to go', and or   LAĠ, 'to walk about', with the Chinese 路 *lu*, from *lok* (P. 865), 'road', and 來 *lai* from *lak* (P. 409), 'to come'.

(v) Chuen-chu, 'Inverted' or 'Deflected' characters; in which a new sound and a change of sense are indicated by inverting a character, or turning it partly or completely round. Thus the old form of 阜 *hill* is said to be simply the old form of 山 *mountain* turned up on its right side. This device does not seem to be very common. It is, however, exemplified in the Sumerian BAN, *a bow* (D. 118), which is apparently identical with *warrior* (D. 173). The warrior is the bowman: *cf.* the Egyptian p*d*-t, 'bow', and the *pidâti*, 'bows' or troops, of the Tell el-Amarna letters. Similarly in Chinese 兵 *ping*, *pin*, is both 'soldier' and 'weapon' (G. 9279). Another Sumerian example of apparent inversion may be seen in PIG, SIG, 'weak' or 'ill' (D. 256) as compared with (*the rising or risen sun*) 'bright', 'cheerful' (D. 234). The strict suggestion of the former character seems to be *sundown*, and so gloom or darkness, which is a natural metaphor for sickness. (It is also used for SIG, 'down', 'below'.) Mayers understands by the Chinese name of this class (*Chuen-chu*, 'Turned Meanings'?) 'Mutable Significations', and makes it comprise such characters as 敦, which 'signifies' more than one sound, viz. *tun*, *tui*, *tiao* and *twan*. The class would thus consist of polyphonic symbols, or characters which have more than one value, as is the case with most of the primitive Sumerian symbols, and with many of the Chinese Phonetics. We saw that the foot-symbol in Sumerian represents seven or eight different sounds; and ()the sun-character is even more polyphonic, with its known values ĠAD, ĠUD, UD, UTU, U, UĠ, UG, GAL, AL, UL, ĠAŠ, ĠEŠ, ĠIS, PAR, BIR, BABBAR (from BAR-BAR), LA, LAĠ, RA, ŠAG, TAM, TAN, ZAL, and the compounds ZA-LAG and PI-RIG (*see* Br. 7758 ff.; C. T. xii. 6), besides other values, some of which are lost owing to fracture of the tablet. It is obvious, however, to remark that this amazing polyphony of a simple primary character admits of material reduction by the consideration that many of the sounds are clearly variants of a single root, as may be more evident if we arrange them thus:—

1. (GAD), ĠAD, ĠAŠ, ĠEŠ, ĠIS, GAL, AL (D = S = L)
   ĠUD, UD, UTU, UL, U (D = T)
   (GUG), UG, UĠ, U.

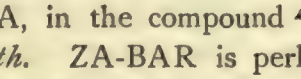
2. (BAR), BABBAR, PAR, BIR; *cf.* BAR, 'the sun'; read MAŠ, 'bright', 'to glitter'.

3. LAG (in ZA-LAG), LAĠ, LA = (RAG), RA, RIG (in PI-RIG) = SHAG.

4. TAM, TAN, ZAL (from ZAN ?).

But, further, since it is a well-known feature of the two dialects of Sumerian that an *Eme-ku* G may correspond to an *Eme-sal* B or M, and since the interchange of D (T), R, L, S, Z, is as well known in Sumerian as in Chinese and other languages, we see that an original GAD (= GAŠ = GAL, &c.) may be cognate with BAR (= MAŠ). The change from the A- to the U- series (ĠAD, ĠUD, UD, &c.) is not uncommon (*e.g.* BAR = BUR), and the transition from final -D to final -G (UD = UG) is also frequent in Sumerian, and finds its counterpart in Chinese: *cf.* in the former SUD = SUG, SHED = SHEG, and in the latter the regular equivalence of Fuhchau -k to Cantonese -t. We may thus bring our series down to the following sources :—

1. GAD (= BAR); 2. LAG (= RAG) = SHAG; 3. TAM (DAM) = TAN (DAN) = ZAL (ZAN). And since SHAG = SHANG = SHAM = TAM, &c., we may reduce our sounds finally to GAD and a cognate DAG.

But leaving for the present this question of ultimate etymologies, let us proceed to compare the sounds associated with the Chinese character for 'sun' with those which we have seen to be associated with the corresponding Sumerian character. Edkins long ago gave *nit* (= ngit?) and *got* as the old sounds of 日 (P. 120), used as a Phonetic. It represents *got* (or *gut*), and its labialized equivalent *mot*, *bot*, in the character 汨 ku, mi, C. kwêt, mik, K. kol, miök, J. beki, miaku, kot-, A. kuk, mik (G. 6249). With final -k for -t, these sounds agree generally with those of the Sumerian series 1 and 2. In the character 旦 tan, F. tang (= tam), 'dawn', 'day', 日 is Phonetic for the sound *tan*; in 担 for tam, tan; and in 昌 ch'ang, tsang, A. hsöng, 'shining', 'bright' (P. 496), it represents *tam*, *zam*. (The last character consists of 日 *sun* + 曰 *mouth*, *speak*; *see* the old forms. This agrees with the Sumerian ZA, in the compound  ZA-BAR, 'shining', which is written *sun* + *mouth*. ZA-BAR is perhaps for ZAB-BAR, from ZAM-BAR; *cf.* ZIM-BIR, Sippar, the Sun-city.) *See* the Sumerian series 4.

It remains to notice that the character 日 preserves in its dialectic pronunciations (*see* Giles, 5642) a number of sounds more or less approximating to those of the Sumerian sun-character. It must be admitted that ngyit, nyit, nyït, yêt (*yŭtt*), nyïh, are philologically comparable with ĠUD, UD, UTU, U, E (I); that năl (= ngăl), il, resemble GAL, AL, UL; that mêt (*mŭtt*), mih, may be related to MAŠ, and therefore to its cognates BAR, BIR; that jih, jï, jêh, (žih, žï, žêh), zai, djit-, agree with ZAL, ZA; and that nik (nig), jêk (pronounced *zhŭkk*), may be compared with LAG, LAĠ (LIĠ), SHAG.

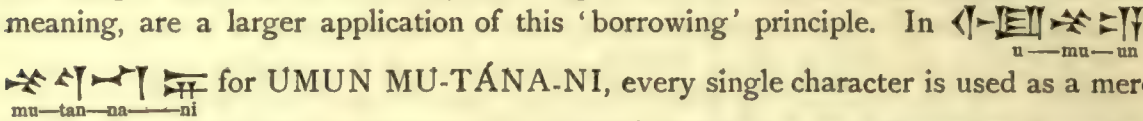
The close equivalence of the sounds associated with the primary characters of the two languages may be further illustrated not less strikingly by the following examples :—The Chinese 壬 nim, nin, P. 90*a*, as a Phonetic is also *tim*, *dim*, *shim*:

see P. 341 廷 t'ing, P. 373 呈 ch'êng, and P. 886 聖 shêng. Among the dialectical sounds of this character, which means 'great', are nyim, zing, nin, žên or jên (pronounced *zhŭnn*). Compare the Sumerian 丰 (𒀭) NUM, NUN, 'great'; a character which has also the values ZIL (from ZIN) and SIL (SIN): *see* C. T. xii. 30. It is doubled in 𒀭𒀭 NIR, SHER, male, husband, lord, hero, &c.; a character and word preserved in the Chinese 士 shi (zhi-t = zhir, shir), R. 33, in similar senses. The pictogram of a knife or sword (𒌈) has in Sumerian the sound-values TAR, ĠAŠ, ĠAZ, GUG, KUR, KUD, SIL. The corresponding Ch. character (刀) is read tao, tau, toa, to, from *tat* or *tot*, in agreement with TA-R; while as a Phonetic it is also *kit*, *kek*, and *sit* (= KUR, KUD, GUG, SIL); *see* 契 kyt, k'öük, syt, K. kiöl, söl, P. 567 (G. 1053). [With GUG, *cf.* 刻 k'ek, P. 216 (G. 6099).] The Chinese character for 'dog' (犬) has the Phonetic values *li* and *t'ot* (P. 72; *cf.* PP. 462 and 505); thus agreeing with the Sumerian dog-sign (𒃲), which has the similar values LIG, LI, TAŠ. (With TAŠ, *cf.* also the Turkish تازی *tāzy*, 'hunting-dog'.) The Chinese 出 ch'ut, chu, 'to go out', 'to beget', springs from *t'ut*, and as a Phonetic (P. 207) has also the sound *k'ut* (in 屈 k'üt, k'ü, P. 442), like its Sumerian prototype 𒌅𒄑 TUD, TUR, TU, GU (*see Sign-list*, No. 8).

The Chinese 口 has the Phonetic values hwei, hui, *OS.* gut, to go round; return, and also kw'un, kin, kon, to surround (R. 31; P. 51 *a*; *cf.* G. 5162 f.; 3307). The Sumerian 𒌦 is read GUD, GUR (= gut), and doubled 𒌦𒌦 it is NI-GIN, to surround. *See* D. 449 f. The Chinese 田 has the Phonetic values lu, t'ap, dip, as well as din (field; *cf.* E-DIN); *see* PP. 793; 881; 985; 1037 *a*. The Sumerian prototype is read LU, DAB, DIB. *See Sign-list*, No. 100. The Chinese 黽 min, R. 205, as a Phonetic is also ding, dim (P. 922). It denotes various reptiles; a fly, and a cable: *see* G. 7936; 9886; 13313. The Sumerian symbol read DIM, a cable, is also read MUN (C. T. xii. 12), denoting worms, caterpillars, some serpents, and the like (*cf.* Br. 331; 342; 98). *See Sign-list*, No. 92. The Chinese 聿 instrument of writing, stylus, has the Phonetic values yut, but, pit, lut (R. 129; P. 252); so agreeing with the Sumerian ĠAD, ĠUD, PA (from PAD), BA, MUATI, LU. *See Sign-list*, No. 101. The Chinese 厂 han, Amoy gan, overhanging or bending over, R. 27, as a Phonetic is also ngam and ngat (ngot, ngut); P. 2 *a*; *cf.* P. 410. The Sumerian 𒄑 GAM, to bow or bend, is also read GUR (ngot). Lastly, the Sumerian fire-symbol has, among other values, the sound KUM, NE, NI, DE, and the derived Chinese character is kong, kom, in P. 288; nen, in P. 846 (žan, J. zen, nen, kindle, burn); di, in P. 212, P. 352; and din, in yen, flame, P. 400. Moreover, the pronoun ni (G. 8211) may be modified from the same symbol (*Sign-list*, Nos. 64; 65). The other Sumerian values of the fire-symbol (BIL, PIL, BI, PI; IZ, US, *from* GIZ, GUZ, GUS; GIR; LAM; SHEG, M. 3095; ZAĠ) are now expressed in Chinese writing by the addition of other Phonetics to the fire-symbol used as a Determinative

or 'Radical' (R. 86). Thus we have 燹 pêt, pi (K. pil), A. têt, fiery; blazing, G. 8999, written *fire* + *finish* (P. 791 pit, pil), in which we hear an echo of the Sumerian sounds BIL, PIL, BI, PI, and DE. GUZ, GIZ, GISH, IZ, IZI, USSI, again, are evidently represented by yt, ngiet, žo, žih, ngih, yeh, K. yöl, J. net, A. ñyiet (*cf.* Sumerian NE = NGE, NI), hot, to heat, G. 5649, and its homophone yt, ngiet, žiet, nih, &c., to burn, set fire to, G. 5594. Here the fire-symbol as Radical is combined with P. 744 (ngit, nit, sit), with the addition of the grass-character in the latter instance. The sound LAM has been treated quite similarly in the Chinese script (*see Lex. s. v.* LAM *in* ME-LAM). The same may be said of ZAĠ, the sound of which is heard in tsau, J. sō, furnace, fireplace, G. 11625; in tsök, chiok, ziėk, chio, a torch, to kindle, G. 2221, P. 1019 tsak; in tsiu, tsiau, scorched, burnt, G. 1317, P. 850; and in other words. All this is easily intelligible; and it is needless to multiply examples of the mode in which originally polyphonic symbols have been relieved of a great part of their burden of different sounds. But, it may very naturally be asked, how did it ever happen that so many dissimilar sounds came to be associated with a single primitive symbol like the Sumerian character for 'fire'; in other words, how did the original characters of Sumerian or Chinese writing become polyphonic? Leaving out of consideration merely dialectical changes of sound, we may reply that a written symbol begins to become polyphonic, when it is used for some word of different sound but of similar meaning to that which it was invented to suggest. Thus the use of the characters which originally denoted the sun and fire was naturally extended to comprehend numerous other words expressing the ideas of brightness and purity and the modes of their manifestation or production.

(vi) *Kia-tsié*, 'borrowed characters'; as when 女, the character for nü, 'woman', is written for 汝 *ju* (žu), 'thou', as it often is in the *Shi*. Giles calls this class of characters 'Adoptive', giving the example just cited. Douglas adduces the instance of 矢 *shi*, 'an arrow', used in the sense of 'direct', 'right', because of the straight course of an arrow. Such a use would be 'metaphorical', in the ordinary sense of the word. But Edkins distinguishes this class from (iv) *Hiai-shing* as 'borrowing without any additional mark', *i.e.* without appended Radicals. Confucius, for instance, uses 孫 sun ('grandson'), without any addition for 循 sün, siün, 'compliant'; and 時 shi ('time') is used without alteration for 是 shi, 'this', in the older classics. Quite similarly, the Sumerian 𒄩, the eye-symbol, is used for SHI, 'land', 'earth', (= KI; Br. 9275), and for SHI, 'ear', and for SHI, 'life', and for SHI, 'this', 'that'; simply because one of its sounds was SHI (probably meaning 'to see'). Another Sumerian example is 𒄿 SIG, SI, 'horn', used for 𒋗 SIG, 'weak', 'ill'. Such cases are numerous both in Sumerian (*vid. exx. in Lex.*) and in Chinese. In the latter, as Edkins observes, 'very many abstract terms, verbs, adjectives, and particles, were supplied on this principle with the required written signs'. It is one of the most natural, obvious, and probably oldest, devices for the enlargement of the scribe's resources.

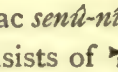
It is evident that Sumerian texts 'phonetically written', *i.e.* texts in which compound syllables and words are spelled out, to a greater or less extent, by using the simple symbols as mere syllabic signs, without reference to their individual meaning, are a larger application of this 'borrowing' principle. In 

for UMUN MU-TÁNA-NI, every single character is used as a mere index of sound, without reference to its original meaning as an independent Sumerian word; and the same, of course, is even more true of 'phonetically written' Assyrian, where the simple Sumerian signs are used to express the syllabic sounds of another language.

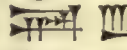
From the age of Confucius (sixth century B. C.) downwards, it became more and more the rule of Chinese writing to transform *Kia-tsié* characters into *Hiai-shing* by the addition of determining Radicals.

PROGRESSIVE TRANSFORMATION OF CHARACTERS IN SUMERIAN AND CHINESE

THE cuneiform Syllabaries or lists of characters are nothing more to the ordinary eye than a repellent congeries of arbitrary and conventional signs, having no apparent relation either to the sounds or the meanings intended to be conveyed. In their cuneiform shape, the originally pictorial symbols have mostly lost all resemblance to the things they represented at an earlier stage of their existence. Dr. Chalmers makes a similar observation about the Chinese characters. Eight or nine tenths of them, he says, are apparently 'nothing more than conventional signs, having no resemblance to the things, or natural association with the ideas, which they represent'. Fortunately for us, the archaic linear forms from which the cuneiform characters were in course of time gradually developed, in many cases preserve a sufficient resemblance to the original picture-signs to enable us to determine, with a greater or less degree of certainty, what objects these already conventionalized outlines were intended to suggest. The cuneiform , for instance, can hardly be called a picture of the sun; but the oldest linear form (D. 234) approaches considerably nearer to what is required. Even in this form, which belongs to the fourth or fifth millennium before our era, the symbol has already a history behind it. The original figure, probably a circle, has become angular under the stress of sculptural necessities; and in its modified shape it seems to suggest the orb of day emerging into sight from between two peaks (the subject of a well-known seal-intaglio). *Cf.* the symbol for TUD, 'to beget', D. 147. The cuneiform does not inevitably suggest a swallow; but it is no great strain on imagination to see a bird of some kind in the archaic figure (D. 42), from which this character has descended by a series of regular changes. This example demonstrates very clearly how fallacious it would be to explain the character by the apparent significance of its cuneiform elements. looks as if it had been compounded of *bird* and *lucky*. But though this may have been what was intended by the ultimate modification of the character, it is certainly not the suggestion of the original pictogram. In the same way, the corresponding Chinese character *yen*, 'a swallow' (from *tan*; P. 997), looks like a combination of several Radicals in the modern writing; but the old forms suggest the figure of a bird (*see Sign-list*, No. 34). With *yen*, *yeng*, tan, tam, *cf.* NAM, SIM, the sounds of the

Sumerian symbol. These imply a dialectic NAN, SIN; *cf.* the derived Assyrian *sin-ûntu*, Syriac *senû-nîthā*, 'swallow'. Take, again, the Sumerian  , 'she-goat'. This now consists of , 'ship', and 'road'; as if to identify the goat with the sea (the road of ships), because the sea was mythically a goat (*cf.* 洋; and *see PSBA.*, Feb. 1909). But this curious cuneiform character is not original. It was only arrived at by successive transformations of the primitive figure (D. 51), which appears to represent the animal's udder. Thus the original linear fig. for an udder, which suggested the animal to the inventors of the script as naturally as a lifted forepaw suggested the dog, has become in the cuneiform writing something altogether different. It shows what changes primitive hieroglyphs or pictograms are liable to undergo in the course of ages. We are not therefore surprised at meeting with similar transformations in the history of Chinese writing. The character 天 *t'ien*, 'heaven', for instance, is explained by the old Dictionary *Shwoh-wên* (A. D. 200) as composed of 一 'one' and 大 'great'; which is certainly what the symbol looks like in its modern shape. But neither this, nor any of the other Chinese explanations, is correct. When we look at old forms of the character, such as , we surely recognize a likeness to the Sumerian E-DIM (=E-DIN), 'heaven'; which seems to figure the arch of the firmament, upheld by a central pillar. (*See* D. 278; also D. 11 人; a sign with which the former was early confounded.)

To take another instance, the Chinese analysis of 帝 *ti*, K. *che*, A. *de*, 'god', 'emperor', makes the character a compound of 丄 *shang*, 'above', and 朿 *tz'ŭ*, *ts'ek*, A. *t'ik*, 'prickle', 'thorn', 'to prick', 'stab' (G. 12410). The latter is then Phonetic (Chalmers: 'a phonetic in disguise'), indicating that the old sound of the word was *tik*. The ancient form of 帝 has doubtless been modified in this direction; but, as Chalmers points out, the assimilation is not complete (Ch. 189), and Wells Williams remarks that the composition of the character is obscure. One of the old forms, however, is , which at once suggests comparison with the Sumerian DIGIR, DINGIR, DIMER, 'god', 'king'. The Sumerian symbol (an eight-rayed star) was also read AN, in the sense of 'Heaven'; and there seems to be a relation between some of the old forms of 天 *t'ien*, 'heaven', which we gave above, and such forms of 帝 *ti*, 'god', as , , and . In any case, it appears probable that the resolution of 帝 into a Radical element and a Phonetic was an afterthought. Our derivation of the Chinese 帝 from the Sumerian star-symbol which denotes 'god', 'king', 'heaven', may perhaps be confirmed by comparison of 親 ch'in, ts'ên, A. t'ên, 'kindred', 'parents', G. 2081, for which an old form is given, with the Sumerian group AGA-RIN, dialectically AMA-TUN, which is explained both 'father' and 'mother', and may therefore be taken to mean 'parents' or nearest kin, like the Chinese term (*OS. tin* = tün). The oldest forms of the two characters which

constitute the Sumerian group are AMA (written *star* inside *house*; *cf.* the old Chinese character) and GIN, DUN, TUN (C. T. xii. 10). As is often the case, the old Chinese character retains only the upper part of the ideogram, viz. the sign AMA. Unfortunately the compound ideogram has not yet been found in any archaic inscription; consequently, although the elements composing it are both ancient, we cannot at present be sure that  has not been evolved out of some single character. Anyhow, the symbol *house*+*star* is found in both languages expressing the nearest of kin; a fact which can hardly be due to chance coincidence. (The ancient Chinese , *a star*, resembles the Sumerian , *id.*, in that both suggest a group or constellation, or perhaps rather the stars as a whole. The sounds of the two words are different; a fact which may account for the inversion of the original symbol in the Chinese figure.)

The great variety in the modes of writing the Chinese characters exhibited by different styles and periods—the 'effraenata scripturae licentia' of which Callery speaks, after giving some astonishing examples of it (pp. 31–34)—may be paralleled to some extent by the changes undergone by the old Sumerian characters in the course of their transition from the earliest known linear forms to the modern Babylonian and Assyrian cuneiform symbols. It will be evident that, for our purposes, all intermediate and fanciful variations may be neglected. We are only concerned with the antique Chinese (or *ku wên*) and the linear Babylonian characters, such as those with which we have been dealing. But, unless we are greatly mistaken, our argument will derive strong support in a multitude of cases from the demonstrable relationship of the words involved, as well as from that of the characters which suggest them. When *Wang-ch'ung* (A.D. 27–97) argued that 鬼 kwei, 'a disembodied spirit', 'ghost', 'demon', really means *that which has returned* (deriving the word from 歸 kwei, 'to return'), he showed, as Edkins has somewhere truly observed, that the Tones did not count for much in his etymology, the former word being in the First Tone, the latter in the Third. Nor need the Tones trouble us. Morrison quotes from the *Luh-shu ku* (Dict. of *Tai-tung*; twelfth cent. A. D.) the statement that 'the doctrine of Tones (*Shing-yun*) and of the Syllabic spelling was not known in ancient times'; adding that 'the whole of this system, and these nice and, in part, imperceptible distinctions, are comparatively modern in China; and a large proportion of them have been introduced from foreign countries'. See his Dict., vol. i, Pt. I, p. v. It will not, therefore, be necessary for us to spend any of our time in a futile inquiry whether Sumerian Homophones were or were not distinguished by differences of Tone. Possibly, like their Chinese cognates, to some extent they were so distinguished; but as the question of the etymology of words and the derivation of characters is but little affected by these subtleties of intonation, we shall take leave to neglect them altogether. Our objection to *Wang-ch'ung's* ingenious identification of *kwei*, 'ghost', with *kwei* 'to return', is based, not on his disregard of the Tones, but

on the real relations of words, which lay quite beyond the ken of *Wang-ch'ung*, as of all the old Chinese philologists. In short, 鬼 *kwei*, 'ghost', the old sound of which was gu-t (R. 194; P. 684), and its labialized cognates 魁 *mei*, *mi* (from mi-t), 'ghost' (G. 7748), 魅 *mui*, *mei*, *mi*, 'demon' (G. 7738), find their prototypes in the Sumerian and Accadian GA-L, MU-L, 'ghost', 'demon'; while 歸 *kwei*, 'to return', which also was anciently gu-t (P. 1020), answers to the Sumerian GUR, GI, 'to return'.

The cuneiform ideogram which is read GAL and MUL in the sense of 'ghost' or 'demon' is ; a compound, apparently, of *awe* or *dread* and *full*, and so a very good instance of a 'Suggestive Compound' (Class iii). The linear character, however, being still unknown, we cannot be sure that it was not 'a picture of the fancied shape of a demon', as the Chinese 鬼 has been supposed to have been originally. (*Cf.* the similar case, p. 26 f.) Still, if we write in linear style, it will be (*cf.* D. 217, 440; 218); and some may be inclined to recognize in this ideogram the possible original of the *ku wên* figures and . It should be noted that the value GAL of the group is inferred from *gallû*, an obvious loan-word, by which the ideogram is always rendered in Assyrian versions of Sumerian texts; and (2) from MUL, the known *Eme-sal* value, which implies a Sumerian equivalent GAL (GUL). The old Chinese sounds gut, mit, clearly corroborate this inference of Sumerian scholars.

The pictorial import of the Sumerian 'dark', 'black', 'night', may be shadows descending from the hollow firmament of heaven; as though darkness were something positive which, like rain, falls from the sky (*cf.* our own expression 'nightfall'). It was read GIG, GE, and MI, as well as GA (*cf.* the sign-name GA-GIG). Doubled, it is KUK-KU (from GUG-GUG?), 'darkness' (*see* C. T. xi. 36). It is evident that GIG (GUG; GA-G), 'black', 'dark', is the Chinese 黑 kek (P. 862; R. 203), 'black', 'dark', now variously read *hei*, *hak*, *het*, *haik*, *hêk*, *he*, *hê*, K. *hïk*, J. *koku*, A. *hăk*; *see* G. 3899. It is true that the oldest known form of the Chinese character already shows traces of the artificial attempts at explanation which native scholars are fain to substitute for lost knowledge. The *ku-wên* figure doubtless owes its shaping to the idea that the character was originally a compound of signs for *window* and *flame*, because fire and smoke blacken openings. But although this false analysis has modified the symbol materially, it has not wiped out all resemblance to the Sumerian original. The four lines on four survive, though they are no longer vertical. The Sumerian symbol , read GIG and GE, also meant 'sunset', 'night'; and 黑 is used of 'the dark' or dusk of evening and morning. But 夜 *ye*, 'night', is another offshoot of the same Sumerian original; although the old forms have undergone various alterations in the effort to restore significance to a symbol which had become unintelligible, or to distinguish the different applications of the primitive character by modifying its form. In the light afforded by the

primitive Sumerian symbol, it has become needless to discuss which of the half-dozen old variations of the Chinese derivative is the most authentic; but we may compare the form given by Chalmers (56) 夾 and Morrison's 亦 and, above all, 夾 (*Luh-shu t'ung*, *s. v.* 腋) with the Sumerian prototype, of which they are ingenious perversions. Whether used to suggest the idea of 'black' or the idea of 'night', the symbol, of course, depicts *darkness descending from the concave sky*. There is thus a glimmering of truth in the opinion of those who derived 夜 'night' from 夕 'evening', with a line to indicate *the horizon* above it. The view which makes 亦 *yik*, *yi*, present in the character as a Phonetic, correctly indicates that *ye*, 'night', is from *yik*, as the Sumerian GE, 'night', is from GIG. 夜 is dialectically *ya* (H., F., N., K., J.); *cf.* the Sumerian value GA. The Annamese *gia* or *ja* seems to indicate da = ga. As a Phonetic, the character has the values *yik* and *tik* (P. 394; *cf.* P. 619). With the latter sound *cf.* Sumerian DIR, DIG (or SIG), 'dark', as also DI-RIG (= DI-DIG = DIG-DIG?), in the like sense.

We have still to notice a final point of striking agreement between the Sumerian and Chinese characters for 'black' and 'night'. It is this. Besides GA, GE, GIG, the Sumerian night-symbol had the value MI (from MI-G); and this is its ordinary sound in the Assyrian syllabary. MI(G), however, was a Sumerian word before it was adopted to play the part of a mere syllabic sign in phonetic writing. It was, in fact, the M-form of GIG, characteristic of the *Eme-sal* or Accadian dialect. With this MI (MIG, MUG? *Vid.* SU-MUG *ap. Lex.*) we must surely compare 默 *mêk*, *muk*, *mo*, K. *mïk*, Jap. *moku*, 'dark' (an old character also written 嘿, with the mouth-Radical, like Sumerian 'gloomy', Br. 832), and the younger 墨 *mêk*, *mo*, 'ink', 'black', with the Radical *earth* (circ. 220 A. D.); 黴 mei, mi, 'black', with the Phonetic 微 *wei*, *mi*, 'small' (P. 903); and 煤 mei, mui, 'soot', 'coal', 'charcoal', written with the Phonetic 某 *mou*, *mu* (mu-k, P. 541), 'a certain one', and the Radical 火 'fire'. That Chinese writing has striven to eliminate ambiguity by the addition of Radicals, the use of Phonetics, and the invention of new characters appropriate to the various meanings of the sound, instead of being content with a single primitive symbol like 黑 (or the original form of it), is only natural, and should not be allowed to blind us to the perception of the real relation between that and the Sumerian character and between their respective sounds.

Edkins observed that 垂 *ch'ui*, *shui*, A. *t'ui*, 'to drop', 'let fall', 'hang down', P. 456, has in the Seal-character a form something like that of 雨 *yü*, 'rain' and of rain-drops, and was perhaps an imitation. *Cf.* the *ku wên* 朱 and 炎 with their far-off progenitor DUGUD (DUG+GID), 'heavy' (a picture which suggests *falling down*). The idea of flowers *drooping* on a stalk, or leaves *pendent* on a tree, doubtless modified the shape of the symbol after the real meaning of the primary form was forgotten. It is used as a Phonetic in 錘 *chui*, 'to weigh', 鍾 *chui*, *t'ui*, 'the weight

on a steelyard', 'heavy', and in other characters. Edkins infers an old sound *do*-p from P. 502, which seems an insecure basis. Otherwise, *dop* = *dok* would not be remarkable; *cf.* Sumerian DUG = DUB, ZAG = ZIB. Moreover, do-p, do-b, do-m, are related sounds (*cf.* chung, dom, heavy; I-DIM, heavy).

 mu, 'mother', differs from *nü*, 'woman', in the old writing, merely or mainly by the addition of marks denoting the teats. *Tai-tung* therefore calls it a picture of the object; but Edkins would rather explain the character by the principle of Suggestion, observing, truly enough, that 'the separate provinces of the Six Principles of Formation are not always well defined'. The fact, however, that in Sumerian the woman-symbol or (D. 327–336) has the sounds RAG, LAG (Br. 11171), and MUG, MU, may perhaps be held to throw more light on the connexion f the two characters. The harmony with the Chinese is perfect, for the old sound of *nü* is *nok* (R. 38, P. 50), and *nü* is *lü* dialectically; so that we at once discern the possibility of a close etymological relation between Chinese nok, lok, and Sumerian RAG, LAG. Further, *mu*, 'mother', appears to be from *muk* (P. 187); *cf.* Sumerian MUĠ, 'parent', Br. 8837. For the rest, any one with an eye for essentials may see that the Sumerian woman-symbol (a pictogram of the *vulva*) is identical with (*woman*), and (*mother*).

The character *tzŭ*, 'child', 'son', is represented by over forty older forms in the *Luh-shu t'ung*. The principal type is , supposed to depict a baby strapped on the back, its legs looking like one. Other forms add hair, hands, legs, and other details to the simple figure, which is really the oldest, as is proved by the Sumerian prototype DU, 'child', 'son', from which it almost certainly sprang. The Sumerian symbol (D. 338) has been thought to figure the flowing *teats* of a mother, and hence to denote a 'suckling' or infant (Hilprecht; Hommel). But whatever else it was intended to portray, it was clearly not meant for the figure of a human baby. It is equally clear that the Chinese have halved the obscure original symbol, perhaps thinking the double sign with its suggestion of duality inappropriate, or merely for the sake of abbreviation; afterwards adding the indication of uplifted arms, in order to make the character more truly pictorial. The only forms besides the one already given that need concern us here are one from a drinking-cup (*yih-kia*), viz. , and another cited as occurring on a *Wang-tzŭ k'üeh* ('King's Son Gateway'), viz. (*cf.* the *Tung-wên tsih* character), the triangular heads of which agree so well with the Sumerian symbol. One of the *ku wên* forms looks strangely like a combination of the two halves of the Sumerian character, so as roughly to suggest a human figure ( ); but no stress need be laid upon this possible explanation of an isolated symbol.

As to the sound, it is obvious that *tzŭ*, *tsze*, F. *chü*, *chi*, K. chă, J. shi, A. tï, ti (G. 12317), which according to Edkins is from an older *tak* (R. 39) or *tik* (P. 36),

offers a remarkable correspondence with the known values of the Sumerian symbol, which are DU, TUR (from DUR), SHIR, SHAG (2 R. 19. 66 Strassmaier), and SAG (*cf.* Nabû-SAG-uṣur = *Nabû-apla-uṣur*, Nabopolassar); *cf.* Medic shak-ri, 'the son'.

乳 jü, yü, zü, lu, J. niu, dju, A. ngiu, 'teats', 'milk', 'to suckle' (G. 5691), is apparently composed of 孚 *fu*, *OS.* po-t, bu-t, 'to brood on eggs', 'to hatch', and 乙 *yih*, 'a period'. 孚 is a picture of *claws* over a *young one*. It agrees with Sumerian MUD, 'to bring forth'; a figure originally intended to represent a *bird* over an *egg*. But the *ku wên* form of 乳, which is , does not agree with the modern analysis. It, in fact, resembles the old Sumerian GA, TA-Ġ (from DA-Ġ), 'milk', 'breast' (D. 416; Br. 6114 f), laid on its side and opened, much more nearly than it resembles its own modern equivalent. Compare also the old tripod form . The primitive pictogram may have represented a *teat*; but already in Sumerian this has been modified, so as to suggest a vessel full of liquid (milk): *cf.* D. 380, 390. The sounds also agree. GA, dial. DA (*cf.* TA-Ġ, TU, TI, as values of the Sumerian character) in UME-DA = EME-GA, 'pregnant + giving milk', 'pregnant woman', are clearly akin, not only to the sounds associated with 乳, but also to those of 奶 nai, lai, na, J. dai, dei, 'woman's breasts', 'milk', 'to suckle' (G. 8114), *OS.* perhaps na-k (P. 8), and 嗀 nou, ngieu, also read k'ou, 'milk', 'to suckle' (G. 8386). K'ou is very noteworthy in the light of GA; *cf.* Sumerian KA (GA), 'mouth', which similarly corresponds to the Chinese k'ou, 'mouth'.

The remark of the *Shwo Wên* that the character 丰 (丯) kiai, kai, ka, ka-t, P. 256, represents vegetation growing in a tangle (kien shou, ts'ao-ts'ai ye; siang ts'ao shêng-chi san-lwan ye) would seem to indicate that the figure is a simplification of the primitive Sumerian KUSH, 'herbage', as it might very well be. Even the sounds agree; for as a Phonetic the character may stand for kat, kot, or kit (= kut, kus): *cf.* ki, ki-t (P. 776), 'grass growing thickly', G. 954, and especially 卉 hui, J. ki, ku-t, 'plants', 'herbs', 'vegetation', G. 5214, P. 244 a. The same symbol, however, appears as the Phonetic in 刲 k'i, k'ai, 'to cut a notch in a stick', G. 1051, P. 256 (Chalmers, 114: k'āt, 'to engrave'), which is itself Phonetic in 栔 k'i, k'ei, k'a-t, 'to carve', G. 1052, and in 契 k'i, k'ai, k'at, k'êt, 'covenant', 'bond', 'deed', G. 1053, P. 567. Accordingly the *Phonetic Shwo Wen* asserts that the character represents 'the notches made on a stick or bamboo in the first efforts at writing', and then comes to mean *to draw or mark boundary lines* (*see* Chalmers, 114). Now for this last sense Sumerian presents us with : *Sign-list*, No. 90), ĠAR (= k'at), ĠUR, GUR (MUR, UR; ĠIR), 'to draw an outline or design'; 'to sculpture reliefs'; 'boundary', 'limit', 'ban'. It would seem, therefore, that we have here an instance in which the later simplified character has come to represent two (or more) originally distinct symbols. *Cf.* also (), (G)ASH, 'curse', 'wish', which certainly resembles the Chinese sound and symbol (gaš = kat). Similar examples of the later assimilation or identification of characters

originally distinct have been observed in the Sumerio-Babylonian script in its transition from the linear to the cuneiform mode of writing. (*See* Dangin on the linear forms corresponding to , , &c. D. 11 ; 257.) Characters originally, as it would seem, diverse, yet more or less resembling each other, were finally merged in a common representative.

AN ESSAY TOWARDS A COMPARATIVE LEXICON OF SUMERIAN AND CHINESE

1901

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SUMERIAN	CHINESE
A (*from* GA), ME, water; wet; high water; flood (*mû*, *mîlu*, *butuqtum*, *ruṭbu*, &c.), *and the like.* 11317 ff. (*Akin to* AB = GAB, *tamtum*, the sea? *Cf.* AB-LAL, phonetically written A-LAL, *i.e.* AB-LAL, 10316.) *Vid.* ME, water, &c., NAB (= ngAB), river; sea. *C. T.* xii. 4.	hai, hae, ha, he, J. kai, the sea; a large river. G. 3767. *O. S.* ka = ga (*from* ga-b ?).
	mi, mei, nei, li, ni, J. bi, mi, dei, nei, K. ni, mi, an expanse of water; overflowing. 7813. Am. bi. *Old Japanese* moi, water; *modern* mezu.
	wu, u, ou, K. o, J. wo, pond, pool. 12716. go (P. 21).
	wa, a, puddle, swamp, marsh. 12424; 12428.
A (= GA), a son (*mâru*). 11344; *cf.* 11328.	hai, e, J. gai, a child; the young of animals. 3759.
A (= GA), a father (*abu*). 11324. *Vid.* AB, *id.*	ya, ye, i, A. gia, a father. 12977.
A, I (*anâku*). 11327. *From* GA, MA, I; *q.v.* (*Or from* AN, GAN = GIN, GAL ?)	ngo, wo, K. a, J. ga, I. 12680. (an, Am. gan, 'I'. 48.)
A, bed, couch (*maialu*); rest, quiet, repose (*nûḫu*); to be calmed, pacified, quieted (*pašâḫu*; Pa. trans.); *also* E (*dial.*).—*Vid.* NA, NU (= NGA, NGU ?), to lie down, to rest, a bed. 11343; 11349 f.	ngo, wo, ngwo, K. wa, J. kwa, A. nga, ngwa, to lie down, to rest. 12691.
	an, ang, eing, yüe, ngan, aa, yaa, still, quiet, rest, peace, at ease; to calm; to lay down. G. 44.
	ai, ngai, ae, yae, nge, to quiet. 32.
A, to beget; sexual love; coition (*banû*; *rakâbu*; *rikibtu*; *riḫûtu*). 11330; 11352 ff. *Cognate with* AM, EM, AG, AKA, to love, *or with* GAD (= AD = A) *in* KIN-GAD (*q. v.*), *or with the last preceding entry.*	ai, e, ae, yae, ñgai, to love. 15. ai, ngai, given up to lust. 42.
A, I, ID, to howl, wail, lament (*nâqu*); *cf.* A, tear (*dîmtu*). 11348; 11332.	ai, e, ae, yae, ngai, grieve for, wail, mourn. 11. *O. S.* at, it.
A, bright-white, glittering; pure (*e.g.* silver); (*ebbu*). 11335. (*Akin to* ĠAD, ĠUD, bright, pure; *q. v.*)	ai, ngai, Am. gai, Sh. ngé, whiteness; glittering-white (ai-ai). 28. ngit: P. 706.
AG (*from* GAG), to enjoin, command, order; a command, precept, law (*ma'aru*; *ûru*; *têrtum ša ṭêmi*). 4744 ff.	kai, ka, kiai, chieh, *O. S.* kak, to give orders, enjoin, charge; commandment, rule of conduct. 1531; 1532; 1533. P. 303.

AB, ABBA, father; elder (sheikh); prince, ruler (*abu ; šîbu ; nasîku*). *Used in addressing gods.* 3816; 3820 f. (*Written phonetically with the char. for* AB, house; *as if the father were* 'The House'.) *Vid.* BAB, PAP, father; AD, *id.* (*written house + ward*).

AB, dwelling; bird's nest (*aptu*). 3815. (*The pictogram possibly suggests an underground dwelling, like those described by Xenoph. Anab. Vid.* D. 345.)

AB, the sea (*tâmtum*). S^{c}. 95. 3822. *Written with last char. phonetically. Also* A-AB, *qs. water-house. Cf. the name of Aë, the God of the Deep, written* A + E, E + A, *house + water. The camel* (*ibilu = Arab. 'ibl, 'ibil*) *was styled* (ANSHU) A-ABA, '(*Det.*) Water-house', *in apparent allusion to its hump as a store of water. C. T.* xiv. 11.

AB, ABBA, verdure; vegetation; first growth of plants, or the like; *cf.* MULU-ABBA, a gardener, *lit.* man of plants, planter, grower (*irrišu*); ITI-ABBA, 'Month of Vegetation', *or* ITI-ABBA-UDDU, 'Month of Vegetation Coming up', 'Month of Springing Growth', *i.e.* Tebeth (*Ṭêbîtum*); DINGIR ABBA, 'God of Vegetation' (*or* 'First Growth') = *ilu Nabû qa-eš-še ab-bu-ti*, 'Nebo the Giver of Vegetation'; AB-DU-SAR (*vegetation-make-growth = êlît arqi*), the sprouting of green things or vegetation. (עלה Gen. xli. 5.) 3835. *Vid. also* 3823; 3819; 3826; 3832.

AB-SIM, AB-SIN, growth, sprouts, shoots; esp. of grain (*abšênu ; šer'û*), green or growing corn.

A-BUL, BUL, gate, *whence Assyr. abullu* (*Aram.* אבולא), city-gate. (*From* BUN? *cf.* KAN, gate.) ABUL-MAḠ, high gate (*abulmaḫḫu*): *vid.* MAG, high; noble, &c.

AB-ZU, the Deep, the Ocean (*apsû*), *as a male deity.* 151.

ya, ye, i, K. J. ya, A. gia, ja, father; *used as a term of respect in addressing gods, princes, nobles, officers, &c.* (WW.). 12977. *O. S.* yap, ap (dap = gap): *vid.* P. 238; 372.

k'o, fo, wo, u, k'ou, J. kwa, KA. k'wa, hole; burrow; nest. 6093. *O. S.* gop: P. 492. (*Cf. also* 520: dop.)

hai, ha, J. kai, the sea. 3767. *O. S.* ka, ga-p (?); *cf.* tsyp, kiap, A. hiep, t'iep, water penetrating, moist, 1448; yêp, hih, noise of flowing water, 4135; hap, hiah, kiap, a, êp, to soak, as water into the ground (WW.), 4233; yêp, yih, ip, damp, moist, soaked; to steep (WW.), 5484.

yp, yap, yeh, leaves of plants and trees. P. 542 dep (= gep). 12997.

ya, nga, Am. ga, bud, sprout, young shoot; to bud (WW.). 12804. (*Jap.* me, *id.*) *O. S.* ga-p (da-p); *vid.* PP. 76; 311.

yöü, yo, žui, jwei, *O. S.* nip, nap (P. 121), small plants budding. 5720.

ya-sun, a sprout, a shoot. 12804. *Composed of* ya, nga, *ut supr., and* sun, sung, shïng, J. shun, young shoots of bamboo and other plants, which are eaten. 10438.

mên, mun, J. mon, doorway; gate. 7751. (Labialized counterpart of han, J. kan, a village-gate. 3792.)

Hai-žo, the God of the Sea. 3767. *Echo of the ancient name; like* T'ai-po, planet Venus = *Sumerian* DIL-BAD; Fu-hi

A-DAM, A-DAMA, red blood; *written blood+dark* (USH+GIG); *cf.* LU-GUD. (*adamatu, str. fem. of adamu*, dark-red; *cf. Targ. Jer.* אדמא, אדם, blood = *Phoen.* edom, *id.*, *Heb.* דם, blood; אדם, red.) 1692.

A-DEA, flood, overflow (*êdû*); to irrigate (*šaqû ša eqli*); *vid.* DIM, DI, DE.

AG, hem in, surround, as a field with a fence (*ruppuqu; cf.* רבק, tie fast?) 2791.

AG, to call; to name (*nabû*); to make, to do, to practise, &c. (*epêšu*). *C.T.* xii. 10. *From* GAG=GUG, to speak; *and* KAK (*vid.* GAG, KAK), to make. 2785, 2778.

AG, a sheepskin (*idqu*: S^{b}. 240) (GAG).

AG, AKA, to love. *Vid.* KI-AG. beloved. (AG *from* GAG: *cf.* GAD *in* KIN-GAD.) *Also read* ANG, AM, EM, IM, *dial. vid.* KI-AG, beloved. 4735 f.

AG, to order, command, commission; a command, edict, order (*mu'ûru; ûrum; ûrtu; têrtum;* Br. 4744 ff). (*From* GAG=GUG.)

AG, end (*šalâm abûbi*, end of the flood; Br. 4748). (*From* GAG.)

AG, to measure (*madâdu*) corn (*seam*). *Also* to measure other things, *e.g.* a ship. (*From* GAG.) 4742. *Cf.* D. 60. *and* 62.

A-GAN, breast (*çirtu;* Br. 5554). (*Same char.* = U-BUR, *tulû*, female breast, paps; *q.v.*)

AGA-RIN, parent; father; mother (*agarinnu; abu; ummu;* Br. 5473 f; *cf.* 4799). RIN=GIN=DUN *dial.* (*C.T.* xii. 10.) (AG=AD, father; mother.)

(Bokki) = *Sum.* BIL-GI; T'i-k'i (Dap-ki), goddess Earth = *Sum.* DAM-KI.

tan, tang, A. dan, red. 10618.

t'ung, tong, dung, red. 12315. *O.S.* dom. (*Shi* and *Shu*).

ak, o, aik, a, ngê, cramped; a ring; yoke; to restrain; a limit. 8470; 8473–8475. (WW. ngoh.)

kiao, kiu, koa, kio, to call or cry out; to name; to cause. 1376. *O.S.* kok. *Cf.* 1365; 3884 f.

kiao, kiu, to do; to act. 1364. *O.S.* kak, P. 907.

kiao, kau, ka, koa, to teach; to cause; to make to be. 1352. *O.S.* kak. P. 316.

kak, kek, ko, hides or skins with the hair on; *e.g.* sheepskins. 6073. R. 177: P. 694 a.

hou, hau, hao, hoa, K. ho, J. kō, to love; to like. T. 4. *O.S.* gak. 3899.

ên, êng, ang, ngên, K. ïn, J. on, kindness; affection. 3330. ngên-ngai, love.

kao, kou, k'au, koa, to order. 5953. *O.S.* kok, P. 342.

ai, ngai, ae, yae, to finish; end. 32. Ye wei ai, 'night is not over'; wei yiu ai, 'has no end'. *O.S.* ak, nga(k): P. 14.

huk, hu, fuk, vu, oh, K. kok, J. koku, to measure (WW.); a corn-measure; a bushel. 4948. *O.S.* kok, kak. R. 148 Phonetic.

wok, hok, A. kök, to measure, *e.g.* with a foot-rule. 5299; *cf.* 5305. *O.S.* ga-k, P. 957.

hung, hiung, J. kyō (=kyong), the breast. *From* kon, gon. 4696.

*ch'in, ts'in, J. shin, A. t'ên, parents; relatives; to love. 2081. *O.S.* tin, din. (*See* pp. 26; 27 *top.*)

A-MI, A-GIG, A-MIA, A-GEA, E-GA, high water; flood; current, of a river (*agû; vid.* Br. 11591–11593). *Written* water + dark. *Vid.* A, water; GE, GIG, MI(G), dark. *Also* E-BA (E-MA ?), 11534.

*mik, kwêt, mi, ku, mik, kauk, kwah, mih, rushing water. 6249. (*Char.* = water + dark, *contracted, acc. to* WW.)

AK-KIL, cry of woe; lament; grief; mourning (*ikkillu; killu, C.T.* xi. 25, 24). *Possibly* AK-KIL = AD-KIL *by assimilation.* (AD *from* GAD.) *Cf.* AD-DU, lamentation (*nissatu*); A, I, ID, to wail; A, a tear.

*ai, ngai, yae, JA. ai, to wail; to grieve; grief, lamentation, mourning. 11. *O.S.* at, gat; P. 213.
k'i, k'êt, K. kiöl, kïl, J. kit-, to be sorrowful. 1053. (*cf.* k'i–k'i, sorrowful, *Shi* II. v. IX. 3.)

AL, *Verbal Prefix of all* 3 *Persons. Worn form of* GAL, man; *q.v.* ('the man', *in a speaker's mouth, might mean* 'I', 'you', *or* 'he', *acc. to context*).

A-LAL, A-LA, a kind of demon (*alû*). ('Seizer'; *cf.* LAL, *çabâtu, našû, kamû*, 'to take'; 'carry off'.)

la, lai, to grab at; to clutch; to carry off in the mouth (WW); to tear. 6655. *O.S.* la-t (la-l), P. 535.

A-LAD, one of the two kinds of colossi, representing guardian-spirits, set up in the doorways of temples and palaces (*šêdu*; Br. 486; 6233). *Written* god + strong. (*For the other kind, vid.* LAM, LAMMA, *written in the same way, viz.* god + strong.)

yü-lü, *O.S.* ut-lut (*or* ul-lut, u-lut; P. 985 lut), *one of the two figures pasted on the doors or outer gates of Chinese houses to act as guardians. Their chief duty is to oppose the entrance of devils. The other is* Shin-t'u *or* Shên-shu, *which sounds like an echo of the Assyr. šêdu or šiddu.* 12114. 13535; 6833. *Cf. also* shou-t'ou ('beast-head'), stone or bronze animals at gates. 10022.

A-LAL, a vessel of wood or clay; box; chest; jar; pitcher, &c. (*alallum*). (*Det. Pr.* wood *or* pottery.) Br. 5965. *Also* E-LAL (*elallum*). *Cognate* LUD, LUTU, vessel = DUG, *id. q.v.*

lao, lò, lau, loa, basket; hamper. 6788. *O.S.* lo-t, R. 125. (*Det.* wood.)
lo, loa, corn-baskets. 7297. *O.S.* lat; P. 1031.
lei, loui, lai, vase; jar. 6838. (*Det. pottery.*) *O.S.* lot; *cf.* P. 985.

A-LAM (*C.T.* xi. 18; 21; 22); A-LAN (Gud. B. i. 3, &c.); appearance, form, figure, likeness, image, statue (*lânu; çalmu*). *Written* Two bulls' heads (= hero) on a stand or stool (D. 108; *cf.* 382. Br. 5741; 5742).—*Cf.* LIM, *value of the Eye char.* (face ? to see ?); *vid.* GIM, DIM, DAM, TAM, GIN, DEN, shape; likeness, &c.

(dam, dom), chwang, chong, form, shape, appearance. 2756. *Written* bed + dog. (*Vid.* Chalmers 118; R. 90.)
lam, lan, to look at. 6735.
lím, lien, kiam, the face. 7140. P. 911.
yung, žung, K. yong, appearance; the face, features, countenance. 5754. *O.S.* dong, dom. P. 613.

A-LAN(M), *in* ALAN-DIM, net (*kamaru*). 7302.

lan, lam, a two-leaved spring-net. 6754.
lwan, lan, lün, lö^{n}, a net. 7455.

AM, *in* GISH-A-AM, lotus (*ildaqqu*). *P.S.B.A.* xvi. 197; 4 R. 27. 9a.

am, han, K. ham, J. kan, lotus-buds. 3811.

AM-MAM, pots or pans of some kind (*ammamu; cf. amamû*). (AM *from* GAM = KAM; *q. v.*) 4551.

A-MAR, young of animals (*bûru*). *Also read* MAR, son, child (*mâru*), *C. T.* xii. 10.

AN, ANNA, ANA (*from* GAN), high (*êlû; šaqû*); a high level or plain; the plateau of the desert (*in* ANNA-EDINNA, *ṣêru*); top, summit, peak (*rêšu*; Br. 434). (AN, ANNA, ANA, heaven, the sky; *str.* the height, or that which is lifted up or raised on high.) (AN-EDIN *may be the origin of* gan-eden, Gen. ii. 15.)

AN, ÁM, EM, lead (*anaku*); *vid.* NAG.

A-NA, what? which? (*minû*). (From NA, *Demonstr.* that; *q. v.*) 11434.

A-NER, A-SHER, lamentation, mourning (*tânîḫu*); NER, SHER = (DIR) = ZIR, grief (*ašuštum*, Br. 2366). *Cognate*: SHESH, wailing; I-SISH, weeping: *q. v.*

AN, ANU, ear of corn (*šubultum*). 416.

AN-SHU, AN-SHI, AN-SHE, the ass (*imêru*). 4981; *C. T.* xi. 3; *C. T.* xii. 31. *The char. is used, like the Chinese char. for horse, as Det. or 'Radical' (class-symbol) in the groups denoting camels, horses, mules, and wild asses. Perhaps orig.* the wild ass (AN-SHU = creature of the steppe).

A-PIN, tilled land (*epinnu*)? 1016. irrigating channels (*narṭabu*)? ground, floor, foundation (*ušše*), as level; Br. 1026.

AR, a heap (*karmu*); from GAR = GAL, to lift up, raise; IL, GA, GUR, *id.*; *q. v.* 5776.

AR, to exalt, praise, honour (*na'âdu*) = *last entry metaph.* 5783.

AR, to shine (*namâru*): *vid.* GAR, light. 9425.

A-RAL, A-RALI (*arallû*), the Underworld, Hades, the House of Death

ming, men, min, K. miöng, dishes, platters, bowls. 7938. R. 108.

mei, nei, mi, mai, a fawn; the young of animals. 7828.

ang, ngang, Am. gong, high. G. 71.

ang, ngong, oñg, ngang, to rise; lofty. 75.

yüan, yün, ngien, ngwong, J. gen, gwan, a high level, plateau, plain. 13700.

an, ngan, ngang, K. an, J. gan, shore, bank; high cliff; high forehead. 63. *Cf. also* kang, kong, mound, heap; ridge; peak, summit; high and level ground. 5894.

yüan, yen, k'an, yong, J. en, lead. 1732.

na, la, K.J.A, na, who? which? what? *O. S.* nam; P. 333. 8090. (*Read* na⁴, *demonstr.* that.)

chüt, cho, K. ch'öl, J. tet-, to weep. 2421.

chüt, tot, cho, K. ch'öl, J. tet-, mournful; grieved. 2423.

t'i, to weep; tears. 10991. *O. S.* tit.

lei, lui, li, *id.* 6856. *O. S.* lit. P. 462.

ying, yin, yang, wing, ing. 13337.

shou, ch'u, siu, K. su, J. shu, A. t'u, beasts, *as opposed to birds*; wild animals. 10022.

lü, li, lö, K.J. ro, an ass. *Vid.* DUR, foal of an ass.

fên, to dig. 3509. *O. S.* pun, bun. P. 112.

fên, soil, earth, loam. K. pun, J. bun. 3536.

fên, small streamlets caused by overflow of a river (WW.). 3540.

p'ing, p'in, A. bing, even, level; a plain. 9310.

(*bît mûti*); *from* GA-GAL (*cf.* RAS = GAS, Br. 5121 f.), Great House; *vid.* GA, house, *and* GAL, great. *Cf.* KI-GAL, Hades, *lit.* Great Place. 11549; URU-GAL, *Arallû*, 4780.

ASH, one (*êdu*: *eštin*); *also read* DIL; *vid.* GI(SH), one. 17–19.

A-SHA(B), A-SHA(G), ditch; pool; tank; for watering a field (*iku*). *Written* water + heart. 11586. (2) watered land or field (*eqlu*).

ASH-TE, marsh, swamp, *or the like.* 10298. (te *from* tug = SUG, SHUG, marsh, &c.)

ASH-TE, a dwelling (*šubtu*). 61.

ASH-TIN(DIN), ASH-DI, to covet, want, desire, (*ḫašâḫu*). 6765 f.

A-SHUG, A-SHUGI, frost, cold, sleet, *or the like* (*šuripu*). 11758. *Cf.* SHE, SHEG, SHED, frost; A-ZAG, bright; white.

A-SUR, A-SURRA, urine (*šinâtu*). 11468. (GASH, KASH, *id.* 5114.)

A-TIR, fin or 'wing' of a fish (*abru*, *str.* wing). *Written* side + growth, 6609 = A-GIR, wing (of bird: 4 R. 27. 16 b), 6557.

A-TAB, water-basin; ditch; canal, for irrigation (*atabbu*). *Cf.* 2 R 38. 16 ab.

A-ZAD, a disease; *perhaps a kind of fever, or consumption* (*šuruppû*). 11701.

ch'i, tie, dzi, pool; ditch; tank or reservoir. *O. S.* tap, dzap. 1983. *Written* water + heart *modified.*

shêp, seik, A. t'êp, wet, moist; low-lying grounds (WW.). 9938.

tŏk, cho, tsok, K. ch'ak, J. saku, to soak, steep in water. 2407. chok, cho, ts'ok, K. t'ak, J. taku, doku, to wash; to dip in water. 2412.

têk, tê, Am. ték, water, watery, the appearance of water. 10844.

ti, tai, di, K. che, J. tei, dai, house; mansion. 10955.

t'an, t'am, t'ang, t'ŏ, t'eiñ, to covet, to desire. 10689. P. 779.

süt, set, siok, hswik, hsüeh, snow, ice. 4845.

shwang, söng, song, K. sang, hoar-frost; cold. 10120.

sui, sü, swei, shï, urine. *O. S.* sūt = sur. 8253; *cf.* shou, 10228. *Also read* niao, niu, ngiau, nia, K. J. nio = ngo-t, nga-t (= gash).

ch'i, t'i, ts'zï, K. si, J. shi, wing; fin. 1994. *O. S.* ti, tit (= tir), R. 65; P. 78. *Written* branch + wing.

yü, yi, wings, 13617; R. 124; P. 254 hit (kit), kik, tit, tik; i, yik, Am. ék, F. sik (= tik), wings of a bird. 5507. *Cf.* 1472 ket, to soar.

k'i, ki, dji, *O. S.* git (= gir), dorsal fin of a fish. 1100. P. 644.

tap, t'ap, t'a, tak, rippling water; bubbling of a stream (WW.). 10947.

tap, Am. tap, to moisten; to soak into. 10516.

t'ap, t'ak, t'a, collected waters. 10540; *cf.* 2672.

ch'ai, ts'a, tsai, tsa, J. sai, A. tzai, a wasting disease (*e. g.* consumption). 249. *O. S.* tsat (*cf.* 200).

A-ZAG, bright, clear, pure, white (*ellu ; ebbu; piçû*). 9890. *Cf.* SHAG, bright, white (*C. T.* xii. 6); *and* ZAG, *a value of the fire-symbol*; SIG, bright.

A-ZAG, illness, disease, sickness, malady; *as a 'plague' or Divine stroke* (*cf.* Isa. liii. 4; Lev. xiii. 2) *written* (A)ZAG+AN, *perhaps for* ZAG+AN, strength (*emûqu*) *or* hand (*idu*)+god: Br. 6473; 6476: *more usually* A+ZAG, hand+smite, Br. 6591 (ID+SIG). (*Assyr. asakku, loan-word.*)

A-ZU (*bârû*), seer, soothsayer, wizard, doctor (*cf.* 'medicine-man'). *Lit.* one who knows (ZU, *îdû*). (*Also read* U-ZU. *Assyr. âsû*, physician, *and Aram.* אסא, to heal, *are derivv. of* A-ZU.) *Vid.* ZU, to know.

A-ZU *is also* a scribe (*dupšarru*). 11377 ff.

A-ZALAG, one who brightens or whitens, *scil. clothes*; a fuller or other kind of cleaner (*ašlaku*). 6431. *Vid.* ZA-LAG. *Written man + clothes + bright(en).*

BA, mother, progenitress, she who 'creates' or fashions (*bântum = bânîtum*). Br. 9977; *cf.* 8966.

BA (2), a kind of earthen vessel (*sûtum*). Br. 9989. (*From* BA-R? *cf.* 1827.)

BA (*also read* BI), to halve, divide, distribute, give (*zâzu ; qâšu*). Br. 104; 107; open, *in* KA-BA, open-mouthed (*pit-pî*), Br. 110 = KA-BADDU, *id.*, 606; KA-BARRA, an open mouth (*pû pitû*), 609; to break off a piece, lessen, diminish (*našâru*), 108; BA-BA, *read* BI-BI, a deduction or subtraction from an amount (*nušurrû*), 116 (*vid. Muss-Arnolt*, p. 741).
(*The character is a slight modification*

tsök, Am. chiok, tsioh, *O. S.* tsiak, pure white; pure (WW.). 2222.

so, su, sò, *O. S.* sok (P. 634), white. *Mg.* ch'ag-an. 10348.

sik, hsi, clear; bright; white. 4043. Am. sék.

nik, J. daku, sickness, disease. R. 104. 8225.

tsi, chi, ts'e, *O. S.* dzik (P. 934), sick, diseased. 818.

tsat, chi, ts'it, chik, zai, dzih, sickness, disease. 918. (t *from* k? *Cf.* P. 163a; 616.) tsat-ping, ailments; *vid.* PIG, SIG, to be weak, ill.

sêk, set, seik, seh, sê, ague, cold fever. *O. S.* shak (P. 249). 9614.

žü, yü, i, jï (žï), žu, lu, J. niu, dju, scholar; the learned; *e.g.* žu-i, a learned physician. 5675.

žui, yöü, yü, zei, žwei, lui, acute, wise; insight. 5728. P. 956.

pau, boa, pao, A. bau, the womb. 8701. (P. 168 po-k.) *Vid.* 8699; 8709.

pou, pao, bu, A. bau, to sit, brood, incubate. 8710.

p'o, boa, bu, bou, K. p'a, J.A. ba, an old woman, a mother (WW.). 9412. ba-t.

po, pat, pwat, bah, A. bat, a wife (*in the North*). 9384.

po, put, pwat, a dish, basin, platter. 9392. po, put, pat, bö, K. pal, A. bat, earthenware basin. 9354.

pa, pat, bo, K. p'al, A. bat, eight; to divide; opening out or 'flaring' (WW.). 8504. (pat = subdivision and separation: Ed. R. 12.)

piu, piao, piau, *O. S.* po(t), P. 418, to divide, distribute (alms, plunder, &c.). 9115.

pi, pei, bi, *O. S.* pit, P. 498, to give, to distribute amongst (WW.). 8981. fu, Am. hu, A. fo, *O. S.* pot (= bat), P. 178, to give to. 3666.

of the Eye-symbol, which has the value BAD *among others. Vid.* D. 187; 238.)

BA, a half (*mišlum*). 9985. *Written with the symbol for* 30, *because* 30 *is half of the Sôs or* 60 (*the fundamental number of the Sexagenary scale*). *Cognate:* BAR, half (*mešlânu*). 1773.

BA, BI, *Demonstr. Pronouns, 3 Pers.* that; he; those; they; his; their. Br. 113 f.

BA, water (*mû*). Br. 128. (*Doubtful, as* mû *has several meanings.*)

BA, hair round the forehead and temples (*muttatum*). Br. 9986.

BA-ESH (= BAN-NISH), ABAN-NISH, an earthenware vessel; *perhaps with two ears or handles, the char. being* DUG + PA, *pot + wings.* Br. 5574 (*kabduqqû*). ('A jar of human milk' *is there mentioned.*)

BAB, father (PAP, *abu*). *C. T.* xii. 16.

BAB, male; man; hero; chief (PAP, *zikâru; ašarîdu*). *C. T.* xii. 16.

BAB-BAR (BAR-BAR, *with assim.* R.), bright, shining, brilliant; brightness; sunrise; the sun; white; to be bright, of day; light, of fire (*namrum; nipirdû; çit šamši; šamšu; namârum ša ûmu; nûrum ša išâti*).—*Char. the pictogram of the sun, also read* PAR (*later sound of* BAR), bright, shining (*namrum*). *Vid. C. T.* xii. 6; *and cf.* BAR, to shine (*barâru; namâru*), Br. 1744; 1775 *and* 7785.

pa, pat, pah, open-mouthed. 8505. *Written* k'ou + pa, mouth + open = KA-BA.

p'ai, pai, pa, to pierce; to separate; break open or apart; break off a piece (WW.). 8585. *O. S.* ba-t.

pan, bö, pou, A. ban, half; to halve. 8602. *Cf.* pan, p'a, A. bien, a section; tou pan, the two halves of a bean. 8611. 8640.

pi, pei, K. p'i, A. bi, that; those. 8966. P. 170 (be-t, ba-t).

po, p'oa, pou, pu, K. p'a, A. ba, a wave (P. 170). 9336.

fa, fat, K. pal, hair of the human head. 3375.

pa, pat, pwat, pèh, A. bat, hair on the legs. 8528. mao, mau, K. mo, J. mō, bō, hair; down; feathers; vegetation. 7679. R. 82; P. 88 (ma-k; ma-t?).

p'an, bö, A. ban, dish; basin; bowl, 8620; nieh, nih, *O. S.* ngit (P. 678), large jar of earthenware, 8279.

*fu, wu, vu, K. pu, po, a father. 3736. R. 88; P. 114; *O. S.* bo (*from* bo-p?).

fu, vu, K. pu, a man; a hero. 3612. P. 63; *O. S.* pak 'in the Odes' (*dissimilated from* pap).

fai, hui, bright, shining; effulgence of fire or the sun. 5150; 5152; 5154. *O. S.* pa-t, ku-t (P. 515; *cf.* 320) or ko-t = *Sum.* PAR, BAR, ĠAD, ĠUD, bright, shining (*values of Sun-char. C. T.* xii. 6). *Cf. Jap.* hi (pi), sun; day; fire.

p'u, p'ut, pèh, K. pul, J. hot-(= pot-), the sun rising. 9519.

pi, pêt, *Am.* pít, pih, A. têt, fiery; blazing. 8999. P. 791, pit (= pil, pir, par).

po, poa, fa, bou, K. p'a, J. ha (= pa), A. ba, white. 9370. *O. S.* pat: P. 840.

pai, pak, ba, po, puk, K. pek, J. haku, byaku, A. bak, white; bright; pure. 8556. yüt pak, 'moon white' = bright moonlight; yêt pak, 'sun white' = (in) broad daylight.

BAB-BAR (BAR-BAR), gathering; all (*puḫrum*). *C. T.* xii. 6.

BA-BAR, to shine, of day (*namâru ša ûmi*); *vid.* BAB-BAR.

BAD, to open (*pitû*). Br. 1529. [*Sign also read* BE *or* BI; *bit; mid, mit* (MID); *and* TIL (*cf. Ch.* pi, A. ti, R. 81, G. 8942; p'i, A. ti, to be separated, 9044; p'it, têt, 9029).] *Vid.* BA, to halve.

BAD (2), to leave or depart; to separate; to remove, *Tr. and Intr.* (*nisû; nussû*); to drive away from (*nussû*) = BAR, Br. 1779 f. Br. 1525.

BAD (3), to die; dead (*mâtu; mîtum*). Br. 1517 f. *The Sign is also* MID; *and* TIL, to come to an end, of life; *Trans.* to put an end to, kill (*qatû; quttû napišta*); all (*gimru*); to finish, complete; to end or destroy (*quttû; gamâru*). Br. 1486. *Cognate* MUSH: *q. v.*

BAD, wall, of a city (*dûru*); or surrounding a palace. A citadel or stronghold. *Also read* DUG, to die; dead; death (*mâtu; mîtu; mûtum*); *cognate* DIB, *id.* Br. 4386; 4388 ff. (DUG, DIB = DIM, *prob. also* = a city-wall = *Chinese* *ch'êng, dzing, A. t'aing. *Cf.* DIM, to build.)

BAD, MAG, *values of the Eye-char. C. T.* xi. 2. *This char. is 'Phonetic' in* PAD (BAD), PA, to see, *&c.* Br. 9411 f; *q. v.*

BAL, to draw or pull up from below; to draw water (*dalû*); A-BAL, *water-drawing*, irrigation (*dilûtu*); Br. 265. *Also read* BUL (*Schrader*).

fu, *O. S.* pot (P. 178), to wash and bleach. 3671.

pi, pêt, pít, pih, A. têt, all; together. 8994. P. 791, pit. p'u, p'ou, all. 9513.

p'i, p'ei, K. p'i, J. hi (pi), A. fi, to open; *O. S.* be(t), ba(t), P. 170. 9034; *cf.* p'i, p'ei, be(t), ba(t), to split; 9033; 9035. p'i, p'ik, bi, J. byaku, (bak = bat), A. tik, to open. 9026. *Cf.* 9018; 9020; 9395 (po, mak, p'ah, A. p'ak, open; break); 9410 (p'o, p'a, ba-t, P. 170, break through, into, up, open; rend; begin). p'ou, p'au, p'o, K. pu, J. fu, *O. S.* but (P. 389), to split; to lay open; to explain. 9454.

pít, pieh, p'et, piek, bie, K. pyöl, J. bet-, A. biet, to separate; to part. 9155.

p'ut, p'at, po, pwak, bö, pa, K. pal, A. bat, bak, to expel; to get rid of; to open. 9365. *Cf.* pan, ba, pa, bö, to remove. 8592. fa, fat, K. pal, to send forth or away; to dismiss. 3376.

mut, mu, K. mul, J. bot-, A. mot, to die; dead. 8056; 8016.

pêt, pít, pi, to finish; ended; all. *Annam* têt (= til). 8994. pi ming, to end one's life. (P. 791).—pi, A. biet, to die. 9012.

pa, ba, bo, J. be, A. bai, to stop, finish, leave off. 8537. *O. S.* bat, P. 986. *Cf. also* pi, pai. 8974; 8976.

pao, pou, po, *also read* p'u, an earthwork; a rampart; a citadel (WW.). 8712. *O. S.* pot, P. 578. 9076. 9081 (wall, rampart: p'i, bi, P. 475).

ch'u, chu, dzu, tsu, A. tou, *O. S.* dok, to die. 2629. P. 193 (370).

muk, mu, K. mok, J. boku, the eye. 8080. R. 109.

*pat, pa, pêt, p'at, pak, bah, K. pal, A. bat, to pull up or out; to draw water. 8527. P. 137.

BAL (2), to pour water, as a ritual act (*tabâku*); esp. for the dead (*naqû; nâq mê*); to make a libation; to offer or sacrifice *in gen.* (*naqû*); *e.g. fruit or animals.* 271; 282.

fat, fa, *O. S.* bat (P. 137), to open sluices, irrigate. 3374.

(2) fo, fuh, pêt, bo, bah, pa, K. pul, to cleanse ritually; to wash away sin; fo-pin, to sprinkle a coffin, as was anciently done by a sorcerer. 3594 (WW. p. 154); 9237.

p'o, p'ut, p'at, K. pal, A. bat, bak, to throw water; to sprinkle. 9428.

fu, *O. S.* pot (P. 178), to worship ancestors recently buried, with those more remote; to inter in the family tomb. 3673. *Cf. Sign-list*, No. 88.

pa, A. bat, pat, pwat, to sacrifice to the spirits of the road, when starting on a journey. 8529.

BAL (3), to travel, march, advance, go across, *country, boundaries, rivers, &c.* (*ebêru; etêqu*). 266; 268.

put, pêt, p'at, po, bo, bwo, bah, K. pal, A. bat, to walk; travel; traverse. 9386. P. 137. fu, *O. S.* pot (P. 178) to cross a stream on a raft. 3688.

BAL (4), to transgress; to resist, oppose; to 'cross' a man; to rebel against; to revolt from (*nabalkûtu; nakâru*). 270; 272. to speak against, slander, plot against (*dabâbu*). 264.

pei, p'ut, K. p'ae, păl, J. hai (pai), be, to rebel against; refractory. 8792 (P 312). pei, p'ui, K. pe, p'ae, J. bai, rebel against; revolt from. 8787. (P. 389; but.)

*po, put, pu, p'ei, A. bout, disobedient; rebellious. P. 312. 9356. *Cf. also* 3656; 3659 (fêt, fak, fu, p'at, bi, to oppose); 3479 (fei, p'i, put, P. 451, insurgents, rebels).

fei, fi, fui, *O. S.* put (P. 451), to slander. 3475.

BAL (5), to break into, through, or up; to destroy; an interpreter (*nabalkûtu; naqâru; turgumannu*). 270; 273; 284. *Cf.* (3).

p'o, pw'ai, p'u, p'a, A. fa, *O. S.* bat (P. 170), to break through, into, up; to destroy; to rend; to solve a riddle; to explain. 9410. (*Cf. also* fan, interpret. 3388.)

BAL (6), to change, alter (*ênû*); *in law*, a woman's exchange or price (*puḫḫu ša sinništi*). 267; 277.

p'o, put, bah, K. păl, J. bot-, to change, of the countenance. 9425.

p'o, pw'ai, p'u, p'a, A. fa, *O. S.* bat (P. 170), to change money. 9410. *Cf. perhaps* po, p'at, K. pal, A. bat, a wife (P. 137). 9384 (*cf.* 8530).

BAL (7), to dig, *e.g.* a ditch (*ḫirû*). 269. (*Same as no.* 5 *supr.* to 'break up' the ground.)

fat, fa, *O. S.* bat (P. 277), to till; to dig. 3370.

BAL (8), (GISH) BAL, an axe (*pilaqqu*). Br. 279. *The same, as part of the insignia of sovereignty* (*Creation Tab.* iv. 29), *palû*, Br. 275.

fa, fat, (K. pöl), J. bat-, to cut down; to fell trees; to reduce a country. 3369. P. 277.

fu, pu, p'wo, an axe. *O. S.* bot (P. 114 *is not original here*). 3738.

BAL (9), to speak, swear, conjure, exorcise, ban (*tamû*). 283. *Cognate:* PAD (BAD), to speak, *&c.*

BAL (10), (*from* BAN?), a spindle (*pilakku*). 278. *Vid.* SUR, to spin.

BAL (11), (BUL), the under or lower side of a thing, the bottom *as opp. to* the top (*šapiltum*); to 'down' or 'put down', to reduce, crush, or subdue (*šupêlu;* ptcp. *mušpêlu*). 281.

BAL (12), anger, rage, fury, violence (*uzzatu*). 285; 8900.

BANI, *indicates Ordinal Numbers* (R. 8).

BAN, dish, basin, bowl, or the like, *in* BAN-DA (*c. Det.* DUG, vessel, cup), Br. 1725 (*written* DUG-BAR), *and in* BAN-SUR, a dish (*for eating*); a bowl (*for drinking*); *Coll.* dishes; a Table of Offerings; a feast or banquet. (BAN-SUR *is written:* wooden stand for copper vessels. *Vid.* D. 388; 358.)

BAR (*akin to* BA, to halve or split in two, split open; BAD, to open; to part or separate; depart; distant: *q. v. dial.* MASH), a half (*mešlu; mešlânu* = BA); to open (*pitû*); to rend or tear apart (*ušŝuru; mušŝuru?*); to cut in two, to decide (*parâsu*); to sunder, to sever, to separate; to go away or let go, dismiss, send away; to remove; remote, distant places (*mušŝuru; nisû; nussû; rêqâtu*). *Cognate also* BAL, to break into, break through, break up; BIR, to rend, cut off, &c.

fu, p'u, K. po, the figure of an axe, on the Emperor's lower robe. 3630.

fa, fat, K. pal, to send forth; to utter (words, an oath, a curse). 3376.

fang, p'iong, fong, to spin. 3445. *O. S.* ban? (*cf.* PP. 54; 615).

*pei, pi, bai, K. pi, A. ti, low *as opp. to* high. 8759. P. 475 (ba-k, ba-t). *Also metaph.* low, base; *cf.* fei, *O. S.* put (P. 451), *id.* 3461. 8762. *Vid. also* (5) *and* (8) *supr.* fu, *O. S.* pot, to come down; to look down. 3683.

p'ĭt, p'ieh, *Am.* p'iat, p'ih, irritable; soon angry. 9162. fuh, fo, fêt, hut, fèh, *O. S.* put, the face changing from anger (WW.). 3590.

fan, pan, fa, J. ban, a time; a turn; to repeat; to change. san fan, three times, thrice. *Cf. Jap.* ban, *the Ordinal Suffix to Numbers;* samban, third. 3383.

p'an, bö, bouñ, K. pan, A. ban, a dish. 8620; pien, pín, bien, a flat dish-like basket, with a rim, for containing fruits offered in sacrifice, 9193; *associated with* tou, tau, dou, döü, a wooden dish used at feasts and sacrifices; R. 151; 11412. pien-tou, the 'vessels'; the baskets and trenchers; *Shi* I. xv. V. 2 (*and six other passages: see* Legge, Index III).

pan, bö, pou, A. ban, half; to halve. 8602. pan, to separate; to open. 8605. pan, ba, bö, to remove. 8592.

p'ai, pa, J. ha (pa), *O. S.* pa-t, to pierce, to separate; to open out; to break. 8585. p'ai, p'a, to branch off; to send; *O. S.* pa-t. 8583.

fa, fat, fo, K. pal, to send away; to dismiss (*vid.* BAL). 3376.

p'ou, p'au, po, K. pu, *O. S.* but (P. 389), to split; to cut in two; to decide. 9454. (*Cf.* 9018; 9020; 9026; p'i, *from* bak = bat, split; open.)

p'i, *O. S.* bat, to split; to open; 9033–9035 (P. 170).

pieh, pĭt, p'et, K. pyöl, A. biet, to separate; to part. 9155. p'ieh, p'it, p'iat, p'ih, to cut, cleave. 9161.

BAR (2), side, bank, shore,—of a river or the sea (*aḫu, aḫîtu, pl. aḫâtu*); outside,—of a city (*aḫât maḫâzi*). (*Idea of a dividing-line or limit.*)

BAR (3), other, another; strange, foreign; unfriendly, hostile (*aḫû, aḫîtu*). (‖ *šanû, šanîtu* = KUR, GUR = BUR, BAR?; *lišânu aḫîtu*, 'another' or a foreign tongue; SHAB-ZU BAR, *libbakî aḫû*, thine unfriendly heart. *BPS.* 65.)

BAR (4), the back, as the 'other' side of the body; behind (*arku, arkâtu*); future (*aḫrû, aḫrâtu*): *vid.* E-GIR, the back side.

BAR (5), companion, mate, fellow, comrade, one of a pair (*tappû*). (*One who is at a man's side, or walks beside him.*) A pair or span of horses (*ṣindu*).

BAR (6), flesh; skin, body (*šîru; zumru*); liver; the feelings (*kabattu; cf.* GIR, PESH, *kabattu;* Br. 6931).

BAR (7), leopard, panther, or the like. (BAR, *aḫû; not* jackal; *cf. nandur nêšê u aḫê*, raging of lions and leopards. UR-BARRA, *aḫû, barbaru;* 'Let a *barbaru* . . . *minish mankind!*' *Flood* 173; *cf.* Jer. v. 6.)

BAR (8), a town; a city (*maḫâzu*); a village or smaller dependency of a city

p'o, K. p'a, J. ha (pa), A. fa, *O. S.* ba-t (P. 170), bank of a river. 9408. pei, p'i, pui, p'oa, K. p'i, p'a, J. hi, ha (pi, pa), A. bi, bank; dike; shore; *O. S.* ba-t (P. 170). 8770. *Cf.* 8532 (pa, pa-t; P. 367); *also* pan, p'an, ban, bank, *&c.* 8606; 8639; 8645.

piu, piao, piau, A. bieu, *O. S.* bo-t (P. 418), outside; external. 9114.

pít, p'et, pieh, A. biet, separate; be different; other, another. 9155.

pei, pui, bai, A. boui, the back; to turn the back on. 8774; 8775 (to dislike).

fêt, pêt, fu, p'at, bi, to oppose, thwart; contrary. 3659; *cf.* 3656. (*Vid.* BAL.)

p'oh, put, pwat, bèh, pah, J. hat- (pat-), A. bak, back to back. 9403. R. 105. *Cf.* po, put, pèh, (P. 312 bat), the back of the neck. 9361.

pei, pui, bai, the back; behind; to repeat. 8774. (*Hence* pei, po, pêk, pet, north; *not vice versa.*) *O. S.* bat, bak; *cf.* R. 105.

fu, vu, wu, *O. S.* po-t (P. 551), to turn the back on; to turn away from (*of God*); to oppose. 3743.

p'ei, p'ui, p'ai, mate, companion; to mate, to pair (WW.). 8836. *O. S.* p'ot (P. 32). *Cf.* 8942; R. 81 (to compare).

p'êt, p'it, p'i, p'eik, K. p'il, A. t'êt, a mate, a fellow; one of a pair. *Numerative of horses, as driven in pairs.* 9029. 9063 (p'i, bi, to pair, match). *Cf. also* pan, A. ban, comrade. 8603.

fu, *O. S.* po-t?, the skin; flesh. 3651.

p'i, p'ei, bi, *O. S.* ba(t), P. 170, the skin. 9032.

fei, hui (= kui, gui), fi, *O. S.* pit (P. 77), the lungs. 3497. fei-kan, lungs and liver = inmost self.

p'áu, pao, boa, J. hō (pō), A. bau, panther, leopard, ounce, &c.; spotted *Felinae* (WW.). 8697. P. 41 (po-t > po-k?).

p'ei (T. 2), a kind of leopard. 8822. *O. S.* pit (P. 138).

pi, p'ei, A. bi, a border; a border town. 8965. *O. S.* bi-t.

(*kapru*); sides, borders, surrounding walls (*itiâtu; kamâtu*): *cf.* (2). to embrace, enclose, surround (*kamû*); shut in, secure; a family, clan, tribe (*kîmtu*).

BAR (9), to shine (*barâru*); *vid.* BAB-BAR. (*Phonetic use of this BAR.*)

BAR (10), the iris or pupil of the eye (*burmu* = the coloured part, *das Bunte des Auges.* Zimmern). *For* BAR, *vid.* Br. 1728–1817.

BAR, *a value of the Stone-character.* Br. 5222. *Cf.* BUR, a stone basin (*abnu*), or hollowed stone. 6973.

BAR, spread out, as a net (*šuparruru*). Br. 5534.

BAR, BARA, a sanctuary, shrine or abode of deity (*parakku, i.e.* a *haram* or forbidden enclosure or precinct or chamber; *cf. parâku*, to bar or bolt a door; to block the way, bar entrance; *šubtum*, seat, dwelling-place). *Also read* SHAR. (*Pictogr.* D. 88.) *Cf.* GAR *in* ZAG-GAR, temple (= BAR). Br. 6870 ff. (*Assyr. šâru, penetrale? Cf. Eth. meswâr*, hidden place, inmost recess; Dillmann col. 385.)

(2) fragrance, sweet odours, spices or perfumes used in worship (*ûdû; bašâmu; rišqu?*) (*bašâmu is also the name of a religious garb; cf.* Ps. xlv. 8?). *Cognate with* ĠAR, ĠUR, MUR, to smell (GAR = BAR?).

BA-RUN (*v.* MA-RUN), an enclosure for cattle; fold or cattle-pen (*qabû; rubçu*). Br. 10242 ff. *Written* enclosure + two oxen (D. 457).

pao, pou, pau, böe, A. bau, a *pao* or 'tithing'; a district of ten (or a hundred) families. 8711; 8722. P. 578 (pot). 8712 (a small earthwork or fortified town; a hamlet near a citadel. *Vid.* BAD, wall); to protect, defend, keep safe (8711).

pao, A. bau, to embrace, encircle. 8709.

fu, *O. S.* but (P. 335), the parts outside a city; suburbs; territory. 3650.

pu, pò, bu, pwo, *O. S.* but (P. 389), a family; Mongol tribe; horde. 9484.

mou, möe, K. mu, mo, *Am.* bo, pupil of the eye. *O. S.* mo-t, bo-t (P. 286 mou, barley; *vid.* PAD, *in* SHE-PAD, barley). 8046.

pei, pi, pui, bai, A. bi, a stone tablet; a stela, set up in temple or public place (WW.). 8764. bak, bat, P. 475. *Cf. Turkish* pul, stone.

p'i, p'ei, *O. S.* bat (P. 170), to spread out. 9038; *cf.* 9034.

miu, biau, mio, miau, J. byō, temple; shrine. 7867.

fei, fi, Am. hui (= kui, ku-t), *O. S.* put, pot (P. 451 = R. 175 pit); the south corner of a room, where a table was spread with offerings to the spirits of earth. 3461.

pai, pi, A. be, to close a door; shut; obstruct; prevent or prohibit entrance. 8990. *O. S.* pit, bat, P. 30 (*also* da-t *in* ts'ai).

shê, sha, zi, J. sha, A. hsa, the altars of the spirits of the land; their sacrifices. 9803. *O. S.* shat (R. 113 = P. 132 a; R. 32 = P. 28).

pat, pwat, bah, A. bat, fragrant. 9386.

fei, fi, hui (= kut), p'i, fui, *O. S.* put (P. 451), aromatic. 3472; 3477.

pít, pi, bi, K. p'il, A. biet, têt, fragrant. 8933. *cf.* 8938.

lan, la, J. ran, railing or fence; pen for animals; cattle-yard (WW.). 6715. *Cf. Jap.* ran-kan, a railing. lou, lao, lau, K. ro, J. rō, a pen, a fold. 6806. *Written* shelter + ox.

BAR-ZIL, iron (*parzillu ; written* AN-BAR); ZAL, *id.* (*barzilu*). 1789; 7787. *Cf.* BAR-GAL, *barzilu*. 1924. *Prob.* = 'bright stone'. *For* BAR, BUR, stone, *cf.* 5222; 6973.

BI, to kindle; *Intr.* to flare or blaze up (*napâḫu*); *also read* PIL (BIL), to burn, *Tr.* (*qalû*). *Values of the Fire-character.* Br. 4567; 4575. *Cf.* (DINGIR) BIL-GI, GI-BIL, *the Fire-god* (BIL, fire; GI, GIN, reed). BIL *from* BAL; *cf. also* PAR, shining; BAB-BAR, light, of fire; (DINGIR) GISH-BAR, fire (*išâtu*). BAL = BAR. (D.) MU-BAR; MU, fire (*išâtum*), *C. T.* xii. 8, (*ES*).

BI (*fr.* BID = BAD), to speak: *vid.* PAD (*fr.* BAD), *id.*

BI, *Pron. Demonstr.* = BA, *id.*; *q.v.*

BID, *a value of the House-character* EN, E, *bîtu*, house; *q.v.* (BID *fr.* BAD *or* BåD, BUD?)

BIL-LUD (spelled bil-lu-du), divine statute or ordinance (*billudû; lw.*); commandments; laws; a code. *Written* stylus + god. *The stylus appears also in Ch.* lü, lut, statutes.

BIR, to rend, slit, cut in pieces (*šarâṭu*); to cut off, *e.g.* the head; to fell trees (*nakâsu*). Br. 8094. 8507; 8512. (*Phonetic use of another character homophonous with* 8094.)

BIR, to spring or leap up, of water (*qalâçu* = *Ar. qalaṣa, Eth. qanáṣa*, spring up). Br. 7764; *C. T.* xii. 6.

BIR, to break up, scatter, disperse (people; an army); to destroy (*šapâḫu* = *sapâḫu; šaqâšu*). Br. 8507 f. BIR = BAR: *vid.* BAR (1).

t'et, t'ih, K. ch'öl (= ZIL, ZAL), iron. 11156. J. tet-su; kuro-gane, black metal. *Vid.* GUSH-KIN, gold = ko-gane; KUG (GUG, GUN), silver = gin, shiro-gane; AN, lead = en, namari; URU-DU, copper = dō; *also* aka-gane, red metal.

*fo, fu, hwo, hwi, K. A. hwa, J. ka, fire; flame; to burn. 5326. R. 86. *O. S.* ka(t) = Mg. gal; pa(t) = bal.

pi, pêt, pit, pih, A. têt, fiery; blazing. 8999. P. 791. *Jap.* hi (pi), fire; moye, burn.

mo, mut, bwat, meh, a dull-burning fire. 8004.

pau, pao, po, *O. S.* pot (P. 578), to heat; to boil. 8713. *Cf. also* 8724 (J. bō, A. bau, scorching heat, bok, P. 983. 8728); 8737 f. (p'ao, roast).

mít, *Am.* biat, met, K. myöl, J. het- (pet-) destroy by fire; exterminate. 7874.

fu, K. pu, *O. S.* pot (P. 393), a (great) house; a palace; a storehouse. 3682.

fa-*lü, fat-lut, laws and statutes. 7548; 3366. (A code. WW.) (H. fap, K. pŏp, *due to assimilation.*)

p'o, p'wai, p'u, p'a, J. hi (pi), to cut; to rend; torn, of clothes. 9410. P. 170 (bet). *Vid. also* 9033; 9035 *s. v.* BAR (1); 9454; 9161 *ibid.* fa, fat, hwat, vèh, J. bat-, to cut down; to fell trees. 3369. fu, fêt, hut, fèh, chop, hew, cut in two. 3655 (WW.) P. 155.

fei, fêt, fai, fi, fu, K. pi, pul, to bubble up. 3490. pi, A. bi, *O. S.* pit, *id.*, 8927; gush forth, 8928 (P. 132).

pi, pít, pet, bi, K. p'il, A. têt, bubbling up of water. 9013; *cf.* 8998.

pou, pò, pu, *O. S.* pot (P. 141), to scatter, disperse. 9482. piao, piu, *O. S.* po(t), P. 418, to distribute; to disperse. 9115. po, p'ut, p'at, bö, pal, bat-, to spread. 9365. p'o, p'wai, p'u, p'ou,

BU, BUR, to cut or tear off; to pull or pluck out, *e.g.* beard or feathers (*baqâmu; nasâḫu*). Br. 7501 f. *C. T.* xii. 20. BU, to flame up, to rise (of sun; *napâḫu*). Br. 7527. (*Also namâru, nummuru, nûru?* BUR: SHER = BAR: SHAR.)

BU-GIN, a jar or bowl for water (*buginnu ša mê*); an oil-jar (*sussulu*). Br. 10289 ff.; *Etana Frag.* III; *Del.* 64.

BU-LUG, to cut or carve, of wood (*qarâšu ša iṣi*). Br. 325.

BU-LUG, bounds, *fines;* districts, territories, lands (*pulukku; cf. puluk šamê u irṣitim; puluggu, pulungu*). Br. 2769.

BU-LUG, to come or go quickly; to hasten; to go to, make for (*ḫâšu*). Br. 75. *Cognate:* LAG, RA, to go; *q. v.*

BU-NIN, a marsh, swamp, morass, mere, or the like (*buninnu ša mê*). Br. 10304. *Written* water *in an* enclosure. D. 461. *Also read* SHUG, SUG, DUR, *in similar senses; q. v.*

BUR, to loose, let loose; to spend money freely or wastefully (*pašâru*); to explain. Br. 344 (*id.*).

BUR, fat, grease, ointment, oil (*šamnu*). Br. 5480. (*Also read* KI-SAL *and* LEL; *q. v.*)

p'a, J. hi (pi), break up; destroy. 9410. *O. S.* b-t (P. 170).

pa, pêt, pwo, bwo, K. pal, p'e, pull up or out. 8527.

p'u, p'ut, pul, the sun rising. 9519. fei or fai, fui, hui, bright; luminous, shining, of sun and stars. 5150; 5152; 5154. *O. S.* put, kut.

kwan, kun, kwèn, küe, a jar for water or oil; a bucket (WW.). 6361 f.; 6364.

kang, kong, A. giang, koung, an earthen jar or vat, large and coarse, with bulging sides and wide mouth (WW.), for storing water, &c. (WW.). 5888. (P. kang, hills = *Sn.* GIN; *or* kung, work = *Sn.* KIN, GIN.) (BU = fou, pu, *O. S.* but, earthenware = BUR: *q. v.* R. 121.)

luk, lu, liok, to cut on wood; to carve wood. 7373. P. 482. fei, fi, hui, to plane or shave wood. 3504. lou, lau, lò, lù, *O. S.* lok (P. 789), to carve. 7336. *Cf.* lou, lau, K. nu, J. ru, *id.* 7354.

luk, lu, liok, liuk, liu, J. riku, land; 'north *luk*' *and* 'west *luk*' = the central stars of the N. and W. heavens. 7432; 7429.

luk, lu, liok, to move; to walk; advance or proceed. 7382 f. P. 482 (carve). fu, K. pu, to go to. 3742. p'ei, p'ui, A. boui, to walk. 8829. put (P. 451).

nien, nim, nem, liam, nèⁿ, muddy. 8305.

nien, yen, jian, níⁿ, K. nyön, J. den, djin, muddy water. 8321. ning, nêng, ngiang, lin, mud. 8333. ni, ngi, li, mud, mire. 8197. (nit.)

žun, yun, noung, lwen, J. nin, djun, A. ñyüen, to soak; steep; moisten. 5732.

p'ei, p'ui, p'woi, a marshy jungle. 8834. *O. S.* put (P. 77).

fei, fui, fi, K. pi, to spend or waste money, *O. S.* pot, put (P. 155). 3494.

p'ou, p'öü, K. pu, lay open; explain. *O. S.* but (P. 389). 9454.

fei, p'ui, bi, vi, K. pi, fat. 3484.

wêt, ut, wu, K. ol, J. at-, fat; fleshy. 12734.

BUR, a 'potter's vessel'; pot, dish, bowl, jar, &c. (*bûru*). (Fig. D. 103. a vessel?) *Written with or without Det.* DUG, pot; *q.v.* Br. 6974; 6977. (*In* GISH-BI-BUR, dish, bowl, *paššûru*, S^{b}. 64, *apparently of a wooden vessel.*)

BURA-NUNU, 'The Great Water', *i.e. the Euphrates* (*An. Purattu; Old Pers. Ufrâtu*). Br. 11663; *cf.* 11444. *Vid.* BIR, spring up, of water; BU *in* BU-NIN; GUR, to run; NUN, great.

BUR, BURU, a hole, hollow, or cavity of any kind, *e.g.* a pit, a well or spring; lattice-work, as full of holes or perforated; a grub or worm, as a 'borer'; a sinking, falling, caving in, or depression of ground, a 'bottom' (*e.g.* 'Six-Mile Bottom'; 'Horley Bottoms'); the ground or earth, as under us; the depth or the bottom of water; the sky, as hollow; the ear, as a hole or cavity; a military breach, hole, or mine (*bûru; bûru ša eqli; bûrtum; ḫûbtum; ḫurrum; piṭḫu; šuttu; kalakku; ḫurḫummatum; niḫlu; qiddatum, kinnatum, kippatum; irçitum; šupalum, šuplum; šamû; uznu; pilšu*). To dig a hole; to dig into, up, or out; to excavate; bore through, pierce, stab; to 'give' or give way, sink, fall in or down (of buildings); *met.* to yield; to be sunken, low, or deep; to dig deep or down to the water (in sinking a foundation); *&c., &c.* (*ḫapâru, ḫarâru; naqâbu; nuḫḫulu; nuḫḫusu; palâšu; patâḫu; šapâlum, šuppulu*). Br. 8632 ff. Surpassing; great (*šûtuqu*). 8767. To bend, bow, lower, stoop (*cf. qiddatum; kinnatum; kippatum, supr.*). *Cognate with* BAD, split; open; BAL, break up; dig; under side; BAR, halve, split, go away; BIR, rend, *&c. Arch. fig.* ◯ (D. 474); *i.e. a round hole.* BUR = GUR (*vid.* KIR-RUD, GUR-

*fou, p'eu, vöü, K. pu, earthenware vessels; pottery. 3604. *O. S.* put (R. 121). *As a Phonetic also* duk (P. 258). (*The prim. fig. opened and provided with a cover?*)

hui, fui, k'wei, hwei, wai, an overflowing or rushing stream (WW.); to rush, as a stream. 5206. *O. S.* kut, put. P. 866. k'u, fêt, k'út, deep water. 6278. pu, put, an arm of the sea. 9426.

fou, fu, K. pu, J. bu, *O. S.* but (P. 389), *a river in Sï-ch'uen* ('the Bubbling' *or* 'Foaming'), 3611; *cf.* 3490 *of a stream in Shantung;* 8928 (pit); 8998; 9113 (bu-t, water flowing).

wêt, fêt, kwêt, k'u, K. kul, J. kot, a cave; a hole in the ground, or in a wall. 6276. wêt, wat, we, wa, K. wal, A. êt, hwat, scoop out; excavate; dig (a hole or a well); a deep hollow. 12430 f. wa, wai, wo, *O. S.* wut, kut (P. 172), a cavity; a hollow. 12437 (low ground, WW.). *Cf. also* 4840.

pi, pêt, pít, pih, a wicker fence of bamboo (WW., p. 692). 9000. pi-hu, a wicker gate. (P. 791 pit = network, 8994. *Same* ✓ = basket-work, 3481: P. 451 put.)

wêt, k'üh, k'üé, A. k'wêt, a tree-grub. 3079. *Cf.* fei, pui, hui, grub, 3486.

fou, p'eu, bai, K. pu, J. bu, rabbit-net; a (net-like) screen. 3598. *O. S.* put, but (P. 71; 308). fêt, k'ut, deep water; a deep pool. 6278.

p'u, *read* p'ei, p'ut, the sky clearing up. 9519.

kwêt, k'iut, küeh, K. kul, J. kot-, gu-, to dig, scoop, excavate, hollow out (a well, a pit, a ditch, a grave). 3231. *Also used for* küeh, eminent, *and* k'u, a hole (WW.). hüt, k'üt, k'üeh, K. kwil, J. ket-, A. k'üet, to dig down (to water). 3252 *fin. Cf.* 3250; 3246 (kwêt); 3221 (k'üt); 3230 (kwêt, a lofty peak = *Sn.* GUR, KUR, mountain; *met.* eminent).

p'ei, p'i, *O. S.* pit (P. 138), great. 8818.

wêt, k'iut, k'üh, K. kul, J. kut-, A. kwêt, bend, stoop, crouch, yield, subdue. P. 442. 3078. *Cf.* 3080; 6259 (k'u).

RUD, hole). The Sign-name is *Gigurû.*

fu, hu, *O. S.* pot (P. 393), to come down (of a well-sweep); to bend or bow the head; to stoop. 3683.

mut, mo, mu, K. mul, J. bot-, mot-, sunk, gone under. 8016. (*Cf.* 8015 dive.) (*English* 'die' = 'dive', 'dip'?)

DA, TA, DU, sides; surroundings or environs; neighbourhood; region (*e.g. idât apsî; îdîšû*, &c.; *šaḫatu; cf.* UB-DU, UB-DUGGA, neighbourhood; region, *tupqu, tupqâti, tupuqâtum;* Br. 5786 f.); beside; along or together with (*ittî*); at, in,—of time and place (*ina*). *Char.* raised forearm with hand; *orig. sound* DA-G (4 R 17. 55 a DA-GÁ) = ZAG, side, *q.v.;* DA-D; *cf. Sign-name Daddu.*

*tai, ta, da, te, girdle, zone; hence a neighbourhood; a region; together with. 10554. *Char. vid. ku wên ap. Morrison.* P. 755 tat. tsai, A. tai, (to be) in; on; at. 11481. tao, K. to, *O. S.* tot, P. 415, (arrive) at. 10792.

yü, i, wu, *O. S.* tot, kot, (= dad, gad), P. 392, in, of time or place; at; on; among; from; by, &c. 13515.

DAB, DIB, to take hold of, seize, grasp, grip (*kamû, çabâtu, sanâqu, tamâḫu*). Br. 10668 ff. *Vid.* TÚG, TUKU, (DUG), to take, hold, possess, have; TAB, take hold of (*tamâḫu*), 3774.

chêp, chip, teik, tsih, K. chip, J. shü, to hold; to grasp; to seize. 1795. *O. S.* tip, P. 742.

tsíp, tsiap, chiek, chieh, tsih, tsie, K. chöp, J. shō, A. tiep, to receive in the hand; to take; to take over (charge of). 1480. *Cf.* 226 ngap, ch'ap, A. kêp, t'ap, receive. 1091.

DAG, to run about or over (*rapâdu*); *qs.* stretch oneself over (?). (Br. 5533.)

ch'ök, ch'o, tsok, *O. S.* tok (P. 486), to hasten; to walk fast and far. 2440; *cf.* ch'ök, ch'o, to stride, get ahead, cover (a distance). 2441.

DAG, to thrust, push, butt (as an ox), stave in (the ribs of a boat), knock down or demolish (buildings); to destroy (*nagâšu; naqâru;* Br. 5535 f).

chuk, ch'u, ts'uk, ch'o, dzoh, J. shoku, soku, to butt. 2677. tök, tok, tsok, cho, to push; to beat; to knock or rap a door; to strike; to ram (WW.). 2401; 2402. ta, dae, tañg, to strike; to hit; to beat. 10494. *O. S.* da, dang (P. 4) = dag. t'a, t'at, t'ak, ta, K. tal, to strike. 10532. t'ui, t'ai, t'ei, t'wei, to push; to shove. 12185. *O. S.* tok, tak (P. 172).

ch'ak, ch'ai, t'iak, K. t'ak, to break up or open; to pull down,—as buildings; to destroy. 254. *Cf.* 582.

tì, butt, push; *O. S.* tik, 10907. P. 174.

DAD-DIL, The Mighty Man, *or* First in Greatness; *i.e.* the King. (DAD, great, strong, *cf.* DA-GAL; DA-DA, *aštâti;* DAD-USH, *datunu, prob.* = *datnu*, strong one, hero, *a syn. of qarrâdu.*

ta, tai, da, great; noble; *O. S.* t'āt, P. 23, R. 37; *vid. Chalmers* 59.—t'ai, t'a, the great, in titles. 10573. t'ai-kung, the Great Void = the sky.

nyin, jên, J. nin, djin, a man. 5624.

DIL, *zikaru or êdu, eštin.* DAD-DIL *resembles zikaru qardu, a common title of kings, e.g.* San, I. 7.) (*Written* KU-KISH *above* KU-KISH = *rubû kiššati, repeated.* Br. 12234.) DIL = DIN, male, man: *vid.* GI, GIN, *id.*

(DAG), DAB, *in* (NI-DAG), NI-DAB; TEG, NAG, *in the group* AN-SHE-ELTEG, AN-SHE-NAG (*Nidaba, Nisaba*), *a kind of grain, perhaps* barley. 7453 f.

DAG, DAB (TAB), to add to (*eçêpu; ruddû;* Br. 3762; 3767; 4535; 4538). to help, aid, assist (*narâru; rîçû;* Br. 4536 f).

DAG, ZA, ÇI (ŞI, ZI), NA (= SHA), stone (*abnu*). Br. 5223 ff. (= DIG, *id.* 3921.) *Also read* BAR; *q. v.*—

DAL, DALLA, brilliant, splendid (*šûpû*). Br. 1875. DAL, DI, to shine forth, sparkle, flash,—of stars (*nabâṭu*), Br. 2549 f.: *cf.* DE-DAL, flame, fire (*tit-allum*), 4612. (TE, *šûpû*, 7708.) *Cognate with* ZAL, *id.; cf.* UD-ZAL, day-shine, dawn.

DAM (*also read* LAM), man, husband; woman, wife (*mûtu; aššatu*, &c.). *Vid.* NITA-DAM, NITA-LAM. *Written* female + male; RAG + GISH (= USH), *i.e.* vulva + penis *modified; cf.* ku-wên *forms of* G. 1572. (G. 1572 *perhaps* = DAM-TAB, secondary or companion-wife; *Assyr. çirritum*, Heb. צרה. TAB = t'iep.)

DAM, like (*kîma*); Br. 11112. *Cf.* GIM, DIM, likeness; like (*kîma*); TUM(A), *id.*, Br. 1093; TAM, TAN, *id.*, Br. 3970; DIM, DEN, thus, Br. 9121; 4613 (DEN = GIN, Br. 2425); NA-NAM, thus (*kiâm; umma;* Br. 1597).

DAM, thou (*atta*); DIM, thee (*kâšu*).

ting, teng, ten, an adult male. 11253.

lai, li, ñei, K. re, ne, J. rai, barley. 6679. *O. S.* la-k, dak, P. 409.

tap, ta, *Am.* tap, tak, da, to add to. 10485. *Cf.* 10483. 11327.

cho, *Am.* tiok, to place; put on or add (WW.). 2394.

chu, cho, zu, zo, J. djo, *O. S.* dok (P. 370). 2600. to help, aid, &c.

tso, K. cha, A. ta, *O. S.* tsap, dap (P. 136), aid, help, assist. 11754.

*shek, shih, shak, zi, zah, sik, sï, J. seki, djaku, A. t'ak, stone. 9964.

chi, *Am.* chiat, A. chiet, starlight; to twinkle. 1928. *O. S.* tit = til (tal, dal), P. 326. *Read* chê, to illumine. *Cf. Mongol* jol, candle; lamp; pi, pît, *Amoy* têt (= til, tal), fiery; blazing, 8999.

*ts'îp, ts'iap, ch'iek, ch'ieh, K. ch'öp, J. shō, A. t'iep, handmaid, concubine, 'woman', *e.g.* of the camp. 1572, P. 388 (*with* lip, P. 128, *Phon.*); dab = dam; lab = lam. (*Char.* = *Sum.; vid.* ku-wên *forms.*)

ts'i, ts'ai, ch'ae, J. sai, A. t'e, wife *as opp. to last.* 981. ts'ip (= dip, dap), P. 405.

lang, a man (*Amoy*) = lam.

nam, nan, lam (*Am.*), male; man; husband. 8139. *Cf. also* 5624.

tsöng, siang, siong, ch'iong, K. sang, A. töng, to be like; likeness; like. 4287 f. t'ung, töng, dung, K. tong, together; the same as; alike. 12269.

*žêng, ying, yin, dzing, A. nyïng, as; according to; in like manner; thus (WW.). 5636. *From* nim, dim; P. 8 (*cf.* P. 564). (*The char.* P. 8 *is the Sum. char.* DIM *reversed.*)

jim (*Amoy*), nin, nina, you. 8322. *O. S.*

Br. 11110; 9119. (DAM *is the char. which also denotes aššatu*, woman: *vid. supr.*)

DAM, DIM, (GIM), pig; swine; boar; hog; *in* SA-DAM, pig-snare (*irritu ša šaḫê*, Br. 3161); DIM (GIM)-ŠAĠ, hog, swine (*dabû; loan fr.* DAB=DAM): DAM-ŠAĠ, *id.* (Br. 9127; 11115). *Vid.* SHAĠ, ṢIĠ, swine, pig, boar; ĠUMUNSIR, a boar.

DAM *in* IB (TUM?)—DAM, to be bright, cheerful,—said of a man. Br. 4979. (*namâru ša amêli.*) (*Cf.* LAM *in* ME-LAM, splendour; *and vid.* TAM, TAN. (2) to shout, roar, bellow. 4980. (*ramâmu.*)

DAM-GAR, trader, merchant (*tamkaru*) Br. 11122 f. (*Vid.* I-BIR, merchant, trader.)

DAM-KINA, ΔΑΥΚΗ (*Nic. Dam.*), the Spouse Earth; the goddess wife of AĔ or Ea, god of the ocean. *Cf.* KI, the earth; place; land, &c., *q.v.* (*The char.* KI *has also values* KAN *and* KIS.) Br. 11079.

DAMU, DUMU, child, son, boy (*C.T.* xv. 20; Br. 4067 ff); young (*in Contrr.*). *Also read* ṬUMU; *and* DU, son; daughter; child (*mâru; mârtum*); TUR (DUR), little; young (*ṣaḫru; ṣiḫru*); SHIR; SHAG (*cf.* 2 R. 19. 66; *Median Shakri*, son; *Nabû-SAG-uçur*, 'Nebo protect the Son!'). *Cf.* ZUR, young bird.

nim. *Cf. Ostiak* nen, you. (*The char. for* nü, woman, *is also read* ju, thou, you. 8419.)

nung, *Am.* long, nêng, niong, thou; you. *Also* I, me. 8409. (nom, lom = dom.)

tsong, tsung, chung, *O.S.* tom, dom (P. 381), wild boar (*Shi*, I. ii. xiv. 2; *Legge's* note *ad loc.*). 11993 = 11981 (yearling pig: WW.).

t'wan, t'un, t'wang, K. J. tan, A. jüen (zhüen), a hog running, 12160: a pig walking (*Edkins; Shwoh-wên*). *O.S.* t'on = t'om (P. 584).—t'un, toung, dö, dêng, K. J. ton, A. doun, pig; sucking-pig; a porker; *one says* a sow (WW.). 12240.

shíp, chê, seh, *O.S.* shep, tep (= DAB, DAM), an old name for a hog. 571. (P. 1018 nip, shep, tep.)

ch'ang, ch'ong, *O.S.* dom (P. 496), sunlight; bright. *Cognate*: lang, bright; yang, *O.S.* dom (P. 592), sunshine; nam, lam, J. dan, the south, 8128.

ch'ang, ch'ong, *O.S.* dom (P. 496), to call out; sing. 427. 429.

ku, *Am.* ko, resident merchant or dealer. *Read* kia, ka, ko, price. 6250. *O.S.* ko(t): P. 891. *Cf. also Japanese* kau, kai, gai, to buy.

ku, K. J. ko, to buy; to sell. 6191. ko(t); P. 153 (ku, ko-t, old = GUR, UR, *id.*).

shang, shong, sang, A. t'öng, to trade; merchant (travelling), 9738; shang-ku, *trav. and resident* merchants. *O.S.* tam-kot (= DAM-GAR?).

T'i-k'i, Earth,—personified. 1086. Terra, the earth as a divinity (WW.). *O.S.* Dap-ki = DAM-KI. (ki, *from* kit; P. 106.)

t'ung, dung, K. tong, J. tō, boy; girl; young. 12299. *O.S.* dom, P. 800. *Cf. Jap.* dōmō, children: the young.

tzŭ, chü, chi, K. chă, J. shi, A. ti, a child; a son; the young of animals. 12317. R. 39 sï, tak; P. 36 tsï, tik (*so Edkins; cf.* SHAG; *but?*).

chih, chi, *Am.* ti, sï, young; small. 1871.

DAR, DAR-DAR, to break in pieces, smash up; to pound; to destroy (*ḫuppû; litû; pêçu; šutturu*). Br. 3496, &c.

DAR, a fowl, chicken, pullet, hen (*tarru*). *The cock is* DAR-LUGAL, the Fowl King (*tarlugallu* = *Aram.* תרנגולא, *tarnegōlā*, cock. *Vid.* LUGAL, king).

DARA, various species of deer, chamois, &c., stag, hind (*turâḫu;* DARA-MASH, *ayalu;* DARA-MASH-DU, *nayalu*). 2 R. 6. *Perhaps from* DARAG (*cf. Assyr. loan turâḫu; Syriac tārōḫā*).

DAR, DARA, to be or become dark (*da'âmu*); dark,—of the sky, or woollen stuffs (*da'amu*). Br. 10798 f.

DIRI, DIR, dark (*adru*); to be darkened (*adâru*). Br. 3719; 3723. *Also read* DIG (*or* SIG ?), *and perhaps* DI-RIG; (*cf.* GIG, black); SA (*from* SAG ?), dark-coloured; dun (*sâmu*); *cf.* SIG, SI, *id.* [Written SIG, *full* + A, *water* = *the watery or cloudy sky.*]

DE (DI), DIM, irrigation (*šiqîtum*); to water, of fields (*šaqû ša eqli*); to pour out (*tabâku*). Br. 6731 ff; S^{b}. 91 *var.* to pour a libation (*niqû ša šikari*). Br. 6727.

DEL (DELLU), a rudder, tiller (*akû*) ? 3702. (*Written like the next:* ship + reptile ?)

DIM-GUL, Br. 3703, and DIM-GAL (GUL), Br. 2759, some part of a ship (M. 2401; *tarkullu*), *phps.* the great rope (DIM, *riksu, timmu, markasu*) or 'stay' supporting the mast, the 'mainstay'. *Vid.* GAL, GUL, great.

DIM *in* LU + DIMMA, a sailor or

tao, tau, to, *O. S.* tot, to pound, bray, beat to pieces. 10791. (*But* P. 775 tak, *Ed.*) (*Cf.* P. 335 tit, break off.)

ts'au, *Am.* ch'iu, tsiu, a pullet; a chicken (WW.). 2306. *O. S.* tsot, dot. (*Cf.* P. 560: *Ed.* ts'ok.) *Japanese* tori, bird; fowl = DAR.

luk, lök, lu, loh, K. nok, A. louk, a stag; a deer. 7434. R. 198. J. rok *in* rok-kaku = luk-kak, lu-ko, hartshorn. *O. S.* lok, tok (*in* P. 718). P. 722.

tik, ték, ti, dih, a stag or elk. 10930. (*Phps. dissimilated fr.* tit = dir, dar.)

tai, toi, t'i, de, cloudy. 10561. *O. S.* dat, dit (= DAR, DIR); R. 171; P. 440.

tai, toi, dé, t'e, J. de, tai, to blacken the eyebrows; dark-coloured; sombre. 10553.

t'ai, té, *Am.* t'ai, very black. 10576. *O. S.* t'at.

tzŭ, *Am.* tsu, *O. S.* ti-k (= DIG *or* SIG), A. ti, black. 12353. P. 619.

t'ai, t'oi, dé, t'e, J. tai, dai, soot. 10586. *O. S.* dat (= DAR): P. 186.

yik, yi, black. 13208. tik (P. 25) and kik.

ch'ik, ch'ek, ch'ak, ts'i, J. seki, shaku, red, *—of fire, foxes, copper, gold, and brown sugar!* 1967. *Ancient colour-terms are ill-defined. Vid.* GUN, grey, yellow; SIG, green, blue; SA, brown.

ch'in, ts'im, K. ch'im, A. têm, to flood, *e.g.* the rice-fields. 2090.

chên, chim, ching, K. ch'im, to pour out. 624.

tien, tín, tieng, die, dieñ, to pour a libation. 11205.

*t'ai, té, rudder (*Canton and Fuchau*). 10599. *O. S.* tit, tat, P. 755. (*Written* ship + snake = 10554.)

*shing, A. t'êng, *O. S.* ding (dim), a cable (P. 922); cord; rope. 9886. (*Akin to* lam, lan, lang, la, rope, cable, hawser; ta-lan, a 'great rope', a hawser. 6739.)

t'ing, t'eng, K. chöng, A. dinh, a boat.

shipman (*malaḫu*). M. 6868. (Ship? oar? rudder? mast?)

DIM, a post; a pillar (*dimmu*). (*With and without Det.* wood.) 2738.

DI, to shine, glitter, sparkle, 'rise' (*nabâṭu*),—of dawn or stars. (*From* DI-G; *also read* SHA, rising brightness of the heavenly bodies, *šarûru; vid.* SHAG, bright; white.) *Vid.* SIG, SI, light; SIR, SHIR, *id.* LAG, ZA-LAG, SUS-LUG, ZI, shine. *Cf.* DE, *a value of the Fire-character*, 4568; ZAG, *id.*, 4577.

DI, DIN, judgement (*dênu*). *The Sem. dînu, dênu, &c., are offshoots from this Sum. stem, which is also read* SIM, *and* SA, SAL (=SAN?): *C. T.* xi. 3. 64, 65. *Also* SI-LIM *and* SIR: *q. v.* (LIM = DIM, DIN = SIM, SIN, SAN, SA.)

DIB, DAB, to go, walk (*alâku* = DIM, Br. 9111); to come to, unto or into (*bâ'u*); to go on or advance; to overstep or cross (bounds, a canal, &c.); to transgress oaths, commands, &c. (*êtêqu*). Br. 10675 ff.

11291.—ch'uan, ch'wan, A. t'üen, ship; boat. 2742.—chiang, tsiang, tsöng, (A. töng), an oar. 1216.—ch'iang, ts'öng (A. töng), mast; spar; boom. (WW.) 1286.

t'ing, chêng, tsêng, tsang, teing, A. ding, a post, *e.g.* doorpost. 11273. (*With Det.* or *Rad.* wood.)

t'ing, a portico; an open roof resting on pillars. *O. S.* ding, dim. P. 513. 11276. (WW.; *Ed.*, 'A house on pillars without walls'.)

ying, yin, *O. S.* ding (P. 564), a pillar; a column. 13293.

tik, ték, ti, di, tit, K. chök, J. teki, chaku, A. dik, clear; bright. 10978. tik, ti, lustre of pearls; shining; shimmering. 10974. *Cf.* 11022.

yik, yi, J. seki, A. tik, a blaze; a bright light. 13183. *O. S.* dik, P. 494.

yik, ik, i, sik, *O. S.* tik, kik, bright; dawn. 5502. Sparkling; glorious. 5504.

ch'ih, tsz, tsêh, J. shi, blaze of fire; burn; illumine. 1965. *O. S.* ti-k, P. 799.—ch'ih, ch'ik, ch'eik, ts'i, ts'êh, red; fire. 1967.

ti, tai, K. che, J. tei, A. de, to judge (WW.); God. 10942. ti, tai, t'i, K. ch'e, to examine judicially; to investigate. 10947 (*now used for the former in sense of* judging: WW.). chai, chi, ti, to discriminate. 245.—tün, twan, dö, cut off; decide. 12149.

shim, shêm, shên, sên, sing, sang, sêng, K. sim, J. shin, A. t'êm, to examine into; to investigate; to try, as a judge. 9851. (*With* DIN, *cf. perhaps* tín, die, J. den, to rule. 11180.)

sin, sun, hsün, A. sín, sing, sang, *id.* 4895. *Cf.* 13136: hín, lien, J. gen (gin = din!).

típ, *Am.* tiap, tieh, dih, to step; to walk; típ-sít, to walk fast. 11127; 4401. *Cf.* 11144: tít, tiap, dih, a short step. 1985: ch'i, t'i, ti-p.

t'ap, t'at, t'a, t'ak, K. tap, A. dap, to tread on; to walk. 10496.—tap, t'a, t'ap, tak, da, K. tap, A. dap, *id.* 10502.

líp, liap, lieh, lak, A. liep, to stride over; to step across. 7105.

DI-KUD, a judge (*dayanu*). Br. 364. *Vid.* KUD, to judge (*dânu*). (KUD *is the Knife-character.*)

DIM, DIMMA, submissive, obedient (*sanqu*). Br. 1168. (*lâ sânqu = lâ šêmû.*)

DIM, DIMMA; young; little; child; weak, feeble; weak-witted, fool (*šerru; cf.* DAMU, DUMU, child, little or young one; *ulâlu*). (*ulâlu; cf.* Syr. *allîl*, weak, feeble, rotten.) 4254; 4255. NUNU, child (*lîpu*). M. 6092?

DIM-DIMMA, weakling; fool (*dunnamû; prob. fr.* DUN-NAM). 4253.

DIMMU, DIM, message; orders (*šipru; ṭêmu*). Br. 735 f.

DIM-MENNA, TE-MEN, *and c. Det.* clay (IM) TE-MEN, inscribed cylinders of clay, deposited in foundations of temples and palaces (*temmennu, temennu*). (IM, IMI, EN, mud, clay, earth.)

DIM-SAR, The Writer of Records; The Recorder (of the gods),—a title of Nebo; *vid.* DUB-SAR, tablet-writer, scribe; DUBBI-SAG, *id.* (DIM-SAR *is written* IGI + SIR + LISH, eye + light + graver: *vid.* LISH.)

DIN-GIR, DI-GIR; DIM-MER, DI-MER (*ilu, iltu; šarru*), a god or goddess; the king. (*Character, an eight-rayed star.* D. 5. *Read* AN, high; Heaven, *and its god: q.v.*) (*Cf.* I-DIM, I-DIN, heaven; GIR, *id.*; the firmament. Br. 310; *cf. perhaps* ZI-GAR, heaven, 12241; 12253.)

shíp, siap, dzih, shê, K. söp, A. t'iep, to ford a stream; to pass through; to cross. 9784.

nap, na, lap, la, J. tō (= tap), to enter. 8106.—yêp, ngyip, tie, zai, žu, lwêh, K. ip, J. djü (djup), nyü, A. ñyêp, to go in, enter. 5690. R. 11.

k'üt, ket, küeh, to cut off; decide; 3219. twan, tün, dö, döñ, *id.*; to give judgement. 12149. *Vid.* DI, DIN, judgement.

t'ing, t'in, to listen to; obey. 11299. *O. S.* tim.

t'ung, dung, tong, boy; child; young. 12299.

nên, nün, naung, J. sen, nen, tender; soft; young. 8183.

žan, ím, nyam, J. sen, nen, A. ñyêm, tender; weak. 5556.

žwan, niong, nwong, J. zen, nen, A. ñüen, soft; weak. 5712. žwan, *O. S.* non, *id.* 5697 (P. 527). timid. 5699. (tun, dö, dêng, J. don, foolish. 12220. lung, nung, long, stupid. 7610. t'am, t'an, silly, foolish. 10690.)

ch'wan, chün, tiong, K. chön, J. den, to send a message; deliver orders. 2740.

mên, wên, vang, K. mun, J. mon, A. văn, writing; characters; text; dispatch. 12633.

tín, tien, ten, tia, die, t'ieng, documents; records. 11177. *Cf.* 2740 *read* chwan, a record. mên-chöng, an essay. 390.

sie, sia, se, si, hsie, hsiei, K. (sa), sha, A. ta, to write. 4404. tín, tien, documents. 11177; *vid. supr.* (sie, *O. S.* sa-k, sa-t = SAG, SAR. *Vid.* P. 774 a; 964.)

*ti, K. che, A. de, Am. té, God; a god or goddess; the sovereign, the emperor. 10942. (*ku-wên a star.*) *O. S.* ti-k = di-g? *vid.* P. 507.

t'ín-ngei, t'ien-i, t'ie-ngi, God. 5433. *Heaven + discriminate* (P. 470 ngit).

t'ang-li, a Turkic name for God. 735. t'ang-li ku-t'u, the Son of Heaven; *i.e. the Emperor.* (*Chinese transcriptions of Tk. words.*) *Cf. the old Turkish* tengry, God.

DI-NIG, magnate, prince, chief, ruler (*šapçu*, strong, 'mighty man'). *Cf.* LIG, strong. (*Written* man + command + lord.)

DI-NIG, stove, fire-place, fire-pot, furnace, crucible (*kûru ; cf.* כּוּרא, Tg. Ps. xii. 7). *Written* place + fire. Br. 9691. *Also read* NE, a brazier (*kinûnu*), Br. 9696. *From* DI(N), DE(N), fire, flame, *and* NUG = LUG; *cf.* SUS-LUG, to shine; ZA-LAG, blaze of fire. (NE *fr.* NŬG?)

DU, DUG, utterance, word, speech, command; oath, ban, curse (*atmû ; qîbîtu ; mâmîtu*); to ask for or desire (*êrêšu*); to speak, esp. to speak against, insinuate, slander; to suggest evil, seduce or lead astray; to plot or intrigue against (*dabâbu ; dubbubu*). (DU, DUG = GU, GUG; *q.v.; also* TU, incantation, Br. 781 f.) *Written with the Mouth-character.* (11238; 11240 f. = *Phon. use of* DUG, DU, take.) DU-DU, word, speech (*atmû*); DUṬṬU, to speak against, &c.; a slanderer; an enemy (*dabâbu ; dâbibu*). *Written* mouth + mouth. Br. 571 ff. *Cognate with* DI, to speak (*qabû*); ask for, desire (*êrêšu*); DI, DI-DI, *dabâbu, dubbubu.* Br. 9524–9528.

lik, li, J. riki, strength; power. 6980. (lik = nik = nig.) ti, high; exalted. 10969. nêng, len, able; ability, power. 8184. K. nïng.

lou, lu, lü, K. no, J. ro, A. lï, a stove; a fire-place; a brazier. 7403. 7416. *O. S.* lu-k = nuk? (P. 999 lut *fr.* luk?). (yen, *O. S.* din, *also* dam, tan, flame, flaming. P. 400. 13069.)

liu, liau, liao, *O. S.* lok (P. 811), a furnace. 7059.

tz'ŭ, sü, dz, A. tï, *O. S.* tŭk (P. 158), an expression; a word or phrase; to accuse; to ask or request (WW.). 12401. tz'ŭ, sü, &c., words; speech; an expression. 12402. yü, ü, yu, order, edict, command; to issue orders (WW.). 13585. *O. S.* du(t), P. 580. chu, talkative; *O. S.* tu(t), P. 259. 2480.

tu, tuk, *Am.* dok, du, J. doku, to read aloud, recite, chant (WW.). 12069. tu, tuk, du, tok, duk, to utter evil words, to murmur. 12070. discontented; seditious; murmurs against rulers (WW.); P. 973 dok. yao, iu, yau, yo, *O. S.* dok, P. 668, false reports or seditious stories (WW.); a ballad; to sing. 12920. tou, tao, döe, K. to, to speak, to tell (*Shi, Shu*). 10780. t'u, t'uk, *Am.* t'ut, cunning talk; falsehood; slander. 12118. *Cf.* 12326 tzŭ, *Am.* tsu, P. 191; 2405 cho, tök, tok, tsòk; 12412; ti, *O. S.* ti-k, to slander; 10911. P. 174.

chuk, chu, tsuk, tsu, to invoke gods; to make oath. *Read* chou, to curse. 2597.

*chou, chu, tsou, tsiu, chiu, to curse; to swear an oath; to recite spells or incantations. 2476. *O. S.* tu, tuk. *Written* mouth + mouth + man.

chu, chou, tsu, *O. S.* tu-k (P. 193), take oath; imprecate; to curse, revile, rail at. 2598. *Cf.* 2555. 1409.

ch'ou, ch'u, t'iu, dziu, to calculate; to devise; to plot. 2493. *O. S.* zhok, dok. P. 942.

ch'ou, ch'u, to deceive. 2494.

DU, to do, make, create, build (*banû ; êpêšu*). *Also read* RU, *q.v., and* DA, RA, KAK, GAG, *which last suggests* DU-G, DA-G. Br. 5243.

DU, *a value of the Foot-character ;* to walk (*alâku*), S^{b}. I. 15. Br. 4860. (Br. 3575 *suggests* DU-G.)

DU, to set up, fix, *e.g.* doors (*ritû*) ; to set upright in the ground or plant trees (*zaqâpu*). Br. 5265 ; 5270. (*Cf.* DU, *našû*, to lift, raise. *From* DU-R ? = GUR, *našû*, Br. 6148.)

DU, to be full, abundant, plenteous (*daḫâdu*). Br. 4474. *C. T.* xii. 11.

DU, to throw down, overthrow, break down, *e.g.* gates (*dakû*). Br. 4475. (*cf. kitmuru :* 4480.)

DUDU or ṬUDU, way, road, track (*ḫarrânu, girru*). 11927 f. (*cf. Assyr.* ṭuddê, *ṭûdâti*, Tigl. iv. 53.)

DU, DUG, enmity ; fighting ; fight ; battle (*çaltu ; tuquntum*). DU *is written* man + fire, man + fire + in (*or* with). Br. 6412 ff. *For* DUG *vid.* UG-UR-DUGGA, *çaltum* (Br. 7959), battle ('day of dog-mouthing' *or* 'dog-speech'. *Homer's heroes rail before fighting*). *Vid.* SHUN-SHUN, battle.

DUG, to die ; dead ; death (*mâtu ; mîtu ; mûtu*), Br. 4383 = DIB, *id.* (*dial.*). (DIB = div = dim = ding = dig = düg.) *Vid.* SUG, SUD, to die.

DU, DUG, to be good ; do good to, benefit (*ṭâbu ; ṭubbu*, &c.) ; good ; friendly ; beautiful ; happy (*ṭâbu*) ; to be on good or friendly terms with one another, of brothers, kings, &c. (*itti aḫâmeš ṭâbu*). *In dial.* ZIB. 8239 ff. (*For* DUG, knee, *vid.* ZAG, *id. infr.*)

DU (*from* DUG ?), to charge, attack, butt (*C. T.* xii. 33) ; *also read* RU

to, tok, tuk, dok, to delude by misrepresentations. 11310.

ts'ou, tsao, choa, dzoa, zöe, tsau, K. cho, J. zō, A. tau, *O. S.* tok, dzok, P. 766 ; (*cf.* P. 342 kok).

tsok, tso, chauk, tsak, K. chak, J. saku, A. tak, to do ; to make. 11741.

chuk, tiok, tsuk, chu, to build. 2576.

tsou, chou, K. chu, A. têu, to walk, go, run, go away, travel. 11791. R. 156.

t'u, du, to go on foot. 12126.

tu, têt, tut, dö, to fix a door-pivot in its socket ; to set out or plant trees (WW.). 12080.

tu, tou, dü, abundant ; full. 12050. *O. S.* tu-k, P. 531.

tu, yik, tò, to destroy ; to ruin ; fallen in ruins. *O. S.* tu-k, P. 927. 12094 f. *Cf.* 12200 t'ui, t'öü, dei, *O. S.* tu-t (P. 866), to collapse ; to overthrow ; ruined. 12191. 2818. 12173 tui (tuk), to fall. tou, tao, to fall down. 10793. *O. S.* tu-t, P. 415. tou, tao, döe, K. to, A. dau, road, path, way. 10780.

tou, tau, teu, töü, taiu, têo, K. t'u, A. dêu, to fight. 11420 f. (*In Cantonese,* to make things ; *cf.* DU, to make, *supr.*) *Cf.* ṭik, ti, northern barbarians ; to drive away such. 10930. *Written* dog + fire (= lawless savages).

*chung, tsung, tung, end ; finish ; death ; dead. 2894. P. 173.

ch'u, ts'ou, dzu, tsu, A. tou, *O. S.* tuk, duk, P. 193, to die. 2629. tsut, sut, chauk, tsu, chüik, K. chol, chul, J. sot-, shut-, A. tout, to finish ; to die. 11833.

*tê, têk, de, K. tök, J. toku, A. dïk, goodness ; virtue ; benefit, favour ; to show kindness ; happy (WW.). 10845.

ts'êp, ts'ip, sip, chi, chik, K. chïp, A. têp, union, concord ; kindly, friendly, to be at peace or in harmony (WW.). 943. *Cf.* 1093 : ts'êp, ch'ip, chi, chik, friendly, harmonious. 1093. (chik = DÛG.)

ch'uk, ch'u, to butt,—of oxen. 2677. *O. S.* tuk.

(*nakâpu*). *Said of a bull* (*alpu nâkipu*). *Vid.* DAG, to push, thrust, butt. Br. 9144.

DU, to sing or chant; to cry out; to lament (*zamâru; çarâḫu*). Br. 11240 f. *From* DUG = DIB *in* I-DIB, dirge, lament, wailing; SIG *in* SIG-SIG, Br. 3433, to sing (*zamâru*) = SUR, SAR.

DU, a mound or heap, *esp. of ruins* (*tilu*). *From* DUL. Br. 9591. (DUL = DUN.)

DU, to dwell; dwelling-place (*ašâbu; šubtu*). to assemble, gather together (*paḫâru; puḫḫuru*). Br. 9585; 9588. *Cognate;* DUR, TUSH, to dwell. 10523.

DUL, to cover, *e.g. with earth;* to hide, conceal (*katâmu*). Br. 9582.

DUB, a tablet (*of clay, inscribed*); document; record (*tuppu*). Br. 3935.

DUB-SAR, tablet-writer; scribe (*tupšarru*). Br. 3941. *Also* DUBBI-SAG, *id.* Br. 6009. *Vid.* SAR, SAG, to write.

DUB, to pour, of liquids (*sarâqu; tabâku; šapâku*); of solids, *e.g.* grain, earth, &c., to pour out, heap up (*šapâku ša ipri*, &c.). Br. 3928 ff. *Cognate with* DAB, DIB, to pour out, heap up, &c. Br. 10696; 10698; *cf. also* 3927 *with* 10687.

tu, tuk, du, J. doku, to read or chant (WW.). 12069.

tu, tut, ch'uk, to cry out; alas! 12087. *Cf.* 464 (tok); 507.

tui, töü, ti, heap, pile, mound; to heap or pile up (WW.). 12168. *O. S.* tu-t; *cf.* P. 474; 1014. tao, tou, to, mound; tumulus. 10794. *O. S.* duk *from* dut: P. 942. tun, dö, an artificial mound; tumulus. 12205; 12227.

t'êt, t'ut, tu, K. chöl, protuberant. 11142.

ch'u, ch'ü, ts'u, to dwell; a place. 2660. *O. S.* t'u-k; *cf.* P. 672.

chu, chü, teu, tieu, dzü, djü, tsu, to dwell. 2527. (P. 129 tok, tot: *cf.* R. 3.)

t'un, dö, J. don, to collect; to assemble; a village. 12232; t'un, dwell together; village. 12233.

tao, ch'au, tò, do, canopy; to cover (WW.). 10795; 10798. *O. S.* du-t (? P. 942).

tun, dö, dêng, J. ton, A. doun, to hide or conceal oneself. 12225. t'un, tun, *id.* 12241.

typ, tieh, tiap, dih, tablets for writing on; documents. 11122. t'yp, t'ieh, t'iap, t'aik, t'e, K. ch'öp, A. t'iep, written scrolls; writings; documents (WW.). 11149. *Cf.* 12993.

t'yp-se, K. ch'öp-sa, scribe, clerk = DUB-SAR. *Vid.* hsieh, to write.

shêp, ship, shih, J. shü, A. t'êp, wet; to wet. 9938. ts'êp, ch'íp, ch'i, ts'ih, water rapidly flowing out. 1093.

tap, t'ap, dö, tak, A. dap, bubbling water; to pile up (WW.), *e.g.* hills, earth or dirt. 10497; 10499. *Cf. also* t'ap, t'a, to moisten. 10516; tap, ta, A. dap, place on, pile up, add to (WW.), 10485; tap, ta, piled one on another, of rocks, 10483.

t'o, du, water flowing or falling. *O. S.* do-p (P. 125). 11349. yiu, yao, *O. S.* dop, to ladle up water. 12943. P. 662.

DUB, to go round, surround, hem in (*lamû*). Br. 3927. (DUB = DUG; *cf.* DUG, DUB, ZIB, ZAG, the knees; *pict. orig. a circle representing the round knee-cap.*) *Cogn.* SIG, SI, to surround (*lamû ša limêti*).

DUB, to beat or smite down (enemies, a fire, *i. e. to quench it*); to sink down, settle, or subside (of foundations, or the earth = an earthquake). Br. 7025; 7031 (*napâçu; râbu, rubbu*). *Cognate with* SHUB, to fall; to let fall; *q. v.*

DUB-BIN, wheel; wheeled vehicle (*mašaru* or *magarru?*); covered cart, baggage-wagon, or the like (*çumbu*). Br. 2716 f.

DUB-BIN, a finger; a claw or talon or finger-nail (*ubânu; çuprum*); some sharp or pointed tool (*imṭû*); a mountain-peak (*ubânu*). Br. 2714–2719. (*With* DUB = DUG *cf.* SIG, horn, finger; *vid.* SHU-SI, finger; mountain-peak. BIN *may be seen in* SUB-BIN, *whence suppinnu*, a bird's *beak* or *bill;* the *edge* of a bill or axe; *also in ubânu, and Heb.* בהן, *where the Rt. is triliteralized internally.*) GUB, to set up (*zaqâpu; šûzuzu*) *seems cogn. with* DUB.

DUB-SANGA (DÚB-SAG-GÁ), the forehead; the front (*muttum*). Br. 3939.

DUG, to throw out, of spittle (*nadû*). Br. 537.

DUG, *also read* LUD, pot, wine-cup, jar, and the like. (*karpatu.*) Br. 5891 ff. *Det. of various kinds of vessels.*

sap, tsa, *Am.* tsat, chak, K. chap, A. trap, to go round. 11459.

tu, tou, *O. S.* tu-k (P. 531), to block up; to invest; a wall. 12045.

chou, chu, tsiu, J. shu, a bend; to surround. 2450. *O. S.* tok, P. 464.

typ, tieh, to surround with a wall. 11119 (WW.).

chui, t'ui, dzü, K. ch'u, a hammer; to pound, 2805; *O. S.* du (P. 682 tut); chui, t'ui, tsui, dzü, K. ch'u, to beat, *O. S.* dup (P. 456), 2807-2811. chui, toui, dzü, K. ch'u, fall down; settle down; slide, as earth; to sink; to tumble into ruins (WW.), 2818. *Cf.* 2816. (du-k? *cf.* P. 910.) to, chui, du, to fall; to sink, *O. S.* do-p, dup (P. 522). 11335.

p'ien, p'ín, bí^{n}, a carriage with screens, used for women. 9230.

tzŭ, *Am.* tsu, *O. S.* tu-p (P. 483), baggage-wagons. 12375. tzŭ-p'ing, carriages of all kinds (tup-pin = DUB-BIN). 9230.

to, *Am.* sui, du, *O. S.* du-p (P. 522), an obelisk-like aiguille or mountain-peak (WW.). 11336. tzŭ, *O. S.* dop (P. 456), a mountain-peak. 12369. *Cf.* t'iu, t'iao, to-k (P. 160), a lofty peak, 11088; lêp, liap, li, mountainous, 6955; k'êp, k'ip, k'ih, chi, chik, ngeik, *Am.* gíp, A. ngêp, lofty peak. 843.

fêng, fung, K. pong, *O. S.* bom (bam, ban), a sharp point; spearhead; tip of a lance (P. 348), 3568; fêng, peak of a hill, 3564. (P. 348.) (*Cf. esp.* 3567. fêng, insects with *stings.*)

sang, song, the forehead. 9571.

t'o, t'u, t'ou, K. t'a, A. t'wa, to spit; saliva. *O. S.* do-p (P. 456). 11394. t'u, throw up; spit out. 12100. t'u-t, t'u-k (P. 28). *Cf.* 11451: t'ou, t'au, t'u, to spit out.

tsök, tsiok, chiok, chüe, A. tök, wine-cup, goblet. 2218. *O. S.* tok (P. 1019). yiu, yau, yao, yo, A. jieu, ju (žu), *O. S.* dok (P. 668), a jar; a pitcher; an earthenware vessel (WW.). 12910. löü, lui, lei, loui, *O. S.* lu-t (P. 985), a vase; a jar. 6838. *Cf.* 7396; 7411.

DUḲḲA-BUR, a potter (*paḫârum*), Br. 5898 (*with Det. of* man). (*Cf.* DUG, *last entry*; BUR, vessel, bowl, dish, &c.) (? 'pots and pans', *or the like.*)

t'ou, t'au, t'ao, toa, J. tō, *O. S.* dok (P. 465), a pottery-kiln; t'ou-yên, pottery-man, potter. 10831. 10821. *Written* tok + put, P. 41 + P. 258. yiu, yau, yao, *O. S.* dok (P. 668), a kiln for tiles or pottery. 12919.

fou, p'eu, K. pu, *O. S.* pu-t (= BUR), earthenware vessels. 3604. R. 121; P. 258 (put, dok).

DUMU; *vid.* DAMU, DUMU, son, child, boy.

DUN, to dig, of the ground (*ḫirû ša irçitim*); to excavate, of a canal (*pitû ša nâri*); to bore a hole (*ḫarâru*). Br. 9864 ff. *Also read* SHUL (*from* SHUN = DUN). *Cf.* ṬUL *in* ṬUL-BUR, cistern, well. DUN-DUN, to eat with zest; to feast (*patânu ša amêli*).

*chuan, sün, t'wan, dzèⁿ, to plough. 2722. *O. S.* t'on (P. 584). (*Written* earth + pig; *vid.* t'un, 12160.)

ch'uan, ch'ün, ch'ön, J. sen, to bore through (rock; a wall); dig (a well; a hole). 2739.

chün, tsun, K. chun, J. shun, A. twên, to dig. 3280.

tun, t'ên, to swallow down; gobble up. 12204. t'un, t'ên, t'ö, K. t'on, J. ton, to swallow; to bolt. 12288.

DUNGA, Aë as god of Singers (*D.P. Aë ša zammêrê*). 7270.

DUR, to pour or burst forth, of springing water (*labâku* = נבך *Heb. Cf. tabâku, šapâku*, pour out). *A value of the Water-character.* Br. 11319. (2) bright, clear, shining, as water (*ibbu*); *in* ZA-GIN-DUR, bright *uqnû*-stone (*uqnû ibbu*). Br. 11786. *Cognate:* ṬUR, ṬU, the water-deep (*apsû*). 10220 f.

ch'ang, ch'öng, tsong, to sing. 429. *O. S.* t'ong, t'ung. P. 496.

chu, chü, tou, chöü, tio, J. shu, to flow, of water. 2542. *O. S.* tu-t = dur (P. 129; *cf.* R. 3, P. 1 d.). 2612. 11927.

ch'u, ch'ü, t'u, dzü, clear; limpid, as water. 2656. *O. S.* tu-t = dur (P. 124).

ch'yt, ch'et, ch'ê, tiek, K. ch'öl, clear water; pure. 580. *O. S.* t'et (P. 801). *Cf.* 9943: chik, sik, shoku, t'ïk, clear water. (sug, dug = dur.) ts'ui, A. toui, to be deep. 11921.

DUR, foal of an ass (*mûru*); *written* ass + male (*C. T.* xii. 31; no. 38177). (= DURU, *agalu*. *Cf.* Sanh. Cyl. vi. 55; *and for agalu, Ethiopic* אגל *proles, pullus*, young of any animal; *vid.* Dillmann, *Lex. s. v.*)

t'u, t'ou, tu, du, *O. S.* dut (P. 355), a wild animal like a horse, perhaps the onager (WW.). A kind of wild ass. 12108.

lü, lu, K. J. ro, *O. S.* lu-t (= dut, dur), P. 999, an ass. 7536.

(EG), E, (*from* GUG, GEG), a small trench or channel for irrigation; (2) a bank or dike of such (*iku; qâbu; qabû; cf. Syr.* קבא contain water; *mû*, water). Br. 5841 ff. *Sign-name* êgû *suggests value* EG; *cf. also loan-word* iku. (3) to become great, increase

kwik, hék (*Am.*), k'eik, sut, hsü, J. keki, kiaku, A. hïk, a ditch, gutter, or field-drain. 4724. kou, kwik, ditches and drains. *Cf.* kwik, hék, yü, a moat. 13665.

i, eik, yik, yit, K. A. ik, to pour in more; to increase (P. 689), 5485; i, eik, ik, yit,

(*rabû; irtabî*). 5845. *Cognate:* I, ID, river, canal; *q.v.* (GEG = GID).

E, mountain (*šadû*). Br. 5846. *Vid.* ISH.

EN (*vid.* IN-GAR), E, EA, house (*bîtu*). Br. 6238. *Cognate:* ESH, house; GA(N), *id.; q.v.* (*Pictogram: a wall of open reed matting; vid.* SA, net; LIL, wind.) EN-GIA, a bride (*kallatu*). 6251. *Written* house + return = 'home-goer': *vid.* GI, to return.

EN, EM, E, sunrise; dawn (*namâru ša ûmi*, shining, of day). Br. 7881. (2) to be calmed, soothed, appeased, pacified, set at rest; *trans.* to calm, soothe, &c., of the 'heart' = the feelings (*pašâḫu; puššuḫu libba*). 7883. *Ideogram:* sunrise; *also* water: A *read* E, *pašâḫu*, 11350; *nuḫḫu*, setting at rest. 11349. *Cognate:* TEN, *nâḫu*, *pašâḫu* (*C. T.* xii. 11). TEN (DIN) = GIN, *which is phonetic in* EN (GEN) *written* BABBAR + GIN. (3) EN, EM, E, *of motion in various senses:* to come out, or rise (of the sun; *aṣû*); to come up or grow up (of plants and higher beings; *rabû; šâḫu*); to begin (of the year; *aṣû*); to go to; approach; go out to meet (*'âru; ṭeḫû; maḫâru*); to rise above others, to succeed (in war; *šakâku*); to go forth or away; to depart from (*aṣû; nisû*); to issue or send out orders (*têrtum 'ûrum*), &c., &c. *Cognate with* GIN, GIM, to walk (*cf.* GIN, the coming out of tree and reed, *aṣû šâ iṣi û qanê:* Br. 4875). Br. 7870–7893.

E-GIR, the back side or hinder parts; behind, after, of space and time; afterwards; hereafter; future (*arku, arki, arka; arkâtu*, &c.). Br. 4998–5003. *From* GAR, GUR; *whence also* GUR,

yik, K. il, J. it-, A. jêt, to overflow; full (P. 689), 5486. (*O. S.* yik = gik; tik.)

ki, hik, kék, a dike (WW.); to overflow. 886.

kou, ku, *O. S.* ku-k (P. 635), ditch, drain in field, watercourse. 6155.

yen, ím, ngé^{n}, ye, J. gen, gon, A. yem, a roof; a shelter. *O. S.* ngan, ngam (R. 53). *Det. of houses. Jap.* ie? (*Picture of a roofed house. Ed.*)

an, am, ang, ö, eiñ, a hut; cottage. ngan, om, am, é^{n} (WW.). 50. P. 413.

*kwei, kwai, kwi, J. ki, to return; to marry out; kwei-ning, a bride's visit (to parents); kwei-k'i, marriage-date; kwei ts'i, to bring home a wife, &c. 6419.

hin, yên, *Am.* hím, the dawn. (P. 99: kin.) 4567. *Cf.* 4568.

hin, yên, *Am.* hím, J. kin, kon, joy; joyful; satisfied; solaced. 4571. *Cf.* 4576.

yen or ngan, an, a; J. yen, clear sky; bright; quiet; peaceful (WW.). 13126. *Cf.* yen, rest; repose, 13125; yen, ín, to soothe, give rest to, 13048.

yin, yêm, *Am.* ím, quiet; peaceful, 13211; *also read* an; yen-yen, to be tranquil and serene, 13031.

an, ngan, on, eing, eiñ, yüe, aa, A. yen, Sh. ö^{n}, still; quiet; rest; peace; to tranquillize; soothe, make easy; peaceful; calm; at ease (WW.), 44. ni an hsin, 'make yourself easy!' (*lit.* 'you quiet the heart!').

hing, hin, heng, heing, J. kiō (= kiang), *O. S.* king, kin (= gin, gim), to rise; to begin; to prosper; success; to come up or grow (of grass). 4611.

hing, hang, hong, hêng, kiang, ae, ying, J. kō, giō (= kong, gyong), to walk; to set out; to issue orders; to go or depart. 4624. R. 144: ging, gong.

ying, nging, yin, J. kiō, to go out to meet. 13291.

kuai, kwái, kwa, kwe, the spine or backbone (showing the ribs); to turn the back on (WW.; *Chalmers*, 266). kit, kut. (*Now confused with* kuai, perverse, 6326.) k'u, *Am.* k'út, wêt, the

the spine (8524; *BPS.* 98 n. 2); UR, loins, buttocks (*sûnu, išdu;* 4832, 4835): *cf.* BAR, *arku, arkâtu,* 1736 f; A-BA, A-GA, *id.,* 11367 f. (BA-R = GA-R.) *Pict.: the back below the shoulders, with the loins and legs.* D. 312.

EL (*from* GUL, MUL, to shine, *nabâṭu*), bright; pure (*ellu*); to shine (*elêlu*); joy (*in* EL-LU, *rêšâti*). *Cognate:* KILI (GIL), star; ĠUL, UL, rejoicing. Br. 11170 ff. *Written* SI-LAG (RAG, woman, *used phonetically for* LAG), light + sheen (*cf.* ZA-LAG, *nûru ša išâti; vid.* ZA-GIN).

E-LIM, a kind of wild-deer (stag), or mountain-goat (*dîtânu* = *Heb.* דישן). *Met.* the god Bel; the king; *cf.* the god Aë = *turâḫu,* rock-goat; Ezek. xxxiv. 17; Dan. viii. 20 f. *Vid.* I-DIM, heavy. (2) the *kusarikku;* a mythical animal in the train of Tiâmat, afterwards a star. It was portrayed on the doors of the temple of Merodach at Babylon. Br. 8883–8887. (*From* KUSA-RIG? *cf.* DA-RAĠ, rock-goat, *and* UZ = GUZ, goat. *The brood of Tiâmat, the Sea, would naturally be scaly; as some of them are portrayed in Babylonian art. See the 'Dragon' in Delitzsch, 'Bab. and Bib.', fig.* 37.)

EME (EM), tongue; speech; language (*lišânu; pû*). Br. 835 f. (*Written* I, speech + ME, speak.) GEM, GAM? *Cognate:* EN, magical utterance (*šiptu*)? 10857. EME-KU, EME-SAL, *the two main* 'dialects' *of Sumerian.* (*The former expression is explained lišân Šumêri,* 'Tongue of Shumer' or Babylonia: *Z. A.* iv. 434. KU *may mean* lords, nobles, *vid. s. v.* U-KU, king; *or it may be a tribal or racial designation, like* hu, ku, the Mongols and Turkic tribes, G. 4930. *The latter phrase may characterize the softer dialect as 'Women's Speech', or the language of inferiors. The difference may have been one of conversational etiquette rather than of dialects in the strict sense of the word; a difference exemplified both in Chinese and in Japanese.*)

seat, buttocks, *nates,* 6273. (kut = kur, gur.)

hou, K. hu, J. go, behind, of time and place; after; future. *O. S.* gu-t? = GUR, 4025. (*Written with Foot and Leg Radicals.*)

hi, k'i, *C. Am.* hi, *O. S.* git (P. 248), bright; splendid. 4115 f. git = gil. hi-hi, joyous, mirthful.

hi, J. ki, *O. S.* ki-t (P. 818), joy, 4073; *cf.* 4076–4078; hi, *O. S.* ki-t, lucky stars shining, 4079; hi, ki-t, hot; bright, 4080 (P. 818).

kyt, ket, kiek, K. kiöl, clear; pure, 1491.

ling, *O. S.* lim, a kind of antelope or sheep-like deer (WW.). 7208. *Cf.* lin, 7186.

ki, *O. S.* kit (P. 9) or kut, a large deer of W. China. In Kiang-nan a small kind of fallow-deer. (WW.) 971. (KUS = kit, kut.)

k'i, ki, dji, ch'i, kei, *O. S.* ki(t), gi(t), P. 435, one of the four fabulous animals of China, the 'unicorn'. It has the body of a deer, the tail of an ox, the scales of a fish, one horn, &c. It is of good omen. 1044. luk, lu, lök, a stag; a deer. 7434. *The female of the* k'i *is called* lin, ling, *written* deer + scales (*contracted*), 7186; *and* k'i-lin, unicorn, *perhaps represents* KUSA-RIG.

ham, han, eiñ, the tongue (*prim. sense, long obs.*). *Chalmers,* 248. 3809.

t'im, t'ien, the tongue. *Chalmers,* 199. 11243 (to lick).

yen, ín, ngien, ngiong, ye, yei, words; language. 13025. *O. S.* ngan, R. 149.

yêm, yin, *Am.* ím, yêng, ing or eing, sound; pronunciation, *e.g.* po-yin, northern pronunciation or dialect; tu-yin, local dialect. 13209. (*Cf. Jap.* on, the sound of a character.) P. 508: gim, gin.

EME (EM), to let drink of water; to water (*šaqû ša mê*). 837. *Cf.* IM, IMMA, thirst.

yêm, yin, yim, ing, eing, K. ïm, J. in, on, A. êm, to drink (T. 3); to give to drink; to water. 13269. P. 98, k'im, gim.

EME (EM), a pregnant woman (*târîtu*); 838. (Br. 835 *used phonetically for* 6005.) UMME-DA, *id.* (= *úmi-da*, *um-da*).

yêm, nyim, eing, zang, žen, A. ñyêm, pregnant,—of women only. 5611. nim (ngim), dam : P. 90 a.

yên, yin, yün, eing, yang, ying, yüng, K. in, ing, J. yun, A. jïng, pregnant; yün-t'ai, a pregnant womb (= UM-DA); t'ai-yün, pregnant. 13846; 10588. (t'ai, the pregnant womb. *Vid.* TE, *uterus.*)

EN, ENI, ENNA, lord (*bêlu*). Br. 2810. *Pictogram: a hand holding a rod. Cognate:* (U-)GUN, (U-)MUN, UN, U, lord (*bêlû*), Br. 8659; IM, IMMA, *id.*, Br. 8358 (IM, storm, *used phonetically*).

*yin, wên, *Am.* un, yün, yêng, yung, to rule, to govern; *an old word for* chief or head of a department; governor of a prefecture (WW.). 13270. *O. S.* gin (P. 81 a; *cf.* P. 279, gi, gin). *Written: a hand holding a rod.*

kwen, kiun, chün, J. K. kun, sovereign; prince; ruler. 3269.

EN, sediment; silt; mud (*šikânu; šiknu ša nâri*). 2817; *cf.* 8402 f. *Phonetic for* EN, IM, mud (*the wind and storm character*). *Cf. Heb.* יָוֵן, *yāwên*, mud.

yin, yên, *Am.* kín, yêng, slime; mud. 13257. kin, clay, 2042.

EN (magical) utterance or words; spell; charm; incantation (*šiptu*). Br. 10857. (*Once had initial* G.) *Written:* overcome + god (SHU + DINGIR; *vid.* SHU, SHUSH). *Cognate:* I, utterance; speech (*amâtu*). 507.

yen, ín, ngien, ye, yei, J. gen, gon, words; language; discourse; talk. R. 149, ngan; P. 297, gen.

yün, wên, yun, K. J. un, A. vên, to say; to speak. 13805. *O. S.* gun, P. 64.

E-NEM (*written* E-NE-EM), I-NIM, utterance, word, speech (*amâtu*), 508; INIM-INIM, spell (*šiptu*), 588 f (words). *C. T.* xv. 9, 1.

ním, ngiam, neing, ngi, nien, J. nen, ten, A. niem, to think or remember; to repeat from memory; *e.g.* ním-chau (= TU), to utter a charm. 8303.

EN-GAR, ploughman; tiller of the soil (*ikkaru*). S^{b}. 290; Br. 1017. *Cf. Heb.* אִכָּר, Jer. li. 23. EN = GEN, GAN; *cf.* GAN, GANA, garden; field; *q. v.*

han, hon, heiñ, hö^{n}, plough-land. 3838. *O. S.* kan, gan. yüan, ün, yen, a large field. 13725. P. 383, kan. yün, wên, yun, ún, tilled land laid out in plots. 13822. P. 94, kun. kêng, kên, keing, K. kyöng, to plough; to till; kêng-kia, F. keing-ka, to plough land. 6007; 1143. ka, kia, *O. S.* ka-t or ko-t (P. 609 = *Mg.* ger), to sow grain; to farm; husbandry.

EN-NUN, EN-NU, watch; guard; watchman; to watch or guard; a watch of the night, *i.e.* one of its three

yen, ím, *Am.* giam, Sh. ni^{n}, K. öm, J. gen, kan, the night-watches; a night-watch or guard (WW., p. 1084). 13088.

divisions (*maççaru; maççartu; naçâru*). Br. 2848–2850. (EN *from* GEN, GAN; NUN *from* NGUN?)

ER, IR (*from* GIR), to go, to walk (*alâku*); *trans.* to bring (*abâlu*); to take away; to lead away or drive off as captives; to make booty of; to plunder (*tabâlu; ḫabâtu; šalâlu*); to seize; to bind; to take prisoner (*kamû; likû?*). *Cognate:* GIR, MER, foot (*šêpu*); walk, path, way (*tallaktu*). Br. 5379–5390. *Vid.* GIN, RA(G), TUM, LAG, *words expressed by the Foot-pict., for similar meanings. With* (G)IR, to bind, *cf.* KUR (GUR), *id.* Br. 10202; KESH, *in* KESH-DA, *id. With* IR (GIR), to plunder, *cf.* KAR, *id.* (=GAR), 2 R. 48, 52 cd ff (*masû'u = šalâlu*); ESH, *id.*

ER, ERI (UR, URU), slave, servant (*ardu*). Br. 5858; 956 f. *Written with symbol for male* (penis). D. 26 f. ER, ERU, slave, servant (*abdu*). Br. 3658. *Written* head + woman (SAG + SAL); *cf. Ch.* nu, slave, *written* woman + hand (*ku-wên*, hand + woman). (ERU *is also fem., like its Ch. equivalent*, G. 4065. *It is then written* head *with* woman *inserted:* Br. 3676, ERU = *sinništum.*)

E-RIM, enemy; hostile, wicked; fighters, warriors, army (*âyabu; raggu; muntaḫçê*). Br. 4603–4607. *Written* (*man*) fire-throw. *Vid.* DU, DUG, enmity; fighting. (RIM, RIN = GIM, GIN? *cf.* URIN, URUN, *read* GIN, bitter; *C. T.* xii. 30; GASH, KASH = RASH; Br. 4455.) *Cognate:* GWAN (*written* GU-A-NA), battle; army (*qablu*). *Vid. also* SHUN-SHUN or SHIN-SHIN, battle. GUL (*from* GUN), evil; hostile.

E-RIM, the ocean (*tâmtim*). Br. 4608. (RIM = DIM, DAM; *whence perhaps tiâm-tu, tâm-tu. Cf.* DE, DIM, to pour out, irrigate; IM, RIM, to dip or dye; I-DIM, the 'Well' of the Deep or Ocean.)

kêng, ken, keing, kên, K. keng, kyöng, a night-watch; to change. 5990.

i, ngi, K. ye, J. gei, A. nge, Am. gé, Sh. ni, to go to; to reach. 5537. *O. S.* gi-t? = gir. ki, *O. S.* ki-t (P. 776), to arrive at. 954. i, yï, *O. S.* gi-t (P. 186), to send; to bring. 5409. i, *O. S.* yit, to take (P. 208). 5462. i, yei, *Am.* é, K. yöl, J. et-, to drag; to lead away. 5475 f. hi, J. gei, path. 4070. P. 663.

hi, k'wei, yi, to lead by the hand, to bring with one; to carry off. 4118. hi, hei, i, yi, to bind. 4104. *O. S.* ki-t. *Cf.* 1470.

kêt, kiet, kieh, K. kil, to seize firmly; to pursue. 1466.

kít, ket, kieh, K. kyöl, to tie. 1470; *cf.* 1473; 4384. k'ít, ket, ye, yih, K. hiöl, to plunder. 1472. (kit = kir, gir.)

hi, i, yi, hé, J. gei, kei, *O. S.* gi(t) = gir, a servant. 4063. 'Servants and dependants' (*Ed.* P. 663). 4064; 4065 (*with Det. woman:* a maidservant).

kwên, kiün, kung, J. gun, kun, an army. 3276. P. 515, kon. (*Vid. ku-wên forms ap. Luh-shu T'ung; three of which involve the Fire-symbol.*)

hung, hiung, hsiung, J. kyō, ku, bad; unlucky; violent; wicked; aggressive, —of an army. 4689 f; *O. S.* kom, P. 109.

yang, yong, yöng, *O. S.* dom (R. 123), the ocean. 12847. *Cf.* ch'ên, tím, t'ing, A. trêm, to sink; deep; a lake or tarn, 649; t'am, t'an, deiñ, dam, a pool; a lake; deep; vast, 10676; *and many other words.*

E-RIM, E-RIN (*cf. name* Erinnu), a soldier (*çâbu*); *str.* a bowman, archer, *as the char.* (*an inverted bow*) *indicates* (D. 173; *cf.* D. 118). R = D. *Read* RIN *in* GISH-RIN, a balance (*giš-rinnu*). *C. T.* xii. 44. (*zibânîtu.*) 5 R. 26. 12cd. (GISH-RIN = ZI-BAN, ZI-BANNA, a balance; Br. 2339; *hence zibânîtu.*) *Also read* BIR, PIR (= PIN ??).

E-SIR, a shoe or sandal (*šênu*). *With Det. of leather.* Br. 212 f.

ESH, house (*bîtu*). 3817. (*From* GESH = GASH; *cf.* GA = GAL, house.)

ESH, to put or lay down (*nadû*). 2551. (*From* GESH, GASH = GAR, *šakânu*, to place ?)

ESH, they (*šûnu*). Br. 9995.

ESH, to plunder (*šumšû; vid. mašâ'u, ap. Muss-Arnolt*) = IR, ER, to plunder (*šalâlu*); *q. v.*

ESH, to; unto; into (*ana*) = IR, *id.* = ER, IR, to go to; *q. v.*

ESH, right (*išaštum = išartum*). Br. 9982. *Cognate:* GISH, straight; right (*išaru*). Br. 5033.

ESH, many; muchness (*ma'dûti*). 9984. MESH (WESH), *id.* 10469; 10371. *Used as signs of the Plur.*—(ESH = GASH = GAL, *rabû*, great in number, numerous, many = MAR, *id.* = MASH = MESH. *Cf. also* MU, *rabû.*)

ESH, three (*šalalti*). 9990. (11878 f.) *Cf.* PESH (BESH), *id.* 6938. *Prob. of same origin as* ESH, many. Three *is* 'many' *in some primitive languages* (*vid.* Tylor, *Prim. Cult.* i. 242). *Cf.* PESH, big, huge; to be fat; to broaden, thrive, increase. 6933–6936.

ESH, to weep (*bakû*). *Vid.* IR, ER, *id.*

ESHE-LAL, AZA-LAG, a fuller or bleacher (whitener) of cloth. (AZ =

yin, ing, ying, A. žên, to draw out, to stretch; yin kung, to draw a bow. 13265. *O. S.* din (gin). P. 82.

chang, chöng, tiong, A. tröng, to draw a bow. 416. *O. S.* dom, dim. P. 402. chêng, chéng, tsang, *id.* 706. *O. S.* tang (dam, dim). P. 450.

ch'ing, ch'in, ch'êng, ts'êng, ts'ên, to weigh; a steelyard (T. 4). 734. *O. S.* t'im, dim, P. 556. *Also* 782, ch'ing, *spoken* bing *in Annam.* ch'ing-kon, beam of steelyard. (ping, pin, bing, soldier; weapon; 9279; p'ing, p'in, p'iang, pang, bing, even; level; t'ien-p'ing, a pair of scales; p'ing, to weigh. 9310.)

sik, sit, hsi, a shoe or slipper. (*In Shi.*) 4188.

ha, hia, a, o, hsia. *O. S.* get (P. 638), great house; mansion. 4228.

ha, hia, a, kia, o, J. ka, ge, down; to send or put down. 4230. *O. S.* ge(t): P. 26.

i, yi, they; those. (*Also* he; she; it; that.) 5337. *O. S.* yit (P. 279).

i, *O. S.* yit, so as to; in order to (*cf. Gk. εἰς τό, c infin.*). 5462. (P. 208.)

i, ngi, K. ïi, J. gi, right; fit; proper. 5353 f (P. 385). *Cf.* 5454.

wei, ui, wé, wi, *O. S.* w-t (P. 601), many; numerous. 12554.

mi, mei, J. bi, mi, to fill; mi-mi, abundant, 7812.

mau, meu, mao, möü, abundant; numerous. 7698. *O. S.* mut, mit (P. 153 a).

i, yêt, yit, K. il, overflow; full; abundance. 5486. *Cf.* 5536.

(With ESH, MESH, many; ESH, PESH, three, *cf. Jap.* mi, mitsu, three.)

p'ei, p'i, A. fi, *O. S.* pit (P. 138), great; p'i-p'i, vast. 8818. *Cf.* 9171 (p'ieh, p'i, plant-luxuriance).

i, ei, K. ïi, J. ye, A. i, *O. S.* yi(t), clothes. 5385. R. 145. P. 213. liu, liao, liau,

ESH ; *from* GAZ, GASH, GESH.) (*Cf.* GAD, KID, *kitû*, kind of cloth ; LAĞ, to purify ; to be bright ; *q. v.*) (*Assyr. loan ašlaku.*) *Written* man + clothes + sun (= white, purify), Br. 6429–6431.

ESH-SHU, ear of corn (*šubultum ša šêim*). *From* AN-SHUG. *Vid.* AN, ANU, ear of corn ; SHE, SHUG, corn or grain. Br. 440 f.

GA, a house ; a family. (*From* GAL ; *cf.* MAL, *the other value of the sign.*) 5416.

GA-DUBBA, a house-tablet. (*Vid.* DUB, clay tablet ; written document.)

GA, GAR, to put, place, lay, &c. *Vid.* MAR, MA.

GA, milk ; the breast (*šišpu ; tulû*). 6114 f. *Also read* GUR, TAĞ, TU, (DAG, DUG). *With* GUR *cf.* U-BUR, the breast (*tulû*) ; *also read* A-GAN, teat (*ṣirtu*), Br. 5552.

GA (*from* GAL), to lift (= GUR, GIL, IL), *vid.* IL, ILI.

GAB, the breast (*irtu*), of either sex. (*The character = a picture of the breast-bone and ribs.*) 4477.

GAB, to shut,—a door. Br. 4486.

GAB *in* GAB-RI, a match or equal (*mâḫiru, šâninu, gabrû*) ; a copy (equivalent) ; an answer or reply,—to a letter. 4502, &c.

GAD, KID, a kind of cloth or clothing (*kitû*). 2704.

lio, *O. S.* lok, P. 811, bright ; to burn, blaze. 7045, 7048.

ka, kia, ko, J. K. ka, A. gia, a house ; home ; family. *O. S.* kat : P. 609. *Cf. Mongol* ger, house.

(fu, F. *Am.* hu = ku, K. pu, *O. S.* pot : P. 393.)

ha, hia, *O. S.* gat, great house, mansion ; a room. 4228. P. 638.

ka-t'yp, kia-t'ieh, house-placard. 11149.

k'ou, nou, milk ; to suckle. 8386.

žu, yü, ü, zü, lu, J. dju, niu, A. ngiu, milk ; the breast ; a teat ; to suckle. 5691.

nai, lai, na, J. dai, dei, breasts of a woman ; milk ; to suckle. 8114. (C. H. F. nin, len, neng.) P. 8 nak, ning.

ka, J. kai, A. nge, the nipple ; the breast. 11469. WW. p. 351, kia, ka, P. tsa. *O. S.* kap : P. 470.

k'o, k'ou, J. kwa, A. k'wa, rib-bones. 6098. *O. S.* kap : P. 492. *Cf.* híp, Am, hiap, hieh, the ribs. 4388.

hung, hiung, J. kyō, *O. S.* kom (R. 20), the breast. 4696. (kom : gab :: sim : shab, heart : *q. v.*)

hap, hop, ho, J. kō, to shut a door. 3962.

kap, kop, hap, hop, ho, ko, gö, to shut, to close (eyes, mouth, a door) ; *vid. last entry.* To join ; to pair ; to agree ; a mate ; to reply ; to correspond (W. W). 3947. ho-shih, kop-shik, A. hap-t'ïk, like the pattern or copy. 9984.

hot, ho, ah, K. kal, J. kat-, serge ; coarse woollen stuff. 3932. (*Or cf.* i, K. ïi, J. ye, clothes, *esp.* upper or outer.

GAG, KAK, *values of the symbol for* building, making (DU; RU. Br. 5242). (GAG = DU-G.) (GAG *is to* GAR, make, *as* SAG, write, *is to* SAR, *id.*)

GAG-GUL *or* GAK-KUL, a wine-bowl; a vessel for mixing, diluting, or otherwise preparing heady liquors. (2) the drink so prepared; sweet wine, *i. e.* metheglin; sesame-wine; *or the like.* (*înu ṭâbi*: AL[3] 85 iv. 15.) *Cf. Hommel:* (1) a fermenting-tub; (2) fermented wine. *See also Cr. Tab.* III. 133 ff. (*Written* U-MUN = *bît ṭâbti*, container of sweet wine.) 8855–8857.

AL, GUL, MAR (= WAR), great; to increase. Chief; prince or magnate; grandee. 6836 ff.

GAL, MUL, GALLA, MULLA, a demon (*alû; gallû*). *Vid.* MUL, MULLA. 7732.

GAL, MAL, *in* DA-GAL, DA-MAL, broad; wide; ample; spacious. 5452; 6679.

GAL (2), to open,—doors, a sluice, &c. (*pitû.*) (*Character = One leaf of a two-leaved door = Ch.* hu, P. 101: *vid. Sign-list*, No. 73.) 2248.

GAL (3), to lift up; to raise. Br. 2245 f. *Vid.* IL, GA, GUR, *id.*

GAL (4), to throw down, to prostrate,—one's face or oneself in reverence. (*Dial.* MAL, MAR, *id.*) 2241.

GAL (5), to be (*bašû*). 2238.

GAL, GALU, GULU, MUL, MULU

5385. *O. S.* yit, git: P. 213. *Is Jap.* kire, cloth, *akin to* KID?) (*Cf. also* 1969: kit, tit, grass-cloth.)

kü, k'öü, to prepare. All; every. Tools. *O. S.* gok: P. 490. 3018. (All *is also a meaning of the Sumerian character.*)

kuk, k'u, K. kok, superior mellow spirit (WW. p. 456). 6267.

ngou, au, ou, K. ku, a bowl; a deep cup (WW. 625). 8496.

ku, *O. S.* kut (P. 172), a wine-vessel or tankard used in village feasts, holding two or three pints. 6221.

kai, ka, chieh, great; to increase. 1518 = P. 113 kat; *also* kot, gut.

*kü, köü, k'i, chü, great; big; large; chief. 3003 = P. 144 gut. 3015.

kw'ei, fui, k'wai, great. 6481. P. 227 kut. *Cf. also* kw'ei, kut, great, 6495; 6499 (*both* P. 684).

*kwei, kwai, kwi, cü, J. ki, ghost; demon. 6430. P. 684 kut.

kw'oh, fut, fat, k'o, kw'ak, kw'ah, K. kwal, hwal, J. kwat-, A. kwat, broad; wide. 6645. kw'oh-ta, N. kw'ah-da, broad; ample; spacious.

k'ai, hoi, k'wi, k'e, k'ae, J. kai, to open. 5794. *O. S.* ka-t, P. 72 a.

k'i, k'ai, ch'i, J. kei, A. k'ai, *id.* 1110 = P. 463 kat, kit, *which has Rad.* hu, door (P. 101: *vid.* IG, door).

k'ít, ket, chieh, K. kal, köl, J. ket-, ge-, A. kiet, yet, to lift up. 1455.

k'ia, fa, Sh. k'a, nga, ch'ia, to prostrate oneself; to fear (WW.). 1189. *O. S.* ngat: P. 76; R. 92.

ki, k'ai, ké, to bow to the ground; k'i-shou or k'i-sang, to bow the head (or forehead) to the ground in reverence. 884. *O. S.* kak (*from* kat?)?

yau, yiu, yu, iu, ou, u, you, yêo, to have; to be; to exist. 13376. *O. S.* got (*vid. ku-wên in which* get, moon, *may be Phonetic*).

*yên, nyin, nöng, žên, zang, nang, ngiang,

(*q. v.*), a man; mankind. (GAL = ngal; *from* ngan, mun; *cf. the cogn.* GIN, GI, DIN, DIL, a male; a man; NIN, MUL, MUN, lord *and* lady; SHIN, *id.*) 6394 ff.

K. in, J. nin, djin, A. ñyön, mankind; a man; a woman. 5624. R. 9.

GAM, a sort of sword (*C. T.* xii. 10).

kym, *Am.* kiam, kien, J. ken, a two-edged sword, a rapier; a straight sword, a poniard; a blade (WW.). 1659.

GAM, to bow down, to bend, *tr. and intr.*; to prostrate oneself in reverence; to bring or lay low, to humble. (GAM, GUR: Br. 7314.) (*Cf.* NI-GIN, to go round; GIN, GI, to turn round, &c.) To submit,—of enemies.

han, *Am.* gan, something bent over, *e.g.* an overhanging cliff. (= R. 27; P. 2a ngan, ngam, ngat.)

han, hom, ngam, J. kan, gan, to bend or bow the head. 3824.

kün, chüan, kwan, ken, to bend iron; pliable. 3154. P. 219 kon.

ham, a, yeñ, K.A. ham, J. kan, gan, to fall down; to sink; to submit,—of a city. 4528.

k'ing, k'in, ch'in, K. kiöng, to incline the head; to fall. 2196.

GAN, GANA, (land enclosed: *pictogram* = a gate; *vid.* D 20) garden; field. 3176; 3177.

yün, yen, yüan, an enclosure; a garden; an orchard. 13740. *O. S.* gon: P. 647.

GA-NAM, a ewe or female sheep. (*immertum;* Br. 10257.)

yang, yong, A. jöng (= nom), a sheep; mu-yang, mother-sheep, ewe. 12842. *O. S.* dom: R. 123 (d = n). *Cf.* tsang, chong, tang, *O. S.* dam, a ewe. 11586.

GAN, GAM, red, *in* SIG GAMME-DA, wool, or woollen stuff, cloth, dyed red. (*Vid.* SIG, wool; woollen stuff; clothing.) *Vid.* A-DAM, red blood.

hung, K. hong, J. kō, ku, red. 5270. *O. S.* kom: P. 27. *Cf.* t'ung, dung, red; *O. S.* dom (= DAM, TAM).

GAR, MAR, MUR, *values of the character for* bricks, tiles, &c. Br. 11189.

*nga, ngwa, wa, ngo, PMYSzK. wa, J. gwa, tiles; glazed bricks; earthenware. 12420. WW. R. 98.

GAR, DAR, fetter, bond, chain, *or the like.* (*Det.* wood; Br. 6535.)

chêt, kit, tik, dzai, chih, gyves; manacles; to fetter. 1824. *O. S.* tit, kit, P. 237; *cf.* P. 415; 945; G. 4159 (hi, tie, J. tet-, ki). (*Rad. or Det.* wood.)

GAR, to put, place, make, be; *vid.* MAR, *id.*

GAR (2), to give (= *place in the hand of the recipient*); *vid.* MAR, *id.*

GAR (3), MAR, to enclose, surround, shut in, besiege. (Br. 11959; *DW.*)

wai, wei, ui, yü (= gu), K. wi, J. i, A. vi, to surround; to hem in; to besiege, &c. *O. S.* g-t (*cf.* P. 550 = R. 31 hui, an enclosure). 12529.

GAR (4), light,—*of fire or the sun.* 11971. (*Cf.* GAD, PAR, bright; BABBAR, bright, to shine, light of fire; *C. T.* xii. 6.)

wai, wei, a raging fire; blazing; kwang-wei, a bright light: 12533. *O. S.* g-t (P. 550) = w-t. wai, wei, bright sunlight. 12531.

GAR (5), *in* SU-GAR, to grind or crush, —of the teeth (*ḫamâšu ša šinni*). *Cf.* SU, tooth (*šinnu*); *and vid.* LUM, to grind (*ḫamâšu*). 776ª.

GASH, RAG, heady liquor, strong drink (*šikaru*).—*The char. is a vessel with a neck, like the Chinese equivalent. It resembles the char.* DUG, LUD, vessel, pot, jug, &c., *which seems to be the nearer prototype of Ch.* yau, dok, *or* duk. *Vid.* D. 380: 390. (G = D = L = R.) 5126.

GA-SHAM, *written* NUN-ME-SHUM, wise, skilled in omens, &c., *and so* an inspired counsellor (AB-GAL). 2652 ff.

GA-SHAN, lord, lady, goddess, queen, high, highness. SHAN *is cogn. c.* NIN, SHIN, lord, lady; *cf. also* NUN, great; NIM, high; SHAM *in* GAR-SHAM, mountain.—*Also read* GUN, U-GU-NU, (lord), lady; *q. v.* 6989 ff.

GAZ, GAZA, to break in pieces, to smash, *e.g.* pottery (*ḫipû*); to beat out or husk corn (*ḫašâlu ša šeim*); to hurt or wound (*maḫâṣu*); to kill (*dâku*). *Cogn.* GAR *in* SU-GAR *supra; q. v.*

GAZ, to beat, smite, strike, knock (*maḫâṣu*). *Cf.* GU (Br. 3218) *and* GE (Br. 8712), a blow, wound, *or the like.*

GE, the ear; *also read* U *in the same sense.* (*See* ME = WE, *and* GISH, *infr.*) 8773.

GE, end,—*e.g.* of a month (*kîtu*). (*Vid.* ITU, ITI, month.) 5930.

k'ai, hoi, *Am.* k'ai, *Sh.* k'é, a stone mill; to triturate, break in pieces (WW. p. 309). *Also read* wei. 12616. *O. S.* kat: P. 706. ch'i, tz'ŭ, J. shi, A. si, the teeth. 1989. R. 211.

nga, ya, J. ga, *O. S.* ngat, the molar teeth or grinders. 12797. R. 92.

k'o, A. k'a, *O. S.* k'at, to crunch with the teeth. 6086. P. 145. (kat, gat = gar.)

*yau, iu, yu, *Rad.* 164 *of strong liquors, spirits, wines,* &c. 'A jar or bottle for spirits; and, in combination, spirits' (*Chalmers*, 220). *O. S.* dok (and got ?) P. 324.—lao, lou, lo, A. lau, giau, spirits; wine; lees. 6801. *O. S.* lok: P. 763. *Cf.* luk, lu, a kind of spirit. 7384.—R. 164 *is Phonetic in* ts'au, siu, iu, dziu, yu, chiu, you, J. shū, dju, A. tu, must; fermenting liquor, 2257; *and in* tsau, tsiu, chiu, J. shu, A. tïu, spirits; 'wine'. 2260.

shêng, shing, shin, siang, wise; a sage; holy; an inspired person or 'Prophet', like Confucius or Mencius. 9892 *and* WW. P. 886 shim. (*Is* shên, shêm, ch'im, K. sim, J. shin, A. t'êm, deep, crafty, *Mongol* shum, *cognate with Sum.* SHAM, SHUM ?)

shêng, shing, séng, shin, to rise, to go up high. 9879 = P. 100. 9880. 9881. *Cogn. c.* shang, shöng, siong, zoñg, joñg, sang, top, high, to go up. 9729. shom = nom.

hai, hoi, *Am.* hai, J. gai, to hurt, injure, wound, kill. 3768. *O. S.* gat: P. 610. —k'ai, *O. S.* kat, break in pieces. P. 706. (*Vid. s. v.* GAR.)

nga, ya, to roll with a stone-roller, and so extract the grain from the ear. 12803. *O. S.* ngat: R. 92.

k'o, *O. S.* k'at (P. 145), to thump, beat, knock. 6081.

ngi, ngei, mi, ng, ngï, oa, i, the ear. 3336. R. 128.

ki, kei, to finish; yüt kei, at the end of the month. 949. P. 776.

ki, kei, the end. 956 (*c.* 949 *as Phonetic*).

GEL-DAN, large or long ears: 7962. *Vid.* ME, PI (BI), *and* GISH-TUG, MUSH-TUG. (GEL = GISH, GE, ear; DAN, great, large? *But cf. Chinese* tan *and* tang.)

GE, to write (*šaṭâru* = SAR, *q. v.*). 8756. (*Perhaps akin to* ĠAR, ĠUR, GUR, MUR, to draw, portray, sculpture.)

GE, GIG, night; sunset; dark; black. *Character also read* MI; *from* MIG? *cf.* MUG *in* SU-MUG, to be or become dark, of the sky; to be eclipsed, of the moon and stars (Br. 181). (*Also read* GIN, black, *C. T.* xii. 30.)

GEM (GEME), GIM, GIN, GE, AM (AM-ME), (a female), a handmaid; a concubine. 11133 ff. (*Cf.* GIN, a male.) *Cognate with* GAL (*from* GAN), female organ; woman; female. *A homophone is* GIN, black (*ṣalmu*): *C. T.* xii. 30; *cf.* UNU-GI(N), 'the Dark Dwelling' = Hades, Br. 4783 f. (GIN = GAN, KAN, to be dark; sad; *written* head + black.)

GESH, GISH, GI, MESH (WESH), MISH (WISH), a tree (*a trunk, as the old character shows*); a stick of timber. *Det. of wood and wooden objects.* (*The word is probably akin to* GISH, straight, upright, male, *and* USH = GUSH, to set up, *values of the Phallus-character; a tree being an erect object. See* Br. 5019; 5025. *Vid.* USH.)

GESH, MES, a hero (*idlu*). *Cf.* GUṬU, hero; brave; warlike (*idlu; qardu; qarrâdu;* Br. 11280 ff.); GUD, *and* GUD-GUD, strong; brave (*qardu; qarrâdu;* Br. 5741 f).

GEŠH-TIN (*with or without Det.* GISH, tree), the vine; (2) wine. (*Written orig.* tree + life; *cf.* D. 372; 402; 160.) *Vid.* GESH, GISH, tree, *supra, and* TIN, DIN, male, life; strong drink. *Sign-list*, No. 21.

GI (*in* GI MU *or* GI NI-SIG, *where the second word may be merely Det. of*

tan, tam, té^{n}, tang, pendent ears. 10615. tan, tam, té^{n}, ears without rim or lobe. 10620. tang, tong, long hanging ears, —a sign of intelligence. 10726.

ki, C. *Am.* ki, to record; ki shi, to write a narrative; ki-lü, written rules. 922. P. 32 (R. 49). *Cf.* 923.

*hei, hê, he, hak, haik, heih, hêk, K. hïk, J. koku, black; dark. 3899. *O. S.* kek: P. 862. *As a Phonetic, also* mek. — *Cf.* mu, *O. S.* muk, evening; sunset; dusk. 8065.

ye, yi, yei, ya, A. gia, ja, night. 12970. P. 394: yik, tik.

yêm, yin, yim, ing, yang, K. ïm, J. in, the female side of Existence; the female element or principle in Nature. *O. S.* gim; P. 764. 13224. yin-hu, J. in-ko, 'the female door' = *vulva.* k'im, k'em, kin, J. ken, a wife's sister. 2028. (2) dark; cloudy; shadow; Hades. *Cf.* k'ien, K. k'im, köm, J. kin, ken, black. 1701. yün, hüen, ngien, ngüe, J. gen, black, dark. 4790. hun, fun, J. kon, dusk, twilight. *O. S.* gon: P. 476; *also* min: *vid.* MAN. 5222.

yeh, A. k'iet, a stake; a post. 13014. ngít, giat, nih (WW. 1081).

yeh, ngít, giat, nieh, the stock or stump of a tree. 8283. WW. *ib.*

ngêt, wu, ngut, wut, ngwah, wah, J. got-, a stump or trunk of a tree, having no leaves or branches; a sprout (WW.), 12785. *Cf.* 12088. (*Jap.* ki, tree; wood = GI-SH.)

k'yt, k'et, kieh, *Am.* kiat, K. köl, a hero; brave. 1499; *cf.* 1498.

(ki, *an obsolete Japanese word for* wine. ki *is* tree *and* wood *in the same language.*) shên, shin, sin, A. t'ên, the body; a life, lifetime; chung shên, end of life; ts'ien shên, a previous life or existence. 9813. *Cf. also* 9865.

yeh, ngít, suckers; sprouts; fresh shoots from an old stump or root. 8383.

Vegetation), new shoots or fresh growth (*êlît arqi*, 'upgoing of greenery'). *The character read* GI *is the sign for* new, fresh, *used Phon. and also with ref. to the sense. Etymologically*, GI *is akin to* GESH, GISH, tree.

mêng-yeh, *or* shêng-yeh, sprouts (*vid.* MA, MU, to come forth; SIG, green).

GI(SH) (=GIL), GE (M. 7561), DISH, DIL, TAL, ASH (*or* ESH), I (*from* ID), one. (2) GI, the king (*šarru*: Br. 10073).

yi, yêt, a, yit, yai, K. il, J. it-, i-, A. nyït, one; the first. R. 1. yi žên, the One Man,—'a common designation of the old kings and modern emperors of China.' *Legge, Shi* III. i. IX. 4 n. (*Amoy* chit=tit, dit; *Annam* nyït=git. *Cf. also Ostiak* it, ei, egid, one. *Fuchau* eik, *Yangchau* yit, *may be comp. with Cheremiss* ik, *Vogul* aku, *Magyar* egy, one.)

GE, GA, overflow; abundance; to be full; to fill (Br. 6305), *e.g.* a vessel (*maḫâḫu*: 6315: *DW.*); *cf.* GAL (IG), fill, be full (S^{c} 42); DE, to water land; to pour a libation; DIR (DIG?), SIG, SI, to fill.

i, yêt, yit, ik, yai, yi, K. il, A. jêt, to overflow; full; abundant. 5486. (*The Phonetic is* i, yik, yit, yai, yi, K. ik, J. yeki, yaku, A. ik, to pour in more; to increase. *Vid.* P. 689. *It comprises O. S.* gig, git, dik, dit.) *Cf.* yi, yêt, ék, to overflow. 13193. (P. 163 a.)

(2) GE, GI, to turn; return; send or put back; answer. (*Cf.* GUR, to turn, return.) 6308; 6331. *The pictogram is a flowering reed* (*a variation of the next*).

hwei, úi, hui, J. kai, ye, to return; send back; go round; answer. 5163. hwei, go back; return; turn back. 5173 (*c. Phon.* 5163).

kwei, kwai, kwi, kai, J. ki, to return; go back; send back; restore. 6419. *O. S.* gut=gur: P. 1020.

GI, *from* GIN (*Assyr. qanû*), a reed; a writing-reed or style; a rod or staff; shaft of a spear, &c. 2392. *Cf.* 2384. *Pictogram: a reed, with flower and leaves. See Sign-list*, No. 94.

kan, kon, kö^{n}, küe, keiñ, kaa, stem of the bamboo; a cane, thin rod; pencil; pole, &c. 5830. kan, shaft of a spear. 5818=5814. *Cf. also* 5810; 5812; 5813; 3921; 5994. (k'ing, kin, stalk, stem, of a plant; kêng, ngang, ken, *id.*, of a flower.)

kien, k'ím, ki^{n}, sedge; reeds. 1635.

(2) GI, GIN, GEN, little; young (Br. 2398; 4141); a child (*šerru*).

kien, kiañ, K. kön, J. ken, a child. 1686. *Am.* gín, a young boy; a male child.

(3) GI(N), GEN, to send (Br. 2404; 4899. gi-in; 6330). *Vid.* KIN, to send; *and cf.* GIN, to walk.

k'ien, hyn, k'en, J. ken, to send. 1746.

(4) GIN, GEN, GE, to make fast or firm; to fix; found; establish; set up (*kunnu*). Br. 2390=GIN, Br. 4884; GAL (GAN), S^{c} 149; GA, S^{c} 269.

kien, kín, ken, cie, K. kön, J. ken, kon, to establish; to found; set up; constitute, &c. 1592.

GIL (*from* GIN?) *in* ŠA-GIL, bolt or

kien, kín, kian, k'en, djin, bolt or bar to

bar of a door or gate (*mêdilu*). (*With Det.* wood, *like* G. 1595.) Br. 7232.

(5) GIN, to shut, close, or bar,—the mouth (KA-GINA, *sanâqu ša pî*), or the house (GU-GI, *sanâqu ša bîti*). *Cf.* GIN, GAM, to close; closed, obstructed,—of the ears of a new-born babe (*kapâṣu; kuppuṣû*). Br. 2393; 2399.

(6) GI, GE, GA, GI(N), to stop, repel, or hinder,—an attack. GAB GE GIN BI, breast-night-stop-him = 'who repels him in the night' (*ina mûši mutîr irtišû*). 2405.

(7) GI, GIN, a male; a man. 2407. *Cogn. c.* DIN, TIN, *id.* (*C. T.* xii. 35); GAL, MUL (=GAN, MUN), a man (*amêlu*); NIN, MUL, MUN, lord, lady; SHIN, *id.*; GIN, GIM, GEME, woman; UN, EN, lord; IM, *id.*

(8) GEN-GEN, *perhaps* muscles; sinews; tendons, &c. (*c. Det.* tree. *Assyr. bînâti*). (GISH GI-EN-GI-NA.) 2448.

GIN *in* ZA-GIN, bright; brilliant; clear (*ibbu; ellu*); a kind of precious stone (*uqnû*). 11772 ff. *Cogn. c.* KUN, to shine; *q. v.*

GI(N), to seize, take, capture (*ekêmu; ṣabâtu*). 6310; 2397.

GI-BISH, to mount a chariot (*êlû ša narkabti*); to ride in one. (*Written* height *or* mound + go = go up?) 9593.

ĠU-SI (D. 37), to mount, ride, drive,—horse *or* chariot.

a gate or door. 1595. *Cf.* 1599; kien, bolt of a lock. so, swa, lock. 10204. *O. S.* sak.

k'ien, k'ín, k'en, kieng, *Amoy* k'iam, to shut; to close; to bar. 1779. *Cf. also* kien, kam, kiam, a, J. kan, to bind up; to close; seal up; 1612.

kan, hon, kon, yüe, kaa, to ward off, obstruct, hinder. 5816. (*Phon.* kan, 5814 = R. 51.) (GAB GE GIN BI, *word for word* = ka ye kan pi. *Vid.* GAB, breast.)

kin, kêm, to keep off, to restrain. 2033. bottom.—of water. Br. 8730; 8636.

yên, jên, nyin, ing, nöng, nang, zang, ngiang, nying, K. in, J. nin, djin, A. ñyön, ñyên, a man; a woman. 5624.

kin, kên, ken, the muscles; the sinews; the tendons; veins; nerves. 2025. *Cf.* Jap. kin-kon, a tendon. (*c. Det.* bamboo.)

kin, kên, J. kon, lustre of gems; brilliant. 2049. ín, hien, J. ken, gen, glitter of gems. 4539.

k'in, k'êm, J. kin, gon, to seize; to catch; clutch, take, capture. 2103.

k'i, k'ei, ki, ch'i, J. A. ki, to ride. 1001. *O. S.* gi; P. 408 (gi-p??).

ka, kia, to yoke horses; to harness; to drive or sit in a carriage; to ride; to mount; to go aboard a ship (WW.). A chariot. 1154. (P. 161: ka-p; gi-p.)

p'i, p'êt, p'it, K. p'il, J. pit-, *Numerative of horses*,—'because they are so often spanned' (WW.); a pair; a mate. 9029.

pei, pui, pé, a line of chariots (*obsolete*, WW. 570). 8780. *O. S.* pit (R. 175); put (P. 451).

yü, ngi, ngü, J. gyo, A. ngï, to drive a chariot; a charioteer. 13645.

GI-GUR, GI-BUR (*str.* hole, pit; *vid.* KIR-RUD; BUR), to open; depth; bottom,—of water. Br. 8730; 8636.

GID, GI, to drag or draw, to pull, *e.g.* a chariot, a rope, &c. *Also read* SIR, to drag away; remove by force (*nasâḫu*). (2) to be long,—in space or time; long; lasting; enduring (*as if* drawn out); remote; distant (*rûqu*): *Syn.* SUD, long; distant: *q.v.* 7528; 7511 f; 7532.

GÚ-GID, GÚ-GÍG, GÚ-GI, to shut, close,—house or door (*sanâqu ša bîti, dalti*). 7536; 3234 f; 3246.

GID, GE, *as sign of the Genitive* (*Post-pos.*). 5935. *Vid.* GE, this.

GID, GIDI, a dark day (*ûmu na'duru; vid. D.W.* 29) = GIG, black; *vid.* GE, GIG. (*Written* UG + KAN, day + dark. *Vid.* KAN.) 7856.

GI-DIM, a ghost or disembodied soul (*ekimmu*); *umbra; manes: C. T.* xii. 16 (gi-di-im). *As a malevolent agent*, an evil spirit.—*Also read* GI-GIM (gi-gi-im): *C. T.* xi. 15. *Written* one-third + Ishtar = *one-third belonging to Ishtar* (*Allatu*), *the Queen of Hades.* (*Cf. the Taouist doctrine of man's three souls*—san hun; *of which at death one goes up to heaven, one goes down into the earth, and one stays by the corpse.*) *Vid.* U-TUG.—The words GI-DIM, GI-GIM, ghost; disembodied soul; evil spirit (*ekimmu*), are clearly compounds; and DIM *may be cognate c.* DIN, TIN, life, living. (*Cf. also*

kia, ha, hia, yüo, J. ka, ge, *O. S.* ge (P. 26), beneath; lower; bottom. 4230. *Cf. Syn.* 10902; *also perhaps* pi, A. ti, low. 8759.

kwêt, k'iut, K. kul, J. kot-, gu-, to dig out, excavate. 3231. *Cf.* 4840; 6276.

pou, K. pu, J. fu, *O. S.* but, to split; to lay open. 9454. *Cf. also* p'i, 9033–5.

i, ki, k'ie, *O. S.* gi-t (P. 408, gi; *cf.* P. 145), to drag, pull, haul off. 5356. *Also read* ki.

i, yi, ye, K. yöl, J. yei, et-, to trail; drag; pull; haul. 5475 f. *Also read* sít, set, hsieh, A. tiet, *id.* (*cf. Sum.* SIR).

hia, ha, ya, J. ka, ge (*Phon.*), *O. S.* k-t (P. 549), lasting; distant; long-enduring; far-off. 4204. *Cf. also* kiu, kau, ku, for a long time (*past or future*); lasting. 2273. (P. 44, ku.)

kop, kak, ho, gö, K. kip, J. gat-, A. hiep, to shut; to close,—the mouth, door, &c. 3947.

k'i, k'ei, gi, K. J. A. ki, *commonly so used in Fuhchau, instead of* chi *or* tih. *O. S.* gi(t): P. 435. (Demonstr., this, that = küt, k'et, *id.* 3198.)

hei, H. het, dark; evil. (*Of days*, unlucky. G. 3899 *compares our* 'Black Monday'.)

hak, hiah, *Am.* k'iat, K. hal, J. kat-, ke-, A. kiet, deep uniform black (WW.). 4225.

yeh, wêt, yih, black with stripes; faded. 13023. (*O. S.* git; mit.)

chien, chan, tsien, tsím, cham, A. tiem, a kind of ghost or demon. 975 f. WW. 'Man die, make ghost (kwei; *vid.* GAL, MUL, demon); ghost die, make *chien*' = when a man dies, he becomes a ghost; when a ghost dies, it becomes a demon.

ki, kei, *Am.* ki, a ghost or demon which bewilders men; devilish. 796. (S.) P. 856: ki(t), gi(t).

k'i, an ugly demon. 1042. (gi)t. P. 435.

hun, wên, hung, J. kon (*in* rei-kon = ling-hun, the soul; kompaku = hun-p'o,

Japanese tama, the soul.) *Vid.* SHI(N), life; soul; GAL, demon; MAŠ-KIM, a kind of demon.

GIG, sickness; sick; be ill. (*Cf.* PIG, BIG, weak, ill; *q. v.*) *Written* darkness + offspring (GIG-NUNUZ. *Vid.* D. 264 *and* D. 283).

GE-GUN, a grave-mound or tumulus (*gegunû*, Sn. Bell. 46. GI-GUN-NA, Br. 2498; *cf.* Br. 4790 *and* 4793 *c.* 6447). *Perhaps* the Dark Abode: *vid.* GE, GIG, night; black; UNU, GUN, dwelling-place. *Cf.* UNU-GI *and* URU-GAL.

GIM, DIM, shape, likeness, figure, form; image, statue, &c.; like (D. 303 = *a clay mould for a figurine: cf.* D. 289 man = *a clay figurine, viewed in profile or sideways*). DIM (*q. v.*) = SIG (SING) *in* SIG-ALAM, image, likeness, &c. (DAM, like: *vid. s. v.*)

GIM, DIM, to walk; to do; to make; to build. (*Cf.* GIN, DUN, TUM, DI, to walk.) (*C.* DIM, *banû*, *cf.* SIG, *banû*; *and c.* DIM, to walk, to go, SIG-SIG, a road, *ḫarrânu*, Br. 7017.)

GIM, DIM, to mould, fashion, make, create, &c. GIM, GIN (Br. 8534), like as, like (*Prep.*) = DEN (Br. 4613) = TUM (TUMA, Br. 1093); TAN, TAM (*ib.* 3970), GIM, DIM, DEN, thus; so. DAM (*ib.* 11112). 9112–9122.

GIN, bitter (*marri*: *C. T.* xii. 30).

GIN, to walk; *vid.* GIM, DIM, *id.* *Also read* DUN, (4 R. 17. 45 du-un), DU, TUM; *q. v.* (*Character = outline of the foot.*)

id.), the soul. 5244. yiu-hun, wandering ghosts, who have not received proper burial; kwa-hun, orphan ghosts. (*The Jap.* ki-shin, gods; *manes* or departed souls = Ch. kwei-shên, A. kwi-t'ên = GI-DIM ?)

nik (= ngik), ni, sickness; disease. R. 104 (*Det. of diseases*). 8225.

k'ong, fong, kw'ang, the pit under a tomb, in which the bodies are laid; a tumulus or mound-grave. WW. 6413. *Written* earth + broad.

fên, hung (= kung), *Am.* hun (= kun), J. bun, a grave; a tumulus. WW. 3536. *Written* earth + large. 8843.

hing, ying, héng, yêng, form, figure, shape. 4617. hing-shi, yêng-sêk, a model; a figure. (hing, ying, an earthen mould for casting. 4620.) hing, ying, J. kei, a pattern; to imitate. 4624. *O. S.* kim.

tsöng, siong, hsiang, A. töng, a figure; an image; form; to be like. 4287. 4288.

hing, hêng, kiang, héng, hong, hsin, hsing, yêng, J. gyō, to walk; to do; to perform. 4624.

tung, tong, dung, to move. 12256.

ch'êng, ch'in, shing, zing, A. t'aing, to finish; make; done. 762. *O. S.* ding (= dim), P. 233.

kín, kien, to build. 1592.

chên, yên, yen, tsing, K. chin, J. shin, A. yen, kien, chên, to mould,—as a potter does clay; to fashion (of creation). *Also read* kien. (*Written* kiln + tile.) *O. S.* tin, kin. 618.

žêng, ying, yin, dzing, zing, A. nying, as, like as; thus; in like manner. WW. 5636.

žan, ín, yen, J. zen, nen, A. ñyen, right; thus; so. 5551.

hien, ham, keing, yeñ, a, J. kan, gan, bitter. 4504.

hing, kiang, yêng, to walk. 4624; R. 144.

yin, yên, ying, J. in, A. jên, to journey; move on. 13285. R. 54. (*A Foot-*

GIN, *a value of the Mountain-character.* Br. 7383. *Cf.* (G)AN, high.

GIN, 'I'. 4874. (*From* GAN; *cf.* GALU, MULU, the man; 'I' = gan, mun.) *Cf.* GIN, a man.

GIR, a scorpion. (*zuqaqipu; cf.* GIR-TAB, *aqrabu, id.*) (TAB = TAG.) 312; 315.

GIR, GIRI, foundation (*išdu;* Br. 4811). *Cf.* ÚR (GUR), foundation; bottom (*išdu;* Br. 4832); USH-USH, 5068. (gush = gur.)

GIR *in* GIR-PAD, bone (*iṣṣimtum*). (*Vid.* King, *Seven Tab. Cr.* p. lviii.) *Also alone:* GIR, bone (*eçimtum*). *C. T.* xii. 13. (*From* GUR = *Ch.* ku-t.)

GIR, way, path, road (*kibsu; padânu; tallaktu*); *cf.* GIR, MER, foot. Br. 9185; 9191 f.; 9193.

GISH, (G)USH, *membrum virile.* 5019.

GISH (USH)-DUG, coïre. 5053.

GISH-GIN, dry wood (*in Assyr. loan gišginiš*, like dry wood).

GIŠH-ĠAR (1), limit; bounds; end. 4 R. 16. 31 f.

GISH-ĠAR (2), carving; sculptures. A drawing or outline. 5 R. 60, Col. III. 19. ĠAR (*sign also read* GUR, ĠUR, MUR), to draw, make an outline or plan (*e.g. of the Ark on the ground*), *N. E.* xi. 57.

GI-NAR, a chariot (*narkabtum*). *From* GISH, GI, wood, *and* NAR = ngar = GAR, MAR (*C. T.* xii. 18), chariot.

character; akin to R. 60 *and* R. 144.) *O. S.* gin, din.

kyn, kien, k'en, to walk. G. 1598.

k'in, yêm, k'im, J. kin *or* kon, mountain-peaks. 2113. kang, kong, köng, ridge; mound; hills. 5894. (P. 489.)

ngan, am, an, gan, I; myself. 48; WW. (*Common in North.*)

hít, *Am.* giet, hih, hsieh, a scorpion, 4362. *O. S.* git = gir. *Cf.* also k'i, ki, *in* i-k'i, *id.* 1126. (ch'ai, ts'a, J. tai, dai, scorpion; sting in tail. *Chalmers*, 63, G. 263.)

ki, chi, foundation,—of a wall or dike. 850. *O. S.* git = gir: P. 435.

kwêt, kwut, ku, K. kol, J. kot-, a bone. 6234. *O. S.* kot: R. 188; P. 700.—hai, J. gai, bones (*cf.* gai-kot-su, bones; skeleton), 3770. *O. S.* gat (P. 610): git (?).

hi, yi, k'ai, J. kei, gei, a footpath. 4070. *O. S.* gi(t): P. 663.

k'iu, k'au, kiu, *id.* 2317. *O. S.* gu, gu-t (> gu-k). P. 325.

kou, kau, kù, to copulate. 6164. *O. S.* gu-t (P. 268; *cf.* 101) = gush. liao, liu, lio, (J. ryō), *O. S.* lok *or* luk (P. 811) the *membrum virile.* 7042. (luk = dug ?)

kan, kon, k'in, k'en, kö, J. kan, ken, dry. 5809.

yai, ngai, nga, ya, J. kai, gai, bank; shore; limit; bounds; end. 12838. *O. S.* ngat, P. 410.

*k'i, k'ai, *O. S.* kat, to carve. 1052; *cf.* 1051; 1053.

k'ui, fui, kwei, wei, kwai, *O. S.* gut, to draw, sketch, make an outline. 5185. P. 912. (gut = gur; fut, wut = mur, wur.)

miu, miao, delineate, draw; sketch; copy; paint. 7853. *O. S.* mot, mut (= MUR).

köü, ki, kü, ch'a, ts'i, J. sha *and* ku, wheeled vehicle; carriage, car; chariot. kut, kot, R. 159; P. 320. *Also* tot. 574.

GIṢH-SHIR, GIS-SIR, light. *Cf.* GEṢH, GASH, *values of the Sun-char.* (*C. T.* xii. 6), *and* SHIR, SIR, light; SIG, SI, *id.*

(DAG) GISH-SHIR-GAL, (*stone*) 'Great-Light'; *i. e.* a sort of limestone, marble or alabaster, which glistened in the sunlight.—*Vid.* GAL, great; DAG, stone. 1650–1657.

GU, GUG, to call out, cry, shout, roar; shriek, howl, lament (*itqûlu: BPS.* 94). (2) to talk, speak, say, order, command. (*The character is simply the mouth-symbol; cf. the Chinese characters opposite, except* G. 4913.) 503; 504 ff.

GU (1), the neck; the throat (*C. T.* xii. 10). 3215. *Also read* GUN (*ibid.*), tax; tribute; rent; a burden, load, talent (weight). (*The value* TIG = DIG *may imply a corresponding* GU-G, *beside* GU-N; *cf.* SI, *also read* SI-G, SU-M, SU-N, Br. 4402 ff.)

GU (2), bank, side of a river (*aḫu*). 3207.

GU (3), land, country. 3216. (*C. T.* xii. 38); *cf.* UG (*from* GUG), people; country (*C. T.* xii. 27).

GUN, land, country (*mâtum; C. T.* xii. 10). *Cf.* UNU (*from* GUNU?) dwelling-place; GI(N), land (*mâtum; C. T.* xii. 38); KI, KIN (?), KIS, earth, land (*ibid.*).

GU (4), the whole, total; all (*C. T.* xii. 10); *from* GUD (K. 738). 3220 f.

GU (5) *in* IM-GU, earthen vessel; pot (*qadûtum; dîdu*). IM-GU-ENNA, pot of mud or slime (EN = IM, mud, clay; *q. v.*). 8401–8403.

GU, GUD, ox, bull, cow, &c. (*alpu; lû from* LID, LI?). (2) strong, valiant; hero; mighty (*qardu*); *cf.* GUṬU, valiant; hero (*qardu; qarrâdu; idlu*); GIR, strong, mighty (*gašru*), 9183; GIṢH, GESH, male, hero (*idlu*). 5737 ff.

GUB, to stand; to set up or make to

sik, sit, hsi, si, clear; bright; white. 4043. *Cf. also Jap.* shiroi, shiro-, white.

hu, fu, K. ho, A. hou, to call out to; to shout. 4912. hu, a tiger's roar. 4913. hu, to bawl; to howl at; to announce, —the dawn (of a cock). 4914. hu, to call out; to lament. 4918. *O. S.* gu, guk: P. 162.

ngü, yü, to talk, speak, say; words, speech. 13626. ngu-k; P. 306. *Cf.* kou, kao, kau, koa, J. kō, to tell. 5952. *O. S.* kok; P. 342. kou, kao, announce, order. 5953.

hou, hau, u, wu, the throat. 4007. *O. S.* gu; *cf.* P. 576.

king, keng, kiang, chin, kêng, J. kei, kiō, neck; throat. 2126. hiang, hong, oa, J. kō, ngoñg, nape of neck; income; funds; sums of money. 4291. kung, tribute, tax, revenue. 6560.

hu, u, fu, J. ku, bank; river-side. 4958. hu, fu, *id.* 4917. P. 784, ku-k.

kuo, kwok, kwai, koh, kwo, K. kuk, J. koku, country. 6609.

hiang, höng, hiong, *rus*, the country, *as opp. to town;* village; region; one's native place. 4258. *O. S.* kong, P. 913.

hu, fêt, *Am.* hut, whole; entire; all. 4924. *O. S.* kut, mut. P. 96.

hu, wu, fu, J. ko, pots; a cup, jar, vase, &c. 4954. yin, K. ïn, J. gin, mud, slime. 13257.

ngau, niu, ngiu, ngu, liu, J. giu, A. ngïu, ox, bull, cow. 8346. R. 93. *O. S.* ngu(t).

k'yt, kieh, k'et, K. köl, hero; brave. 1498; 1499. *O. S.* git. P. 669.

ngêt, yi, ngö, K. hïl, ïl, J. git, strong, valiant. 13159. *Cf. also* 4655.

li, lêp, K. rip, ngip, to stand up; make

stand; to fix, establish. 4864. (*The Foot-char.*) (GUB *implies* DUB = RUB, LUB.) *Cf.* DU, to set up (*zaqâpu*), Br. 5270.

GUB, bright, shining, pure, beautiful (*ellu*). 1100.

GUB, meal, feast (*naptanu;* Br. 4891). *Cf.* GU (= GU-B ?), to sip; to drink; to swallow (Br. 871). (*lâšu*, &c.)

GUB, the left (GUBU, *šumêlu*). *Char. also read* GAB, KAB. (GAB, GUB = DAB, DUB; *cf. Ch. O. S.*) 2680 ff.

GUD, high, lofty (*êlû; zaqru*). Br. 4697.

GUD, a nest (*qinnu; written* grass + bed; Br. 6017). 5 R. 42. 62 a.

GUANA (*i.e.* GWAN), battle; army (Abp. ii. 25).

GUG, darkness, trouble, anxiety, fear (*kukku*). *Cf.* (SU-) MUG, GIG, darkness. (*Vid. PSBA* xvii. Pt. 2, p. 66, line 14.)

GUG, a valuable kind of stone (*samtu; sandu, between ḫulalu and uqnû*). 11862 f. *Prob.* GUG = bright, sparkling, flashing (*cf.* U-GUG, flame of fire, *kibbat išati*); *cogn. c.* GUB, bright (*ellu*). *Vid. sq.*

GUG (U-GUG) *in* BIL-UGUG, to flame, flash, or sparkle,—of fire (*kabâbu ša išâti*); flame of fire (*kibbat išâti*). 4629 f; 6097 f.

GUK-KAL, a fine sheep or lamb,—for sacrifice. KAL = KAL, costly, fine, *or* GAL, great (*q.v.*). (*The word* GUKKAL *is written* sheep + pure.)

GUN, UGUN, UGUNU, lord, lady, (*bêlum; bêltum*) = MUN, UMUN; *q.v.*—6990. *BPS.* 19. *Char.* D. 475.

GUN, GUN-GUN (Br. 3498), *a vague colour term, perhaps* variegated, *or* grey (*burrumu*). *Includes* yellow: *cf.* GUR-GUNNU, *ḫipindû, a gem* = 'stone of fire' (Br. 8551; 4586); AL-GUN-GUNNU = *sâmu* = colour of

to stand, set up; to fix; to establish. 6954. R. 117.

*hua, hwo, hwa, J. kwa, *O. S.* gop (P. 860), flowery, beautiful, brilliant, bright. 5005.

yeh, shyp, yih, A. viep, *O. S.* gop (P. 860), bright light. 13021.

hiah, hap, *Am.* gap, J. kō, A. giap, to sip; to drink; to swallow. 1530.

tso, tsu, tsou, K. cha, J. sa, A. ta, the left. 11753. *O. S.* tsap, dap, dop, dzup, P. 136; 522; 883. (dop = *Sum.* dub, gub.)

yeh, ít, *Am.* giat, high; lofty. 13009.

wo, u, k'ou, a nest. 12688. *O. S.* kot, kut? (P. 605 : *cf.* G. 6301.)

kwên, kiun, K. kun, J. gun, an army. 3276.

k'ü, *O. S.* guk, to be timid, fearful. 3081. P. 1023. hou, hao, *O. S.* kok, fear, anxiety. 3890. P. 342.

yuk, yü, ngük, J. gioku, A. ngok, jade; shöü-yuk, 'water-jade', *i.e.* quartz crystal. 13630.

hu, J. koku, A. houk, flame; the blaze of fire. 4996; *cf.* hou, hao, hoa, hau, *O. S.* kok (P. 342), bright, luminous, white, 3892.

kou, kao, kau, ko, *O. S.* kok (= P. 628), a lamb or kid. 5940. (kok = gug.)

*hwang, wong, oa, J. kwō wō, the sovereign; the emperor. 5106. *O. S.* gong (gon), P. 574.

kwên, kiun, K. J. kun, sovereign; prince; ruler. 3269.

hwang, wong, wouñ, oa, J. kwō, wō, *O. S.* gong (P. 824), *from* gon ?, colour of the earth; yellow; brown; 'yellow hair' = hoary! 5124. hwang p'i, a mottled or spotted bear.

gold (*cf. ḫurâçu sâmu*, yellow gold). Br. 5759; *HWB, s. v. sâmu.*

GUN (1), tribute (*biltum*). 3335. *C. T.* xii. 10.

GUN (2), country (*mâtum*). *C. T.* xii. 10. *Cf.* UN, UNU, 4792.

GUR, to cut off or in two (*kasâmu*, &c.). 931 ff.

GUR, to turn, return, restore, &c. (*târu; turru*). 3367; D. 53. *Cf.* TUR(DUR), to turn back; to repel (*nî'u; târu*). 1076; 1079.

GUN-NI, a brazier or portable firepan (*kinûnu*). *Written* fire + place. GUN-NI-LAĠ, a travelling (portable) stove. 9716.

GUR, to lift (*našû*): *see* IL, ILI.

GUR, to run, rush about, roam (*garâru, nagarruru:* Br. 10177; 10212). *Akin* to ĠAL, to run, rush (of water); *q. v.*

GU-RUN (*gu-ru-un:* Br. 11146; *cf.* 865 *guru-un*), blood (*damu*); U-RU(N), U-RIN, Br. 6439; U-MUN, Br. 8672; 9476. *With* GU-, *cf.* GUD *in* LU-GUD, white blood, pus, *and* MUD, blood; (G)USH, *id.* Br. 1503.

GUSH-KIN, gold (*ḫurâçu;* חָרוּץ). *Written* shining + bright. (*With* GUSH *cf.* ĠUS *in* SHU-ĠUS = SHU-RUS, to burn, flash, sparkle: Br. 7103 ff; 7116. KIN = KUN, shine, *q. v.*; GIN, bright: *C. T.* xii. 29 *ellu ?*) *The Armenian* oski, gold = GUSHKIN.

GUZA, chair; throne (*whence kussû*, כִּסֵּא, &c.). *c. Det. of wood, like the Chin. equivalent.* (*Written phonetically* GU-ZA, *like* GU-LA = GULA, GUL.) 11153. (? GUZ = KUSH, to rest ?)

ĠAB, evil, bad, wicked (*bi'šu, bîšu*). 10173.

ĠAD, ĠUD, bright; shine (*C. T.* xii. 6). *See* ID, bright; ITU, moon. ĠUD, bright; shine, of stars (Br. 5582; 5617). *Also read* KUN, to shine (*cf.* KUM, *as value of the Fire-character*); *q. v.*

kung, koung, K. kong, tribute. 6560.

höng, hiong, hiang, village; *rus.* 4258. *O. S.* kong. (P. 913.)

kwei, k'ui, kwoui, to cut. 6468. *O. S.* kot, gut, P. 912.

fu, fêt, *Am.* hut (*from* kut), to chop, hew, cut off or in two. WW. 3655.

*hui, wui, fui, J. kai, ye, *O. S.* gut, to turn, return. 5163.

kwei, cü, J. ki, to return; to restore. 6419. *O. S.* kut, gut, P. 1020.

hung, k'ong, *Jap.* kō, ku, flame; fire; hung-lu, portable stove. G. 5253.

hwei, k'wei, J. kwei, to rush (as a river); *O. S.* gut (P. 866). G. 5206.

hüt, hüe, hsüe, J. ket-, blood, G. 4847; yung, rung, jung, üng, ing, wing, yün, yin, A. ving, WW. p. 1146; G. 5740; P. 614 (dom *and* gom).

kin, kim, king, chin, J. kin, kon, gold, G. 2032. *Cf. Jap.* kogane, yellow metal; gold.

i, yü, ye, chair; *O. S.* k'i, gi, P. 408; *cf.* G. 991. G. 5357. (gi *from* gü, *older sound* gu-t.)

hwai, wai, fai, kwe, J. kai, bad. 5031. *O. S.* gap; P. 990.—wu, ok, auk, ngo, K.A. ak, T. 4, bad, foul. 12779. (gak = gap ?) P. 424.

'hui, hwei, J. kei, G. 5192. *O. S.* hut (kut), P. 733. Sparkle, of stars.

hui, hwei, *O. S.* hut, kut, P. 515; *cf.* P. 320; G. 5150; 5152; 5154; bright, luminous, brilliant, shining. (P. 515

ĠAL (1), flow swiftly, run, rush, of water (*garâru ša mê*). *Also read* BU-LUĠ, to rush along, hasten (*ḫâšu*). (LUĠ = Ch. liu, to flow ; *O. S.* lu-k ? P. 298.) 78 f.

ĠAL (2), ĠAL-ĠAL, to divide (*zâzu*), Br. 84. (*Pictogram of thunderbolt, which both* rushes *and* divides.)

ĠAL, ĠALA, a piece, portion (*zittum*). 11831. (*Spelled phonetically* ĝa-la.)

ĠAL-BA, ĠAL-BI, frost, cold, or the like (*ḫalpû*). (BA, BI, *from BA-N, BI-N ?*) (*Etym. meaning:* that which cleaves and splits. BAN = BAL; *q. v.*; ĠAL = ĠAL, to divide.) 11752; 10135.

ĠAR (ĠUR, GUR, MUR), to draw, to sketch, to make an outline or design, *e.g. of a ship* (*Del.* 57); to sculpture reliefs (*êṣêru*). *Vid.* GISH-ĠAR.

ĠAR-SAG (*boundary* or *hill + head*); *dial.* MUR-SHAM (?), mountain (*šadû*). 8553. *See* SAG, head = ZAG, heights (*q. v.*).

ĠASH, ĠAZ, to cut off, *e.g.* reeds; to reap (*ḫaçâbu, ḫaçâçu ; šebêru ; C. T.* xii. 14, 15). *See* GAZ.

ĠE (ĠI), ĠU, this (*annû*). *Also used as an Optative particle.* 4033 ff; 4041.

is ku-t *and* ku-n, *like the second Sum. character.*)

kwa, k'ut, kwat, K. kwal, to hasten, fleet; quickly. G. 6295 (WW.).

k'wai, K. kiöl, J. ket-, A. küet, swift. G. 6337. k'wai-liu, swift-flowing. *See also* G. 6336 ; 5324 hwo, wut, K. hwal, J. kat-, mobile, running.

*kwai, kai, parted or forked, of rivers; to flow different ways, to fork, G. 6327 (WW.). *O. S.* kat = kal, gal (P. 84).

hui, hwui, k'wei, to rush, as a river breaking through the banks; to separate (WW.), G. 5206. *O. S.* kot = kol (P. 866 ; *also* dot = dol).

k'wai, K. k'we, J. ke, kwai, clod, lump, piece, fraction. G. 6340. kot, kut, P. 684.

ping, pen, A. bêng, ice; cold; frost; crystallized; to freeze. R. 15.

kwei, hui, k'ui, fui (= MUR), wei, J. kwai, ye, to draw; to make an outline, G. 5185, *O. S.* gut (= GUR), P. 912.

k'i, k'ei, k'êt, k'at, to notch; to cut in wood, to carve. G. 1051 ; 1052 ; 1053. *See Chalmers*, 114.

kai, *O. S.* gat (*cf.* G. 6100), gak (*cf.* G. 6099), boundary; limit; frontier, G. 5771 ; *cf.* 5772.

yai, ngai, nga, ya, J. kai, gai, bank, shore, limit, G. 12838 ; yai, cliff, 12836.

ngai, wei, ngwai, *Am.* gúi, high, 12567; *O. S.* ngat, gut; *cf.* 12568; 12571. P. 684.

ngu, wu, rocky, 12703.

ngêt, wu, *Am.* gút, bare hill, 12783. ngot, P. 22.

sou, sao, so, *O. S.* sok, sak (P. 923), high. 9595.

*shan, sang, san, hill, mountain, G. 9663; R. 46.

hai, J. gai, to mince, cut up, G. 3766.

kot, ko, kah, K. kal, J. A. kat, to cut, *e.g.* grass, reeds; to reap grain. G. 6055.

*k'i, k'ei, ch'i, K. J. A. ki, this; that. G. 1026. *O. S.* gi (P. 435). *Also used as an Optative particle.*

ĠE(N), overflow, abundance (*from* GAN); *in* ĠE-GAL, NAM-ĠE; NIG-ĠE (Br. 4039). *Also read* GAN, GAM.

yen, ye, A. jien, abundant; overflowing; G. 13113. *O. S.* gin, din. [*Sum.* g'e(n)-gal, *abundance-have* = *Chin.* yu-yen, *O. S.* got-gin, *have-abundance* = 'in abundance'.] (P. 568, gin.)

ĠE(N), *dial. of* ĠU(N), *Determinative of birds.* 4044. *Cf.* SHEN, TIN, *in* MU-SHEN, MU-TIN, birds.

k'in, k'im, birds in general; the class *Aves.* G. 2099. (WW.)

ĠUG *in* GISH-ĠUG, weapon (*kakku*). 10529.

ko, kwo, ku, kou, kwa, lance; spear. 6061. R. 62: *O. S.* kok.

ĠUL (*from* ĠUN = KUN; *q. v.*), to be bright (*nigû*); glad; to rejoice (*ḫadû; ḫidûtu*). *See* KIL, star; MUL, MUN, shine; MEN, pure. ĠILI, to rejoice *ḫašâšu*); joy (*ulçu*): Br. 8244; 8247. UL (= ĠUL), 9138. *Written with the gourd-symbol; perhaps because gourd used for sound-box or wind-chest of some musical instruments, or because of the luxuriance of these plants. Vid.* UKUSH, gourds.

hin, yên, hiun, J. kin, kon, joy; delight; elation. G. 4571.

hwan, k'on, fun, to rejoice. G. 5051.

hin, yên, *Am.* hím, dawn, G. 4567; hin, yên, midday glare, 4568; *id.*, joyful, 4569. (WW.)

hi, J. ki, *O. S.* kit (P. 818 = kil), joy; gladness. 4073.

ĠUL, evil; hostile; bad; unfortunate (*e.g.* dreams and omens); to be, do, or make, evil; to ill-treat; misfortune; disease; ruin (*limênu; limnu*, &c. R. = *lawânu* = לָוַן). *Written* eye + dog. (To destroy, *of the Evil Eye;* Br. 9497; 9505; *as if* 'to eye like a dog', 'look ugly' at a man.) (*Perhaps* ĠUL *is from* ĠUN, GUN = KUN.)

kiu, hiu, smell; to injure (WW. p. 52); *written* eye + dog. *O. S.* k'o-k (= k'ot?), P. 594 *a*; *cf.* P. 677 and k'iu, WW., p. 418. (*The char. is apparently confused with the similar* ch'ou, to stink. *See* UR-TUG.)

See G. 4685 (2521), hiu, hsiu, ch'au, K. hu, J. kyū, ku, to smell.

niu, H. ngiu, ngiun, ill-disposed. 8352. (R. *dog.*)

hwan, wan, hwang, ngwaañ, J. kwan, gen, evil; calamity; misfortune; to be ill. G. 5090.

hung, hiung, J. ku, unlucky; malignant; injurious; calamity; criminals. G. 4689; 4690. *Cf.* 3915.

ĠUMUNSIR (ĠUMU-ⁿSIR), a boar (*ḫumçîru;* חֲזִיר; *Ar. khinzîr*). ĠUMU = GIM, DIM, DAM, *in* GIM (DIM)-ŠAĠ, hog, pig, swine (*q. v.*); SIR (ⁿSIR) = ṢIĠ, pig (?). 2057. (*Cf.* DUN, to dig = DUM = GUM?)

kien, kyn, *Am.* gian, a hog. G. 1682. P. 261 (kin and gim).

kung, to root up with the snout, *as pigs do the ground* (*a habit to which there are many allusions*). G. 6561.

ĠUN, to lift up, of the eye (*našû ša êni; 'may indicate haughtiness'; Prince, s. v.*). 10503.

hyn, hiun, hüng, J. ken, kon, to lift up; haughty, proud. G. 4455. Shau-hyn, to carry the head high.

I, INU, word; speech; story; EN, spell, incantation (*spoken formula*). (*From* GAN.) 507; 509; 10857.

yen, ín, ye, yei, K. yön, J. gen, gon, words; talk; stories. 13025. (*From* ngan, gen, R. 149, P. 297.)

I, one (*from* ID; *qs. a hand*); 6549; GI (*from* GISH), DISH, DIL, ASH (ESH), USH, one. 10057 ff; 1 ff.

I(D), IA, A, handiness, skill, power. 6547.

I, IA, A, five. (*From* GAD, GID, ID, hand.) (*In Chinese* a *may be dial. for* i: *vid. G.* 5395.) *Char. also* = MUG (WUG = wok ?), S^{b} 92.

I, IA, A, horn (ID, GID, GAD). 6553.

I, ID, river. 11647. (From GID = GAD = ĠAL, to flow.) (I-DIGNA, *Assyr.* I-diglat = *Heb.* Khid-dèqel, the Tigris. Khid = g'id = ID, I.)

I (from GID = GIL), to raise; rise; be high; to exalt. High (*of peak*). 3980. IL, to raise, lift up; high. 6143. *Vid. infr. s. v.* IL, ILI, to raise.

I, to howl, to lament (*nâqu*). 3981.

IB, IBBA, IBBI (*from* GIB, GUB; *vid. s. v.* NIN-IB), to be strong, violent; to rage; violence, rage. Roused; excited, *or the like.* SHA(G, B)-IBBA, rage; wrathful (*vid.* SHAG, SHAB, SHA, heart). 4952 ff; 4961. *The word* IB *may be cognate with* GUB, *in* ŠU-GUB-RU, to be strong; deal violently (*šapâçu*); *a group written,* hand + strength + apply.

IB-DAM (*or* EB-DAM), to be bright, said of a man; *i. e.* smiling, cheerful (*namâru ša amêli*). 4979.

I-BILA, son; *cf. Turkish* oglu. *Perhaps* BIL *from* BIN (= BAN- *in* BAN-DA, offspring, child, young) = *labialized* GIN, GINA, child, son, little or young (Br. 4141; *cf.* Br. 4118 ff; 4130 ff).

i, yit, yi, K. il, A. nyït, one (*sounds imply* git, dit; *cf. Am.* chit = tit). 5342; R. 1.

i, ngi, K. ye, skill; ability. 5517.

ngò (*Amoy*), 'ng, K. o, J. go, A. ngu, five. (*From* got, wot *or* wok, *Douglas; cf. Ostiak* vet, *Zyr.* vit, *Vog.* ät, *Magyar* öt.) 12698.

i, ki, an ox's horns. 5359. P. 408: gi, yi.

ho, oa, J. ka or ga, *O. S.* k'a-t (P. 145); *Manchau* hol, river. 3936.

i, yit, yai, yi, K. il, J. it-, to overflow. 5486.

k'i, hei, hi, to rise up; to raise. 1070. *O. S.* ki(t): P. 31.

i, to raise. 5466. (ki-t: P. 31.)

i, oi, *Am.* i, to wail, lament loudly. 5391. P. 213: yi(t). ai, oi, e, yae, ngai, to grieve for; to wail. 11.

i, K. hïi, to sigh; to moan. 5369. P. 872. (ik, kik, tik ?)

i, yêp, *Am.* íp, yih, strong; *O. S.* ip, R. 163; P. 372 (yip = gip; dip). 13169.

i, yêp, *Am.* íp, yih, to catch the breath, to pant; disquieted; grief. R. 163; P. 372. 5481–2. (5482 disquieted; disquiet; trouble; anxiety; *with Heart-Radical, as in Sumerian.*)

yi, yêp, *Am.* íp, yih, to breathe short and quick; sin-yih, H. sim-yip, W. sang-yai, palpitation of the heart. 13170; R. 163; P. 372.

hu, u, *Am.* ho, violent. 4965. *O. S.* ko-p, gu-p. P. 372. hu, u, ho, aggressive; violent. 4962. P. 372. (*Both also* = to act violently. *Vid.* WW. p. 225. *The latter group has Rad. Hand. Cf. SHU-GUB, in SHU-GUB-RU in opp. column.*)

íp, yeh, tiap, yih, gay. 12994. *Cf.* 12998; 13000.

ch'ang, bright; happy, prosperous. 427. *O. S.* dom (P. 496).

kien, kín, *Amoy* kian, K. kön, J. ken, a child; *in Amoy gen.* a boy. 1686. (kin = gin; *cf. Sum.* GIN.)

I-BIRA, trader, merchant. (*Cf.* 'Abram *the 'Ibrî'*, Gen. xiv. 13.)

ID, bright, shining, pure, clear. *From* GID (*cf.* GUD, GAD, bright; *values of the Sun-character*).

ITU, ITI (=ID), the moon; month. (*Cf. Suidas Lex.* 1091 A: *Αἰδῶ . . . ἡ σελήνη παρὰ Χαλδαίοις.* 'Aidō' *is* ITU. *Hesychius gives 'Αΐδης.*)

I-GI(N), eye; EN, INI, eye (*cf.* 4 R. 46–47, 11 a: ENA-NI, 'with his eye' *or* 'glance'; EN *in* EN-NUN, to watch; a night-watch). 9259; 9261.

I-GI(N), the face; I-DE (I-DEN, I-DIN), the face; the eye (*dialect*). 9281. *Cf.* GIM, GIN, DIM, DEN, like: thus.

I-DE KU, to the eyes; *i.e.* at the moment; now.

I-DIM or E-DIM, heaven; 1535; *cf.* E-DIN, heights (Br. 4527). I-DIM, high; steep. E-DIN, field, veld, open country; the desert plateau (W. of Babylonia). *Cognate* NIM, high; E-NIM, heaven; NIM *in* NIM-GIR, lightning (*cf.* GIR, lightning).

(2) I-DIM, mad; raging (of dogs). 1536. *Cf. perhaps* I-DIM, to yell, roar. Br. 11273; *cf.* 1480; 1510.

(3) I-DIM, a deep hole; a well; a fountain. The 'Springs' of the Sea. (*Cf.* Gen. vii. 11.) The well or hollow of

mai, me, K. me, J. bai, to buy (*3rd Tone*); to sell (*4th Tone*). 7606; 7608. (P. 868; P. 973; ma-k, mi-k, mo-k!?)

hi, C. hi, hsi, hot, bright. 4080. *From* kit (P. 818).

hi, daylight; bright. 4093. *From* ki (P. 1006).

hi, H. k'i, bright; splendid. 4115. *From* git (P. 248).

*yüt, yet, yüeh, J. get-, gwat-, A. ngüet, the moon; a month. 13768. R. 74. ('The moon is *the bright* one', *says Edkins*, R. 74; *cf.* P. 733 hwei, kut, stellar brightness. *Vid.* 5192; kut= *Sum.* GUD, *q. v.*)

yen, ngan, ngang, nga, yaa, K. an, J. gan, kon, A. ñyăn, the eye. 13129.

kien, kyn, ken, kieng, cie, chiei, K. kyön, J. ken, A. kien, to see. 1671.

k'an, hon, k'on, k'ang, k'ö, k'eiñ, K. J. kan, to see; to look at; to examine. 5852.

lien, lĭm, kiam, lieng, lie, liei, K. kön, J. ken, A. kiem, the face. 7140. P. 911: ts'ien, ch'ien, tiem, dim (*vid.* 1713, 1714); lim, sim; kim, gim.

t'ien, to see face to face. C. t'ín, *Am.* tian, Sh. t'í^{n} (WW.). 11242.

ti, tik, di, to see face to face. 10936.

ti, K. che, J. tei, dai, A. de, to stare; to gaze; to look at. 10954. (ti-t.)

i, ni, ngei, *Am.* gé, ngi, li, K. ye, J. gei, A. nge, to glance at. 5429; 5431. (ngi-t; P. 470.)

Cf. the similar phrase yen hia, under the eyes = at the moment. 13129.

*t'ien, t'yn, t'en, t'ieng, the sky; heaven. 11208.

tien, tyn, ten, tieng, the top; summit. 11193.

tien, tyn, ten, tieng, high. 11195.

*t'ien, t'yn, t'en, tieng, dieñ, fields. 11236. R. 102. P. 201: din.

tien, tyn, ten, tieng, mad; tien-kou, mad dog. 11197.

ching, A. ting (=tim), tsing, K. chöng, a well; a pit. 2151. *ch'üan, A. tüen, spring of water (=I-DIN). 3187.

the primeval abyss (*naqab apsî*), within which is the world of the dead. 1520. *With* DIM, *cf.* DUN, to dig.

(4) I-DIM, heavy; important (*kabtu*); 1511. (DIM *from* DUM = DUG *in* DU-GUD = DUG + GID, heavy.) (*Cognate:* E-LUM, A-LIM, *kabtu ?*)

IG (*from* GIG; GAG ?), a door; *C. T.* xi. 24 (IG, *daltum*). *Also read* GAL (= Ch. go-t ?); *dial.* MAL *or* MAR (*cf.* wu *and* fu *in the Ch. dialects*). (*Pict. of a one-leaved door with pivot, on which it turns in a stone socket.*)

IGI-GAL, *dial.* IDE-MAL (Br. 4011), knowing; wise (*lit.* 'eye-open').

IGI-LAL, to see; look at; inspect. (LAL *from* LAN? *Cf.* A-LAN, A-LAM, image.) *Vid.* LAL.

IL, ILI (*from* GIL), GA (*from* GAL; *cf.* GAL, *našû*, Br. 2245 f), GUR, to lift up (*e.g. the head or hand*); to raise; to rise; be or become high (lifted up). (GIL, IL, *may be regarded as the R. of Semitic* êlû, עלה, be high; go up; rise; raise.) 6136 ff.—*Also read* DU (= GU).

I-LIM, nine. 4018. *Vid.* I, IA, five; LIM, four. (I + LIM = 5 + 4 = 9.)

IL-LIL, *from* EN-LIL, Lord of the (inhabited) Earth; *i. e. the god Bel. Vid.* EN, lord: LIL, earth (M. 4257).

IM, to dip; plunge in; dye. (*Also* RIM.) Br. 4816. *Cf.* DIM, DE, irrigation (*steeping land in water*).

IM, EN, the wind. (*From* GAM, GAN.) (*Perhaps* 'The Moaning or Sighing 'The Yellow Springs' or 'The Nine Springs' = Hades.

chung, tüng, *Am.* tiong, tsung, heavy; important. 2880. P. 558; dom = dum. *Cf. perhaps* ch'im, t'ing, A. trêm, to sink. 649.

*hu, hou, wu, fu, K. ho, J. ko, o, a door. 4959. R. 63. *O. S.* go-t, nga-k; *Phonetic in* 8476 = 8470: o, êk, aik, a, ngê, nge, K. ek, J. aku, A. ak, distress. *Vid.* P. 101; *and cf. also Jap.* kado, a door (kad = GAL). (*Pict. of one leaf of a door. Ch. doors turn on pivots, like the Bab. doors.*)

k'ai, K. ke, J. kai, to open, *e.g.* a door. 5794. *O. S.* ka-t = ka-l. (*With* GAL, MAL, to open, *cf. also, at least for the dial. forms*, wat, wa, ya, K. al, wal, J. wat-, ye-, A. êt, hwat, scoop out; dig a hole. 12431.)

lan, lam, lang, la, J. ran, to look at; to inspect. 6735.

*kü, ki (*from* ku-t, ki-t), K. kö, kê, J. kio, ku, A. kï, to raise up; to lift (*e.g.* head, eye, cup, voice); to elevate. 3034. (P. 953: -t, *not* -k.)

k'yt, kieh, ket, K. köl, kal, J. ket-, ge-, A. kiet, yet, to lift up, to raise. 1455.

k'i, hei, hi, to rise up; to raise. 1070. P. 31: ki-t. (*Vid.* I, to raise, *supr.*)

i, ki-t, to raise. 5466. P. 31.

*ki, chi, to lift up. *Chalmers*, 63. (*Two hands under a jar.*)

yü, ü, i, chi, A. ju (žu), to raise, lift up, carry. 13616.

li, a place of residence; a neighbourhood; a village. 6870. P. 369: li-t (?).

im, ngiam, žan, K. yöm, J. zen, nen, A. ñyiem, to dye. 5562. *Cf.* 13233: yin, yên, yén, A. niön, to sink in water; to soak; to stain; 12644: wên, ngên, ên, dip, dye.

kam, gam, bam (*O. S.*); C. fung, F. hung (= kung), *Amoy* hong (kong), K. p'ung,

One'; *cf. Ch.* yêm, yin, nyim, K. ïm, J. gin, gon, to sigh; to moan. G. 13258.) 8347 f; 8369. *Also read* TU, wind, storm: *q. v.*

IM, IMI, EN (*from* GAM, GAN), the wind; a blast; gale; storm.

(2) IM, IMI, EN, heavy rain; storm (*zunnu*). 8374.

(3) IM, IMI, EN, mud; clay; earth. *The sign had also the sound* NI. *Cf. Ch.* ni, mud. 8359.

(4) IM, IMMA (Br. 8358), lordship, (lord); *cognate with* EN, lord; high; GUN, MUN, UN, lord, prince; *vid.* U-GUNU; U-MUN.

IM, IMMA, thirst. 826.

IMME-LI, an intoxicating drink; *perhaps* new date-wine; must. 867. *The character was also read* NAG *and* LAM, to drink; *q. v. Vid. also* KU-RUN; TIN, DIN; MU-TIN; GASH.

IM-BAR, storm-wind; hurricane. (*Origin of Assyr. imbaru.*) *Written* IM + SHESH, 8452 *and* IM + DUGUD, 8477.

I-MIN, *a term for* seven (*cf.* SHI-SIN); *from* IA, I, five (*q. v.*) *and* MAN, MIN, brother, companion, fellow, *socius*; another, a second, a double, two. 12200 ff.

IN, INNU, straw (*tibnu*; תבן). *Prop.* stalks of grain (SHE; *q. v.*). *From* GIN, GI, reed; stalk (*ganû*); *q. v.* 4231. (*Also rendered lubšu, lubašu*, covering, husks, pods, *and perhaps* stems, stalks.) 4225 f. (*Pictogram* D. 151: *a vessel piled up with corn-stalks.*)

IN-GAR, enclosure; wall; side (*e. g.* of a ship; *NE.* xi. 55). *Written Phon.* house (IN, EN = *Ch.* yen) + brick A. fong, the wind. 3554. P. 571. (bam = *labialized* gam.)

ngan, om, am, *Am.* am, *Sh.* é^{n}, an, ang, eiñ, a squall; a hurricane. 62. (*Vid.* PP. 508; 764: yim, gim.)

yin, yim, yêm, *Am.* ím, yêng, heavy rain. 13245. (P. 448: nim, žim.)

yin, yên, *Am.* kín, *Sh.* yêng, slime; mud. 13257.

kin, kên, kín, djing, clay. 2042.

kan, kên, K. kam, J. kan, kon, mud. 5851.

yin, wên, *Am.* ún, yung, yün, to direct; to rule; governor. 13270.

kiün, kwên, kung, chün, K. J. kun, sovran; prince; ruler. 3269.

yin, yêm, yim, ing, eing, yang, K. ïm, J. in, on, A. êm, to drink. 13269. (P. 98: gim.)

li, lei, lé, t'i, sweet wine; must; newly distilled spirits. 6950.

yün, wên, un, fermented liquor. 13829; yin, yêm, ím, yêng, drunk; intoxicated. 13214.

p'iao, p'iu, p'io, A. fieu, tieu, whirl, as the wind; p'iao-feng, whirlwind. 9133. P. 752: po-t; *vid. ku wên.*

pan, pún, bouñ, A. ban, comrade; associate; partner; companion. 8603. (MAN = ban.)

p'êng, p'en, bañg, bung, K. pïng, a friend; to associate; match; pair: wu-p'êng, without a peer (*cf. Assyr. lâ shanân*). 8878. P. 460: ban.

fan, p'un, K. pön, pan, J. ban, a time; to repeat. 3383.

kan, kon, kü^{n}, keiñ, küe, the stalk of grain; straw. 5828.

hêng, k'ing, kin, êng, hên, stalk of grass or plant. 3921.

kêng, ken, ngang, stem of flower; stalk of grain. 5994.

k'ang, k'ong, husks, chaff or skin of grain. 5911.

wei, wai, yü, K. wi, J. i, A. vi, to surround. 12529. *O. S.* ngot, mot = gar, mar. (P. 550 -t, *not* -k.)

(GAR = *Ch.* nga, wa, tiles). *A compound of two Synonyms, viz.* EN, IN, *cogn. with* GAN, close, park, garden, *and* KAR (GAR), surrounding wall.—*Dial.* I-MAR; *written Phonetically* hand (ID, I, A) + chariot (MAR). 6270 ff. (*With* IN-, *cf. also* GIN, turn, *and* NI-GIN, turn round; surround.)

*IR, ER, ESH, to weep; tears; weeping; lamentation; supplication. NIR, sighing; grief; *read* SHER, *C. T.* xii. 24; A-NIR, A-SHER, *id.*; DIR, ZIR, sorrow. (IR, ER, ESH, *is written* water + eye.) *Cf.* SHESH, I-SISH, *Synn.* 11600 ff. ESH *is also written* ISH (*BPS.* 33), *by Phonetic use of the latter character.* (IR *from* GIR; *cf.* GUR, to run, to flow; *garâru; girrânu; garrânu;* weeping.)

ISH, ISHI, heap of dust or earth; mound; mountain. (*From* GISH = GIR = GAR; *cf.* SA-GAR, *another value of the character: q.v.*) 5086. E, mountain (*šadû*). 5846. (*From* ESH, ISH = *Ch.* it, il.)

hui, ui, wei, an enclosure. 5162. R. 31 go-t = gar. *With the first element of the Sn. word cf. the following:—*

yüan, yün, *Am.* wan, yen, an outer border. 13733. gon: P. 703.—yüan, yen, J. on, enclosure; garden. 13740. gon: P. 647. yüan, yün, yen, hwan, a wall. 13762. *O. S.* kan, gan: *vid.* P. 245.—yüan, yün, yen, wön, in, vien, a courtyard. 13752. gan, wan: P. 294. yüan, yen, round. 13734. gon: P. 703. yüan, yen, to surround. 13731. kon, gon: P. 374.

hien, ín, yi^{n}, A. hüen, side of a ship; gunwale. 4485. R. 95: gon.—hien, han, ā, yeñ, J. kan, gen, A. nian, boundary; barrier; fence. 4494.—hwan, wan, kwé^{n}, to surround. An enclosing wall. 5039. 5040. 5041. hwan, wan, fan, k'wang, wa, gwaañ, J. kwan, a ring; to surround. 5043. *Cf. also* 5048, 5049. *All* P. 928: gwan, gan.—küen, kün, ken, kwan, a wall around a grave. 3149. k'üen, hün, k'en, K. kwön, J. ken, a circle; to surround. 3162. (*Both* P. 219: kon, gon.)

êr (ŭr), i, dji, water (tears) flowing. 3348. P. 232; J. ni, shi. hi, *O. S.* ki-t, to sob. 4053. (kit = kir = gir.)

*lei, li, K. yui, J. rui, tears. 6856. li-t, lü-t, P. 462. (Water + eye; 6857.)

hi, ngêt, K. hïl, J. kit-, to shed tears. 4147.

chüt, cho, chêh, tso, K. ch'öl, J. tet-, set-, to weep. 2421.

t'i, K. ch'e, J. tei, to snivel, as when weeping bitterly; to weep; tears. 10991. *O. S.* ti-t.

i, *O. S.* t'it, snivel; i-t'i, to sob and snivel (*in deep grief*). 5403. P. 226. i, to sob, to wail; *O. S.* yi(t), P. 213. 5391.

sï (ssŭ), si, J. shi, A. tï, snivel. 10292. *O. S.* si-t?

i, ye, dust in the air. 5346. *O. S.* gi-t, di-t. P. 814.

i, ei, ye, dirt; dust. 5377. *From* git, dit: P. 737.

yeh, ít, *Am.* giat, high; lofty. 13009. (*Phonetic in* yeh, ngít, stock or stump

I-SHIB, bright; shining; pure. 10364. *Cognate:* GUB, *id.* (Br. 1103.)

ISH-SHEBU, the king. *Written as a composite Numeral,* III XXX; *i.e.* 3 × 30 = *Three Generations,—implying,* 'Long live the King!' (?) *If* III XXX = 3 *Sosses* + 30, *i.e.* 210, *the king may be styled* 'Thrice Seventy Years', *—as the Ch. Emperor is Wan-sui ye,* 'Father of Ten Thousand Years'. (*Cf.* Ps. xc. 10; xxi. 5.) 11886.

IZ-ZI, I-ZI, a wall; side. (*From* ZAG, ZIG, ZI, side; wall; *q.v.; and* ID, I, hand, side; *q.v.*) 3989; 5709.

IZI, fire. S^b I. 11. (*From* IZ, GIZ, GUZ *or* GAZ; *cf.* GISH-BAR, GI-BIL, Fire, Burning; the Fire-god. GIZ = GISH, GI. *Cf. also* UZ, US, *another value of the character:* Br. 4578 = GUZ.) *Dialectic* MU (WU), fire (*C.T.* xii. 8); *cf.* MU-BAR = GISH-BAR. (MU = MUZ, MÜSH, MISH.) *Also read* PIL (BIL, BAL; *a younger equivalent of* BAR = MASH, MAZ), burn. *Cf. Mg.* gal, fire.

I-ZIN, E-ZEN, I-ZUN, a feast or religious festival; *str. fixed or appointed time. Festivals usually recur at fixed intervals* (*cf. Heb.* מועדים). *The Root appears in Assyrian ezennu, izunnu, isinnu* (*variants which suggest a loan-word*); *and, further, in* זמן (= זון) *and adannu,* עדן (?)—4311; D. 364 *note.*

KA, the mouth; utterance; word; speech; talk. *Also read* GUG, GU, *in sense of* speaking: *q.v.*—511; 503 f.

KA-BA, KA-BAD, opening of the mouth; KA-BAR, opened mouth. 555; 606; 609.

KA, GI, GU, fruit, *in* KA-LUM, dates (*suluppu*); *GI-RIN, GU-RIN, *GU-RUN, fruit, esp. of trees (*inbu*): *vid. HWB.*—764; 10155; 5907; 10179. (LUM = RUM, RUN = RIM, RIN: *other words for fruit? cf.* KA-RAN.)

of a tree; stake; post = *Sumerian* GISH. 13014.)

yi, ngêt, K. ïl, hïl, J. git-, mountain. 13160.

yeh, shíp, *Am.* yap, *Sh.* yih, A. viep, bright light. 13021.

sa, J. sō (= sap), thirty. 9533.

shih, shai, shi, she, si, K. se, J. sei, A. t'e, a generation of thirty years. 9969. *O.S.* shi-p: P. 152. (*Phonet. in* íp, tep, leaf.)

huo, hoa, hwi, hou, ho, K. A. hwa, J. ka, C. fo, W. fu, fire; flame; to burn. 5326. *O.S.* kwot, kat: R. 86; P. 59. *Cf. Mongol* gal. *Dial.* fo, fu, *represent Sumerian* MU.

*hsün, ts'un, shïng, *Am.* sun, dzing, sung, siün, a period of ten or of seven days. A set time. 4864. *Used also for* the period of a year or of ten years, *e.g.* hsün-sui, a year (*lit.* period-year); tsih hsün, seven *hsün* = seventy years.

*k'ou, k'au, K. ku, J. kō, the mouth; speech; utterance; talk. 6174. R. 30; P. 51; ko-k, go-k.

pa, pat, open-mouthed; the mouth open (WW.). 8505. (*Written* k'ou + pa, *like the Sumerian* KA-BA.)

*kwo, kwi, ku, ko, J. kwa, ka, fruit, esp. tree-fruit. 6627. (P. 492 kap? *cf. Chalmers,* 147 *and* 250.)

KANA, KAN, KA, a gate. 3882; 3889.

KANA, KAN (2); part of a door or gate. A lock or latch, *which 'seals' or secures a door or gate.* (*Assyr.* kanakku; *cf.* kanâku, to seal; kunukku, a seal.) 3890. (GIŠ) GANNA, lock, bolt. 4046. GAN = KAN.

KAD, GAD, KID, GID, a kind of cloth or dress-fabric. A cloak or mantle. 2700.

KAL, KALA, he who is first; chief (*ša rištân; ašaridu*); leader; head; hero; mighty; strong; able. Noble; valuable; costly or precious (*of things, e.g. stones*). Steep; high; difficult; rugged; uneven (*of mountains and roads*). 6181; 6187 ff.

KA-NAG, land; country (*C. T.* xii. 38: *written* mouth + drink; *suggesting the elaborate irrigation of Babylonia*). *Also read* KA-LAM (*vid. C. T.* xii. 27; *where the ideogram for* country *is read* KA-NAM *and* KA-LAM. *This ideogram looks like* canals + great *or* many *in Gudea's script:* D. 420; D. 109 *and* 43). *Vid.* NAG, LAM, to drink; NAM, province, and NANGA, district. (KA, KA-K? = GUG; *vid.* UG, land, country.)

KAM (*C. T.* xi. 2), bowl, beaker, goblet, tankard, jar, *and the like* (*diqâru; ummâru*). 8339; 8341. (*Cf.* GAM, to bend; curve; GAN, enclose; GIN, turn; NI-GIN, turn round. *The root-idea of KAM*, bowl, *would seem to be*

han, J. kan, gate of a walled village, or of a town ward. 3792. *Cf. also* hwan, 5049, *and* k'ang, 5926 (*and* WW.); yen, 13153.

kwan, kwa, kwaa, frontier-gate; a pass; to shut. 6368. P. 780 a.

k'ien, J. kin or ken, C. k'ím, *Am.* kiam, a stamp; a seal; the latch of a door. 1700. (WW.: a kind of door-lock or latch; to use a seal; an official stamp. K'ien-ki a wooden stamp; k'ien-so, a door-lock.)

kien, kam, han, J. kan, to close; to seal up. 1612.

i, ei, K. ïi, J. i, ye, clothes; esp. upper or outer garments. *From* yi-t, gi-t (P. 213). 5385. R. 145.

k'wei, k'wai, K. kwe, J. kwai, ke, first; chief; eminent; great. 6499. P. 684: kwat. *Also*: leader; head; champion.

kwei, kwai, koui, J. ki, honourable; high or noble; valuable; costly; dear (*of price*). 6461. P. 866: kwat, kut.

k'o, k'oa, K.J. ka, A. k'a, able; can; k'o žin, a capable man. 6078. P. 145: ka-t = KAL.—ko, to be able; excellent. 6043. P. 145 kat. k'o, C. o, a sort of jade. 6082. k'o-kin, precious gold (WW.). ko, k'oa, k'u, ka, rugged; uneven (*of paths:* WW.). 6079. P. 145. k'o, difficult. 6085. P. 145 kat = kal.

k'an, hom, *Am.* k'am, J. ken, kan, a vessel; receptacle; to contain. 5882.

k'an, hom, k'am, A. ham, an earthen vessel (*five pints*). 5853.—han, ham, wooden bowl. 3813.—han, hom, ham, a water-jar. 3822.

rounded. (*Cf. the fig.*, D. 216.) *See* GAN *in* GAN-MARTU, a Syrian (?) bowl.

KAM(GAM), GAN(KAN), *as Determ. after Ordinal Numbers.* (MIN-KAM *is* 'Two-turn', *i. e.* Two times: *cf. the Chinese analogies. Edkins says of* kang, P. 321, 'The root means change'. *Cf. next entry.*) 8342; 4045.

KAM, to change, alter (*nukkuru; C. T.* xii. 10).

KAN, to be darkened, eclipsed; darkness or eclipse (S^b I. 22 f). *Cf.* GIN, black (*ṣalmu; C. T.* xii. 30). 3672.

KAS (GAZ?), *a word for* two. (*See* MAN, MIN, TAB, two; MASH, twin; double; MASH-MASH, a couple.) *Also read* RAS. 4459.

KAS (GAZ?), two.

KAS-KAL, road, way, street. 4457.

KASH, urine. (*written* Penis + water.) (*From* GASH? *cf.* GISH, ŠUSH, *penis.*) 5114.

KASH-SHE-BI, *a title of the Sun-god:* 'Wine-and-corn-giver' (?). KASH (GASH), date-wine (*or other heady liquor*). *Ideogr.* a cup (*or other vessel*); *much like ideogr. for* DUG, LUD, pot, vessel, jug, *&c., q.v.* (*Vid. also* SHE, SHUG, corn, *and* BA, BI, to give.)

KESH (*in* KESH-DA), KUR (KIL; Br. 10202), to bind; *cf.* GUZ, DUR, a bond; KAD, to tie or bind (*C. T.* xii. 10); SAR, SHER, to bind; tie knots. 4288 f; *C. T.* xi. 18.

KI, the Earth,—as opposed to Heaven. The Earth as the Divine Spouse of Heaven (*Antum*), 9625. DAM-KI, Δαύκη, Earth as the Spouse of Ocean. To sit still; be settled. 9626. *This character was also read* GI *and perhaps* DU. *Other meanings are:* the ground; land; place.

ko, K. J. A. ka, *Numerative as in* yi-ko, one, ti er-ko, the second. 6074.

kang, kêng, ken, kae, to change; kang-fan, repeatedly. 5990. kang = kam.—fan, J. ban, a time or turn; to repeat; to change; san-fan, three times: *in Jap. the Ordinal Suffix, e.g.* ni-ban, the second. (fan, ban = gan *labialized.*) 3383.

k'ien, k'ím, k'em, J. kin, ken, black. 1701.

kan, evening; sunset; dusk. 5817.—kan, dark spots on the face. 5826. yen, am, é^n, black; dark. 13131.

yün, hen, yüe, J. gen, black. 4790.

ngï, nyi, i, er, (rï, *Edkins*), J. ni, A. ñyi, two. 3363. *O. S.* ngit, ngat?

*ya, a, second. 12810. P. 424 (ga-t; ga-k).

kiai, kai, ka, A. ñyai, ñya, a street. 1434. P. 239: ka-t; *cf.* P. 410.

ngiau, niao, niu, urine. 8253. *O. S.* ngot, gat = kat, P. 33 a.

yu-su-pi: 13398 (R. 164); 10340; 8981. yu, yau, iu, *Determ. of liquors*, R. 164. *O. S.* go-t(?), do-k, so-k: P. 324. (*Ch. seems to have confused the two Sum. ideograms GASH and DUG, which are nearly alike.*)

kyt, ket, kieh, tih, K. kyöl, J. ket-, kit-, A. kiet, to tie in a knot. 1470. W. cie, N. ci, cieh, tih, P. M. chieh, *ib.*

k'i, *Am.* ki, *Sh.* dji, H. ti, k'i, F. chi, ki, the god or spirit of Earth. Ti-k'i, *O. S.* Tip-ki, Dap-ki, P. 35, Terra, as a deity. To be settled or at rest. 1086.

t'u, t'ou, t'ü, K. J. to, earth,—*as opposed to air and water;* territory; land; soil; ground; place. Mud; dust. 12099.

KI, KI-TA, the bottom; below; low; lower. 9638; 9672 ff; *cf.* 9784.

KI-AG, beloved; darling; favourite. *Vid.* AG, AKA, to love. 9717 f.

KI-BIR: *vid.* GI-BIL, burning. 10868.

KIN-BUR (KIMBUR?), KI-BUR, a bird's hole (BUR) or nest. (BUR = GUR, KUR; *cf.* KIR-RUD, hole, cave, *where* KIR = KUR.) 10319. (*With* KIN, bird, *cf.* TIN, SHEN, *in* MU-TIN, MU-SHEN, bird.)

KID, SHID, TAG, to break or cut off; cut out, &c.; to open—*a mouth or a door*. 1404 ff; 1416.

KI-DUR, 'place-dwell', *i. e.* abode; 9824. DUR, TUSH, to dwell, 10523. *The char. is also* TUG; *and* KU (*from* GU), to settle; place (an abode; *šubtu*), 10542.

KI-EL, *written* 'place-clear' (bright, pure), *but perhaps read* KEL, [*which is related to* KIL (GUL), MUL, sparkle, star, *and* KUR, purified, pure (*of silver*),]: a female slave; handmaid. 9831 f. KEL-TUR, 'maid-young' ('little'), *i. e.* a virgin or maiden (*batultum*). *Cf. perhaps* KAL-TUR, 'little male' (*idlu ṣiḫru*), *i. e.* virgin youth (*batûlu*); *and the same word with Det. Fem. in sense of* virgin girl (*batûltum*), 5 R 42, 55, 56 e. (*See also* EL, bright.)

KI-GAL, 'place-great', underground; the grave; Hades. (GAL *from* GAN? *Vid.* GAL, great; DA-GAL, broad.) 9776. (*Dial.* SHI-WAL = שאול?) *Cf.* UNU-GI, URU-GAL; KI-MAG, coffin; sar-

hia, ha, kia, yüo, hsia, J. ka, ge, lower; beneath; low. 4230. *O. S.* ge(t); P. 26.

ak (P. 900), ai, oi, e, ngai, yae, to love. 15. [hi, yi, J. kei, attached; hi-lwan, J. kei-ren, very much attached to (*lit.* attached to—fond of). 4062. lwan, ren *here* = *Sum.* RAM, to love?]

k'in, k'êm, k'ím, ch'in, djing, birds; 2099.—wo, u, ou, k'ou, K. J. A. wa, a hole; a nest. 12688. *O. S.* wot, kot (R. 116: yüt, hiöl, ket-, cave, hole, pit; P. 605 = G. 6300; *cf.* 6301 ko-t = KUD; P. 700). *See also s. v.* BUR, a hole, hollow, &c.

chê, chyt, shyt, chiek, siek, K. chöl, söl, to break or snap off. 550.

k'i, syt, kyt, siek, k'öük, söl, kiöl, to notch. 1053.—k'i, to carve, cut in wood; *read* k'ieh, to cut off. 1052. (*Both* P. 567: kit, sit.)

k'i, J. kei, P. ch'i, to open,—*a mouth, door, letter*. (*Cf.* P. 683, *the left part of which is* sit, nget, *in* 1014.) 1110. P. 463.

ch'u, ts'u, shü, to abide; to dwell. *From* t'u-k; *cf.* P. 672. *In 4th Tone* a place; dwelling-place. 2660.

yü, ngü, ngi, K. u, J. gu, to dwell. 13557. yü-ch'u, a dwelling; H. ngi-ch'u; *a comp. resembling* KI-DUR.

kyt, ket, kieh, K. kiöl, clear; pure; clean. 1491. Chaste, *of a woman*.

ki, chi, k'i, dji, a courtesan or prostitute; a singing girl. 862. *O. S.* ki-t, *or* gi-k: R. 65, P. 78. (*If* gi-k *were the true O. S. we might compare Sum.* NU-GIG, harlot, hierodule.)

kw'ang, k'ong, the pit beneath a tomb; a grave. 6413; WW. 480. *Written* earth + broad. *Chinese expressions like* Ti-fu, 'The Earth-palace', *i.e.* the grave; the other world; *are essentially similar to the Sum. phrases.* 10956.

cophagus, *lit.* 'high (or noble) place'; *whence* גמחיו *in Palmyrene* (*Nöldeke*). M. 7317.

KI-KU-MUL, stable-man; cowherd; cattle-man or cow-man (*rîd alpê*). 9826. *Vid.* KI, place; KU, KUR, to eat; to feed; MULU, man; people. (KU, Br. 855; 880.)

Lit. feeding-place man; stall-man. (*A descriptive periphrasis, such as is common in both languages.*)

KIL (1), KILI, a star. (*From* GUL = MUL, MUN, to shine, to sparkle; *q.v.*) (MUN = KUN, to shine; Br. 5582.) *Cf.* KI-EL, KEL, clear; pure; *q. v.*

kin, chin, king, bright. 2143. *Cf.* king, *Am.* kéng, lustre of gems. 2142.

KIL (2), KILI, multitude; host = KISH, *q. v.*—10332 f.

KIN (1), see, look for, seek, devise (KIN-KIN: 4 R. 5. 28 b). *Cognate with* GAN *in* SHI-GAN, to see, to look at. 10754. 9311.

kin, K. kïn, J. kin, kon, A. kên, to see; to let see,—a superior; to display. 2052.

kien, kyn, ken, K. kyön, J. ken, to see. 1671. R. 147. *O. S.* kin: P. 366.

k'an, hon, k'on, k'ö, k'eiñ, K. J. kan, to look, look at; to see. 5852.

KIN (2), something sent; a message; a letter; a commission; a rescript. 2. work; craft; skill. 10753.

kien, kan, ka, a tablet; document; record. 1604.—kien, kam, J. kan, a letter (as sealed up?). 1612. kien. kím, *Am.* kiam, *Sh.* ki^{n}, a letter. 1661. *Cf. also* 3146; 3809.

KIN (3), to send; to dispatch, 10750; by-form of GIN, GI, to send (Br. 2384); *cf.* GEN (GÍ-EN), to send (Br. 6330); GENNA, commissioner, prefect, director (*mu'irru:* Br. 4140).

k'ien, hyn, k'en, c'ie, J. ken, to send—*as workmen, servants, &c.;* to commission —*as an official.* 1746. P. 961.

kung, köng, work; skilled labour. 6553.

KIN (*in* UK-KIN, gathering; assembly; host; total; all). 900 ff.

kiün, kwên, chün, K. kun, J. gun, kun, an army. 3276.

kiün, k'wên, k'un, k'ün, to collect; to band together. 3299.

k'iün, k'wên, k'iun, K. J. kun, gun, group; flock; herd; crowd. 3304.

KIN (*in* UK-KIN, *puḫru*), gathering; assembly; multitude; army; all. *Vid.* UK-KIN.

kien, kym, J. ken, both; together; to unite in one. 1630.

k'ien, kym, J. ken, to gather up; bring together. 1660; 1661. (P. 911: ts'ym, all; tim, kim.)

hien, yeñ, ham, a, J. kan, gan, all; to unite. 4498.

kung, küng, K. kong, all; altogether; collectively. 6571.

(2) KIN (*in* KIN-GAL, director; leader; ruler; commander; minister; prefect,

kwan, kun, kon, a government official; officer; magistrate; a mandarin. 6341.

—of the palace; *Assyr. mu'irru*). 901. *Prob. akin to* U-GUN, GUN, lord. (GAL, great; *q.v.*)

P. 386: kon: *Phonetic in* k'ien, to send. *Of same origin as next entry.*

kiün, kwên, kiun, kung, chün, K. J. kun, sovereign; prince; ruler; gentleman; officer. 3269. P. 329 kon.

kung, köng, K. kong, public; a duke; a gentleman. 6568.

yung, wêng, ung, old man; *title of respect.* 12667. P. 690: gong, gon. *Cf. also entries under* (2). [nien-mai, N. ngieñ-me, advanced in years, aged, 7620, *is a conceivable parallel to* KIN-MIS.]

(3) KIN *in* KIN-MIS, old man; sheikh. 904 f. *Lit.* 'Assembly- (or Council)-man' (MIS, *idlu*). [*So written perhaps phonetically.* KIN-MIS *possibly referred in the first instance to age* (*abu; puršûmu*, greybeard ?).]

KIN-GAD, to love. *Vid.* AG, AKA, to love. 4745.

küen, kün, kwan, chüan, to love. 3145.

ku, ko, to look at, regard, care for. 6254. *O. S.* ko-t? küen-ku, to regard with affection. (kon-kot = KIN-GAD.) P. 219; R. 63; 181.

tsyt, ts'et, chieh, K. chöl, to cut; cut off. 1513. *Also* 1552.

KIN-GU-SIL (A, I, LA), five-sixths,—of one or of sixty (*the Soss*). ('Kingu', the Ocean = Sixty, *the ruling number;* SIL, to cut in two, cut off. *Cf. the symbol*, D. 484, *which resembles* . *Such a designation is perhaps not much more fanciful than the Gk.* μύριοι 10,000, *which used to be connected with* μύρω, to flow, *q.s.* 'floods' *of a thing.*) (*Cf.* G. 5573: yong, grain-stalks; abundant; ten billions.) 11228; 10037.

KIN-DA (*dissimilated from* KIDDA), KI-DA, KID, to cut a mark on the face or forehead of slaves and criminals. 2707.

kêt, *Am.* k'iat, kiah, J. kat-, ke (t)-, to brand (or tattoo) the face as a punishment; to flay the skin from the face. 1465; WW. p. 357. (*Written with Rad.* knife.)

KIR-RUD, hole; cave. *Also read* KIR-RUMA = KIR-RUM. *A Syn. of* BU-RU, BUR, hole; cave (= GÛR, KUR, KIR-). (RUD *may be akin to* RAD, RID, SHID, SHITA, tank, trough; gutter, watercourse; conduit; LÛD, vessel; *q.v.; cf. Ch.* liu, J. riū, ru, to flow, G. 7248; *O. S.* lu-t, ru-t; *and* liu, lu-t, a current; a stream; G. 7259.) 9848–9850.

yüt, het, K. hiöl, J. ket-, a cave; a pit; a hole. 4840.

k'u, wêt, fêt, kwêt, K. kul, J. kot-; a cave; a hole. 6276. *Cf.* 3231.

lung, *id.* 7506; k'u-lung, a hole = KIR-RUM.

lut, küt, chü, empty. (*Written* cave + bore; R. 116 + G. 13679.)

KI-SAL (*from* KI-SAN), a level floor, platform, or terrace,—*for altar or temple;* the altar itself (?). 5481. (*Prim. figure* D. 415; *confused later with* D. 324 GISH-ZAL, *written* ZAL-GISH, *and read also* BUR, oil, fat (?)—*vid.* PESH, to be fat,—*and* LEL; *q.v.*)

san, shan, K. sön, J. sen, smooth level ground, as prepared for the erection of altars. 9700. A level place at the base of an altar; a smooth hard spot levelled off for sacrifices. A small terrace. WW. p. 753. *Cf.* t'an, tan, an open altar for sacrifice; a high terrace

KI-SIM, a kind of grasshopper or locust. KI-SHI, *id.* 5539 f.

KISH, a swine, hog, pig (*piazu*); *Vid.* PISH (*the other value of the character*). 11934 ff.

KISH, multitude; host; the whole; all. 8903. KIL, KILI, *id.* (*Assyr. kiš-šatum*): 10333.

KISH, hair of the head or forehead? (KISHI, *muttatu.*) *Vid.* USH (GUSH) or GISH, *id.*

KU, KUA, KUR, to eat. (*From* GUR; *cf.* GU, to sip, drink; GAR, food.) 880 ff.—Ú, food. 6022.

KU, sweet,—*in taste.* 3344. *From* KUN *cogn. with* GIN, sweet, pleasant (*tâbu: C.T.* xii. 30; 93066); *cf. perhaps* ŠHA(B)-GIN, heart's wish (Br. 2387).

KU (*with Det. Pref.* wood), lance, spear; weapon (*kakku*). (KU *from* GU-G?). D. 467.

KU, KUG (GUG), bright, brilliant, pure. *Cf.* GUG, *in* U-GUG, to sparkle, flash,—*of fire;* UG, daylight (*C.T.* xii. 6). 9887.

KUGGA (Br. 9908?), KUGGIA (Gud.

for worship; a temple; an arena; a platform or stand (in an exhibition). 10705.

sung, a grasshopper. 6569. *O.S.* som.

shím, sham, sieng, zie, shen, ch'an, ts'an, K. sön, the cicada or broad locust. 349.

hi, *O.S.* ki, a kind of grasshopper; 4068; k'i, *id.* (*also* hi-k'i), 1014, a *Truxalis* or green grasshopper.

ki, kei, *Am.* ki, a hog turning up his snout. *O.S.* kit (R. 58). WW. G. 977.

hi, *O.S.* kit (P. 357: J. ki, ke), pigs, swine. 4057.

kia, ka, *O.S.* ka-t, a boar (P. 549). 1164. (kat = gash = bash = BISH.)

k'i, ki, dji, *O.S.* ki-t, a multitude. 1013. (R. 113; P. 99.)

k'i, ki, dji, *O.S.* ki-t, numerous; abundant (WW.); crowds. 1089.

kiai, kai, K. ke, *O.S.* ka-t, ki-t, all; every (P. 570). 1437.

k'ih, *Amoy* giet, hêt, yak, ngat, ch'i, K. kik, A. k'ik, k'iet, to eat; to drink; to swallow. 1948. WW. D. (*Cf. also Jap.* kurai, kurau, kū, to eat.)

yü, höü, nöü, yi, ü, to eat or drink one's fill. 13555 (P. 749: k'u). 13690.

hüt, *Am.* hiat, hsüeh, to sip; to suck up. 4851. P. 84: kit, küt.

k'uei, *O.S.* kut, food. 6500, P. 684; 6514, P. 866 ku(t).

kö, kaa, keiñ, kan, kam, sweet to the taste; *Met.* to the feelings; kan-yüen, willingly, 5832 (yüen, ngien, J. gen, to wish, 13708; H. sim-ngien, heart's desire).

kwo, ku, kou, spear, lance. R. 62; P. 75. kok, gok. G. 6061. (*Modification of the character for wood.*)

hu, J. koku, flame. 4996. *O.S.* kuk.

huk, hsü, K. uk, J. koku, dawn. 4760.

hou, hoa, hao, bright; white. 3892. *O.S.* kok.

kiu, kio, kiao, kau, white; bright,—*of stars and sun.* 1368. *O.S.* kuk: P. 907.

ngüng, ngiang, ngying, ngên, ngyin, yin,

Cyl. A. 16. 21), silver. KUGGA = KUNGA, GUNGA; *and* KUG *is akin to* KUN, to shine. (*Cf.* NAGGA, lead, *for the implied changes of sound.*)

K. ïn, J. gin, silver; money. 13253. *Amoy* gun.

KU-BABBAR (*from* KU BAR-BAR), silver (?); KU, bright + BABBAR, white, glistening (*C. T.* xii. 6)—*the Sun-character. Vid.* S^{a} v. 45; S^{b} 111.

po, fa, A. ba, white. 9370. *O. S.* pat, bat: P. 840. *Silver is commonly called* poh-kin, A. bak-kim, the white metal. 2032. (pai, pak, ba, white; bright; pure. 8556. *A modification of the Sun-character.*)

KUR-GIL, KUR-GI, the *kur-gi* bird, *Assyr.* (*loan-word*) *kur-kû, prob.* domestic fowl. (*In Aramaic,* כורכיא the crane. *Cf. the variety of Chinese applications.*) *Vid. MA.* p. 437.

ki, kie, J. kei, A. ke, a fowl; kung-ki, a cock. 810. *Of other birds:* shan-ki, pheasant ('hill bird'); chu-ki, 'bamboo-bird', a kind of partridge; ho-ki, 'fire-fowl', turkey. *The albatross is* 'Sea-fowl Mother'; *the Eastern curlew,* chang-ki, 'variegated fowl'. *Like many Sumerian animal names, also of plants:* 'Fowl's-leg Child', ki-t'ui-tzü, *and* 'Hairy Fowl's Legs', maou-ki-t'ui,—two kinds of *Potentilla.*

KU, fish (*C. T.* xi. 24). 1818. (*From* GU; GU-N?) *Also read* GA (*dial.?*).

ngü, yü, i, K. ê, J. gyo, A. ngï, fish. 13510. *O. S.* ngu, gu. R. 195.

KUD (1), to cut off; to decide, judge, settle a case; (to stop, hinder, resist, oppose). 356. *Vid.* DI, to judge.

k'üt, küeh, K. kiöl, J. ket-, A. küet, to cut off; to decide; to settle; k'üt-tün (dö, tan, dan, 12149), to give judgement. 3219.

KUD (2) *in* NI-KUDDA, tillage,—of a field (*êrištu eqli:* Br. 366).

k'u, fêt, A. k'ut, to work in the fields. 6265.

KUD (3), to take counsel; to consult. 356.

k'u, k'o, k'ou, K. J. kwa, taxes; revenue. To counsel; take counsel. 6094. (*The word may have lost final* -t, *before it was written with* P. 492.)

KUD (4) *in* NI-KUDDA, taxes; imposts. 11993.

yin-chiang, ngên-tsöng, ngying-dziañg, ngên-töng, silversmith (including goldsmith: *Vid. Morrison, Eng. and Ch. Dict.* p. 191). 1246.

KU(G)-DIM, silversmith; worker in precious metals, gold or silver. *Cf.* ZA-DIM, stone-worker; *and vid.* KUG (GUG = GUNG, GUN), silver.

hou, hau, hoa, hao, höe, K. ho, J. kō, good; *in 4th Tone* to love; to like. 3889. *O. S.* kok.

KUKKI, sweet; good,—*to the taste.* KUK = GUG = DUG, good. 3351.

hak, heik, he, hei, hêk, K. hïk, J. koku, black; dark. 3899. R. 203; P. 862 kek.

KUKKU, *from* KUK = GIG (*q. v.*): to be or become dark; darkness. *Vid.* GIG, GA(G)-GIG. *C. T.* xi. 36. 8938 ff.

*ho, hwo, wo, hu, *O. S. prob.* ku-t, grain; corn; crops; grain in the fields. 3943. R. 115. (P. 167: ? ku-t, ku-k.) (*The character is the Tree-symbol slightly*

KUL (*also* ZIR; *q. v.*), SHUK-KUL (*vid.* SHE, SHUG, corn), seed; sown land; cornfield; crop; *and even* palm-grove. (*The character was called* Tree

not complete. *It resembles the Tree-symbol. Vid.* D. 12 *and* D. 6.) 1662 ff; 7444.

KUM, *a value of the Fire-character. Cognate with* KUN, to shine (Br. 5582); *q.v.* 4571.

KUM (GUM), to crush, grind or pound corn (*ḫašâlu*). 4713.
KUN, to shine (*also read* ĞUD). 5582.

KUN, tail,—*of an animal.* 2038. (*Lit.* end? *cf. Chinese* kên, kon, end, P. 253, *which looks like an inversion of the older form of this character*, D. 434.)

KUR, to change; to alter; another; the other; foreign. 1143 f; 1148 f.

KÚR, mountain; hill; land; country; inhabited place. 7390–7396. (*The prim. character is* three holes,—*a symbol of caves and cave-dwellings, and so, by association, of hills, in which caves usually occur.* KUR *appears as* KIR- *in* KIR-RUD, hole; *q.v.*)

modified, and is called Tree-child Grain.)
ka, ko, kia, chia, to sow grain; grain; cereals; crops. 1143; *and* WW. *O. S.* ka-t, ko-t, P. 609. (kal = kul.)
kuk, ku, *Am.* kok, grain; cereals. *O. S.* kok (*from* kot? P. 103). 6229.
hêt, wêt, fut, ho, hu, K. hïl, J. kaku, kernel, inner nut, or seed of fruits. 3964.
*kuang, kong, light; brightness. 6389. P. 288 (kom).
hung, k'ong, J. kō, ku, a flame; fire. 5253. P. 251.
hun, kwên, fire; flames. 5240.
yn, ngan, yen, ngion, ngieng, J. ken, A. ngien, to grind. 13102.
hwan, ún, k'wan, wun, bright; luminous. 5062. hwan, flaming; brilliant. 5083.
hou, K. hu, J. kō, behind; after. 4025. *O. S.* ku.
hing, hêng, the tail-end of the backbone of an ox. 4626.
hüen, yün, J. ken, to hang or suspend. 4819 (?)
k'iang, hong, k'ong, the end-bone of the spine. 1274.
*kên, ken, J. kon, a limit or boundary; to stop. *P. 253. 5972. (*Cf.* kên, ken, K. kïn, J. kon, root, 5974, *written* tree-limit or end; *and* ken, *Am.* gun, the heel; to follow, 5977, *written* foot-end. *This obscure Phonetic*, R. 138, *may possibly be a relic of the primitive Sum. symbol.*)
kai, koi, kwi, ke, kae, to change; to alter; another. 5783. *O. S.* ko-t (P. 32).
*k'iu, hiu, k'u, chiu, K. J. ku, A. k'iu, ki, a hill; a portion of land; a place. 2310; 2311; 2313. P. 177 (ku-t, *not* kuk; *vid.* P. 857 *ku wên*).
kü, chü, ku, a high hill or peak. 3004. P. 144 gut, kut.—hui, *O. S.* kut, bare hill. 5176.
k'ü, k'öü, k'i, ch'ü, K. J. ku, a place or dwelling-place, 3088; a rugged steep mountain, 3089. (*Both 1st Tone.*) P. 749 k'u.
k'u, kwêt, K. kul, J. kot-, a cave; cave-

KÚR (*from* GUR), horse (*sîsû*): *vid. HWB.* 506. *Written phonetically with last character* (KÚR, mountain, &c.). *Cf. C.T.* xiv. 11: KU-Ú-RA (KU-UR-RA ?).—4986; 4994.

KUR, KURU, purified, refined,—*of silver*. *Cf.* KI-ÉL, KEL. *Also read* SIG (*C. T.* xii. 32), *q.v.* (2) KUR, to see to; to oversee; rule; govern; to look after or take care of (*paqâdu*). 9450 f.

(KA-RAN); KU-RUN, fermented liquors; wine; grape-wine; date-wine; a liquor prepared from sesame seeds fermented, &c. [RUN = ĠUN, GUN, *as in* RUSH = ĠUSH, U-RUN = U-ĠUN, elder brother; GASH (KASH) = RASH; (G)IM = RIM; GAG (KAK) = RA(G), RU(G), to make.] *Cf.* MUN, (= GUN), a clarified fruit-syrup (*alcoholic*). *Vid.* GASH, GEŠH-DIN, MU-TIN, TIN; SI-RIS, SI-RAS; ZAG. (*The* KA-, KU-, *may be akin to* KA *in* KA-LUM, dates, *or* KUL, seed; *see* GAK-KUL.) 5005.

KUSH (GUSH), RUG (= ĠUG, GUG), SU(N), skin, hide (*of men and animals*); *Det. of leather objects;* the body; flesh. *Cf.* UZU (GUZ; *or* U-ZUG ?), flesh. —161–172.

KUSH, decision; law or commandment of a god (*stylus + god*); *akin to* KUD, to cut off; to decide: *q.v.* 5645.

KUSH (GUSH), U, plant, herb, grass, vegetation. (*Det. of plants.*) (S^b 75: U | *ideogr.* | *šammu.*) 6018; 6020.

dwelling; an abode, 6276; hilly; mountainous, 6277 (*mountain + cave*).

kü, k'öü, k'ü, K. J. ku, a colt; a strong, young horse. 2953.

k'uei, kúi, *O. S.* kut (= kur), P. 557, a fine horse, a stallion. 6492. (ma, mo, mo-t, R. 187, P. 642, horse, *Mongol* mor-in = MUR = GUR.)

kyt, ket, kieh, K. kiöl, A. k'iet, clear; pure,—*e.g.* as jade; to purify, 1491; *used with* kyt, ket, to adjust; to regulate, 1493.

ku, ko, to look at or after; to regard; to care for. 6254. *O. S.* ku-t.

yün, wên, *Am.* un, yun, fermented liquor; wine; spirit made from fruit (WW.). 13829. *O. S.* gun, mun. *Cf.* 12644 wên, ngên. P. 704 (*also* ot, at, kat = *Sn.* GASH; *q.v.*).

yin, yêm, ím, yêng, intoxicated. 13214. P. 508.

ku, spirits, *Shi*, IV. iii. II. 6201.

kuk, k'u, superior, mellow spirit (WW.). 6267. WW. p. 456.

kiao, kao, kau, ka, koa, ko, chiao, leaven; yeast; fa-kiao, to ferment. 1353. *O. S.* kok.

ko, H. ket, *Am.* kek, *Sh.* kék, C. kak, hides; skins with the hair on; raw leather. 6073. R. 177.

ngu-k, P. 550, wei, ui, a hide; leather or anything made of it, *e.g.* a thong. 12527. R. 178. *Cf. Jap.* gawa, kawa, hide, skin, leather (?).

shên, *Am.* sín, J. shin, the body. 9813. R. 158.

ki, *O. S.* ki-t (P. 9), the flesh; meat on bones. 839.

žou (jou), yuk, nyuk, ngük, ngiu, žu, žouk, J. shiku, niku, flesh (*living and dead*). 5665.

k'üt, küeh, küet, to decide. 3219.

ku, *O. S.* kut (P. 172 = KUSH, gourds !), a rule; a law. 6221.

*hui, hü, hwei, wai, wi, fui, J. ki, plants; herbs; vegetation. 5214. *O. S.* kut: *cf.* P. 887.

Cf. LUM (*also read* KUS), to sprout; bear fruit.

KUSH (*fig. the head covered;* D. 192; *cf.* D. 191), to rest; to be angry, fierce, terrible. *In the latter sense read* SHUR (KUSH = KUR = SHUR; *cf.* KI = SHI; KU = SHU). 6377 ff.

KUSH, to rest; to stop; be pacified or appeased; *Tr.* to pacify, — *e.g. the heart of the gods.* Br. 6378; 6380. SHA(B)-KUSHA, to rest, said of the heart (*nâḫu ša libbi*). 8050. (*Written* heart + rest.)

kyt, ket, chieh, K. kyöl, to form fruit,— *after bloom.* 1470.

ki, k'i, *Am.* k'ai, to rest; to be angry with. *O. S.* kit: P. 776. (*Shi.* I. iii. X. 6.) 950.

*hyt, het, hieh, J. ket-, ko-, K. höl, F. hiok, A. yet, to rest; to stop; to appease; hyt, sim, to set the heart at rest. 4361. *Also used for* hyt, yet, to terrify. 4358. P. 596 kot.

k'üt, k'et, K. kyöl, A. küet, kwêt, to cease; to rest; to pacify. 3254 and WW. mên sêm k'üt, 'the people's hearts pacified' (MUL SHAB KUSH).

hiu, yau, hsiu, J. kiū, ku, to rest; stop, cease. 4651. P. 278 ku(t).

*hei, k'ei, yüe, k'ai, k'o, K. hal, J. kei, kai, ket-, A. kiet, ke, to rest. 1454. (P. 596 *with Rad. heart.*)

LA, (LAL), an earthenware vessel. 985. *Cf.* LUD, LUTU (= LUL), a vessel. *A vessel is a natural symbol of fullness, overflow, abundance and related ideas* (*Vid.* GAN, GE, *Ch.* k'i *and Ch.* fêng, G. 3578); *hence*

LAL, to be full (*written Phonetically with the symbol for* LAL, to weigh). *Perhaps from* LAN. 10096. (*Cf.* MAL, to be full = *Ch.* man, G. 7622.)

li, lai, lae, lei, lé, a vessel used in sacrifices. 6947. *O.S.* li-t, lat: P. 926.— lei, lui, lai, K. nwe, a vase; a jar. 6838. *O.S.* lo-t: P. 985. lu, lou, a wine-jar. 7411. lu-t.

lan, lam, la, to overflow; excess. 6728.

LAD, MAD, NAD, SHAD, SHA, *other values of the character for* mountain (KUR). 7385 ff. (L = N = SH, *as often in both Sn. and Ch.;* M = N, *as in* MUL, MUN, NIN, lord; MU, NU, male, &c.) (GIN, *the remaining value of the mountain-symbol, survives in* k'in, peaks, G. 2113, *Am.* k'im, *and other Ch. words.*)

lut, lū, a high peak. 7549.

lwan, H. lan *and* man, K. nan, mountain-peaks; a mountain. 7453. *Cf.* shan, mountain. 9663.

fou, fau, p'aiu, vöe, K. pu, J. bu, a hill; mound. 3607. *O. S.* bot (= MAD); P. 474.

mêt, *Am.* bút, wu, high; lofty. 12775. *O. S.* mot.

tsít, tset, tsih, chieh, tsieh (J. set-), the peaks of a ridge; mountain-peaks. 1550. (*Cf.* SHAD?)

LAG, a gift; present; offering. 5951. *Also read* SHID, RID; *e.g.* SHID-SHID, the Way of Prayer (*alâk-tešliti*). 5991. (*Meaning doubtful. Cf. BPS.* 41.)

lai, lae, loi, lé, to give. 6692. *O. S.* lak: P. 409.

lo, lu, lou, K. no, ro, J. ro, to give; a present; to bribe. 7363. *O. S.* lok.

lai, li, lae, J. rai, ceremony; presents, offerings; worship. 6949. li-t (P. 926).

LA-GAR, a 'Servant', *scil.* of the gods, —priest or sorcerer. *Assyr. kalû* (*from* GAL, great, *or* KAL, first, chief) = LA-BAR, *dialectic for* LA-GAR. 9572; 991 ff.

LAĞ (*from* LAG = RAG), to go; to walk; to come. *Cf.* RA (*from* RAG), *id., and the Postposition* RA, unto, into. (2) to drive off booty; to take and carry off captives; to plunder. 4935; 4948.

(LAĞ, to seize, plunder, drive off booty and prisoners.)

(1) LAĞ, LUĞ, (LIĞ), (RIĞ), (TAĞ), to fear; to be afraid. To reverence or worship a god. ĞU-LUĞ, to be afraid; to terrify (Br. 2076). 6159 ff. *Vid.* NI, to fear.

(2) LAĞ, LUĞ, to purify, cleanse, wash ceremonially,—*the hands, &c.* 6167. [*Perhaps* to make bright; *cf.* LAĞ, to burn, glow, shine (Br. 7766), (*C. T.* xii. 6); *and* LAG *in* ZA-LAG, to be pure, bright; to shine. *More probably akin to the following:*—] RAĞ, RA, to overflow, inundate, flood; to bathe, to wash. [RI, DI, to brighten, purify (*ullulu*). Br. 2556?] 6361; 6373.

(3) LUĞ, servant; minister; *perhaps akin to* LU, NU, male; man; TAĞ, *in* NI-TAĞ, NI-TA, male; man. *Syn.* SHUK-KAL; *q. v.* (*Is* LUĞ *properly* slave, *and akin to* LAĞ, to seize and drive off captives? *Vid. s. v.*) *Also read* SHUK-KAL, *q. v.* 6170.

LAL (1), to bind; to fetter; to shackle; to harness or bind to a chariot. To seize; to take captive. 10089; 10094 f; 10105; 10107; 10106.

kiai, kai, ka, chieh, a servant; great; good. 1518 and 1519. *O. S.* kat: P. 113. (kat = kar, gar.)

p'u, puk, bu, boh, J. boku, servant. 9507. *O. S.* bok = bot = BAR. P. 869. nu-p'u, M. lu-p'u, a slave (= LA-BAR).

lai, loi, lae, K. re, ne, J. rai, to come. 6679. *O. S.* lak: P. 409.

lu, lou, K. ro, no, J. ro, road; path. 7365. *O. S.* lok: P. 865.

luk, liok, lu, to move; to walk. 7382 (to go up or down. WW.).

lo, lu, lio, lou, jou, K. no, J. ro, to take captive; to plunder, 7285. P. 917: lo-k (*Tai-tung*).

lök, lüeh, liao, lüo, liok, liak, K. yak, J. riaku, A. lök, to seize; to capture; to drive off,—*cattle, &c.* 7564. *Cf. also* 7566.

li, lei, lai, lé, A. lak, to fear. 6968. (J. rei *or* rai.)

lut, *Am.* lék, li, F. leik, afraid; terrified. 6976.

li, lai, lae, J. rei, rai, worship, rites; ceremony,—religious and secular. 6949. *O. S.* lit; P. 926: lit, dit (*and lik?*).

lai, löü, loui, lei, K. nwe, J. rai, to pour out a libation; to sprinkle. 6709. P. 334: lat, lit, lut.

[liao, liu, J. riō, *O. S.* lok, bright; shining, 7045; to burn; brilliant, 7048. (*Both with* P. 811: lok.)]

lü, löü, li, to wash; to purify, WW.; to strain. 7531. *O. S.* lut: P. 981. (t *from* k?)

lao, lou, loa, lau, K ro, no, J. ro, a flood; to overflow. 6803. *O. S.* lok: P. 811.

nu, lu, lou, K. no, J. nu, do, slave; servant. 8387. *O. S.* nok: P. 188.

(lök, liok, lüe, J. riaku, to capture—*slaves and cattle.* 7564. *Cf.* 7566.)

lu, lou, lo, K. no, J. ro, to plunder; a prisoner; a slave. 7285.

lei, lui, lai, li, K. yu, nu, J. rui, ri, to tie together; to bind. 6820. *O. S.* lot: P. 793. lei, lot, to bind with ropes,—*as a prisoner.* 6823. P. 793. lei, lot, to bind; to join. 6843. P. 985.

LAL (2), weak; feeble; a weakling. Tender; delicate. 10087; 10097.

LAL (3), to stretch out, spread, arrange in order. A net (*Det.* wood. *Also read* KIL). To lay; to place; to heap up; to pour out,—*e.g.* a libation (*šapâku*). 10115; 10093; 10100; 10112.

LAL (4), to see; to look at; to examine,—*e.g. a tablet.* 10084; 10114. To go about; traverse; penetrate (*šâru*). 10109.

LAL (5), a curse; to curse. 10086.

LAL (6), to hang up; to lift; to 'heft' (=*heben*), *W. Eng. Dial.;* to weigh; to pay. (L=D, *as in* LAM=DAM; LUD=DUG.) (*Cf. Sem. RR.* דלל, to hang, be weak, poor, thin; תלה, to hang, *Trans.*; *Ethiop.* daláwa, to weigh.) 10110.

LÁL, honey (*dišpu*). 3339. *With Det.* insect *prefixed*, bee (*nubtu*). 9024.

lo, lu, K. no, J. ro, to seize; to take captive. 7285. *O. S.* lot: P. 917.

la, lat, to grab at, to clutch, to pull. 6655 (lat=lal). P. 535.

lei, lui, lé, lazy; weakly; delicate. 6844. P. 985: lot.

lieh, lüt, lot, lwat, lih, le, nieh, K. yöl, J. ret-, A. liet, infirm; feeble; poor; inferior. 7101. (*Written* little + strength.)

lao, lau, loa, löe, K. ro, no, J. rō, aged. 6783. R. 125: lot.

lo, lu, K. ra, na, J. ra, A. la, a bird-net; to spread out; to arrange, set in order. 7291. P. 1031: lat.

lieh, lyt, let, K. yöl, to arrange in order, —*ranks or rows.* 7081.

lo, lu, to pile up; *T.* 2 to arrange. 7286. P. 793: lot.—lei, lot, P. 985, to pile up, 6833.

lai, loui, lei, J. rai, to pour a libation. 6709. P. 334: lat, lut.

lo, lu, (P. ra, na, la), to go about; to spy; to inspect. 7300. lat: P. 1031 (*a net*). —lan, lam, to look at, inspect (*books, letters*). 6735.

yüt, yet, yüeh, K. yöl, J. et-, A. žüet, to look at; to peruse; inspect. 13777. P. 358: dot, not (=lot, lol).

lai, la, to destroy; to curse. 6697. lat: P. 996.—li, lie, lé, J. ri, to revile; to curse. 7003. (*Written* net + words.)

tiao, tiu, tiau, taiu, diöe, K. cho, to hang; to suspend. 11058=11060. *O. S.* tat, dat (=dal, lal).

tui, töü, taui, dai, dei, de, J. tai, A. dwai, to weigh; to pay. 12170. *O. S.* dat (=dal, lal): P. 358, *which is also* žui, yöü, nwei, lwei, A. ñüe, *O. S.* nut, a lance, *with Rad.* Metal.

to, K. t'al, ch'al, J. tat—or set, to weigh in the hand. 11315.

mêt, mit, mi, K. mil, *Amoy* bít, honey= *Mongol* bal. 7834. *Cf. Jap.* bachi (*in compos.*), bee; hachi (pachi), *id.*

lai, la, la-t (*Chalmers*, 144), bees, wasps, &c. 6705. (lat=lal.) (*Rare equivalence* of l, m; *cf.* lan, man, mountains, 7453.)

LAM, *in* ME-LAM, splendour; brightness,—*of the rising sun;* dazzling or overpowering glory of kings and gods. 4572; 10416. (*A value of the Fire-symbol.*) (ME = MEN = MUN = MUL, MEL, shine, sheen; *q.v.*)—*Cogn.* LAG, *in* ZA-LAG, light of fire; shine.

LAM, to sprout; to shoot forth; sprouts; shoots; *e.g. of palm;* to grow; to bear fruit; *Trans.* to plant, cultivate, grow. 9041. *Cogn.* LUM, NUM, GUM, *id.* 11183 ff. (*Akin to* SHAM, herbage; *Det. of Vegetables and Plants below Trees.*) (SHAM = NAM; *cf.* NAMMU = SIMMU = SIG, green.) *See also* KU-NIN, BU-NIN, jungle or reedy marsh.

LAM-GA, a title of the Moon-god. 11166.

LAM *in* (TU, MU) SHA-LAM, a kind of official robe. *Vid.* GUSH.

LAM, LAMMA, *written* god (*spirit*) + mighty; 485; *a guardian spirit, whose image was set up along with that of the A-LAD* (*another reading of the same ideogram*), *on the right and left of the gateways of palaces and temples.* (*A-LAD might be compared with Ch. lai, la*, la-t, P. 996, to destroy, G. 6697, *or with la*, la-t, to clutch, to pull, P. 535, G. 6655. *But* A-LAB, 2 R 1, *might be as genuine as* A-LAD, 2 R 50; *and it would agree with Ch. la, lap, nap*, to pull, to drag, G. 6662. *Moreover, lung*, lom, dragon, P. 989, *has also the Phonetic value* l-p, s-p.) *Vid.* A-LAD.

LEL, fat, grease, ointment, oil; LI, *written* NI, to rub or anoint,—*of a platform or altar.* 5482; 5324 f. *Vid.* NI, *in* NI-ŠAG, lard.

LI, in; *a postposition.* 1120.

lan, bright; glittering. 6717. (*With Rad.* fire.) Ming sing yu lan, 'The bright stars are shining' (MUNU, SIG, GAL, ME-LAM, *cogn.*).

lang, long, fire; blaze; light. 6763. *O.S.* lam. (*Rad.* fire.) *Cognate:* ch'ang; yang; nam, lam: *vid. s.v.* DAM *in* IB-DAM.

lang, long, (K. nang), grass; weeds, 6767; lang, long, a kind of reed or marsh grass, 6769; lang, bamboo-shoots, 6768. P. 300: l-m, n-m.

lung (Sz.), jung (žung), yung, üng, zung, dzung, J. shō (shong, shom), A. nyung, luxuriant growth of plants; young shoots. 5736 = P. 694 nong, nom (= lom), growing plants.

ning (= nim), len, lin, *Am.* léng, J. to(m), nio(m), dense vegetation (*of wild plants and shrubs*). 8335. fu-ning, hu-ning, jungle (*vid.* 3469).

nung, lung, K. nong, J. no(ng), dō, to till the soil; to grow grain and trees, 8408; nung, yung, ngiung, lung, dense, thick,—*of vegetation*, 8411; 8412.

Ch'ang-ngo, A. T'öng-nga, a goddess in the moon. 441 (?).

lan, an ancient sort of doctor's robe or gown. 6722.

lan, to bar the road; stop the way. 6710; 6713. *Cf.* 6715.

lung, liung, lüng, leing, liong, K. yong, J. riō, riū, A. long, *O. S.* lom, R. 212, P. 989, the dragon, *associated with rain and floods.* 7479. *It is represented as a winged, scaly quadruped, with sharp claws. It rises into the air at the spring equinox from the marshes and rivers into which it descends at the autumn equinox. It is a mythical embodiment of fog, mist and cloud.*

ni, t'i, li, grease, fat. 8228.

li, lei, K. J. ri, inside; in. 6881. *A post-position.*

LIG, LIKI, LI, *values of the Dog-symbol; cf.* NIG, *written* female + dog. 12249 ff. *Vid.* UR, TASH, TAN. *Cf.* LUB *or* LIB, fox, Br. 7283. (LUB = LIG.)

LIB, to go on or across; to surpass; excellent, surpassing. 6183. (2) strong, mighty (= LIG, 6174). *The sign had also the sound* LIG.

LIB, *a value of the Eye-symbol.* 9262.

LIB, *a value of the Son-symbol.* (*Hence the Assyr. lîpu.*) 4071.

LUG, LUB, *in* SU-LUG, SUS-LUG, SHU-LUB, to be bright, joyous (Br. 7209): *with Det.* Man, Woman, *the character means* musician (Br. 7274), male or female singer or minstrel, *and was also read* NAR (*zammêru, zammertu; nâru, nârtu*). (NAR = SAR, SHAR, SHUR, *zamâru, C.T.* xii. 40.) *Cf.* LAG *in* ZA-LAG, to shine, be bright, *and in* BA-LAG, stringed instrument, song, music (Gud. B. 5. 3 f).

(2) LUG, LUB-A, fox (*šêlibu*). 7283. (LUG = LAG, bright; *i.e. of bright-red colour?*) *Vid. s.v.* LIG, LIKI, LI.

LID, a wild ox or cow. *Also* LI (*vid.* LI-KIR, D. 267). 8870.

LIG, strong. (*Also read* LIB, *id.*) 6174.

LIL, LILLA, wind; blast; gust; gale; sandstorm. A demon of the (night? —) wind or storm. 5933; 5939 ff. (*Hence Assyr. lilâtum*, evening, the time when the wind rises; *cf.*

li, the fox, *and other small animals such as the sous-lik, the wild cat, the loris, the racoon, &c.* WW. 418. 6878. 'House-fox' = cat; 'Black-fox' = silver fox. Hu-li, a fox. 4956. *O. S.* lik. (*Written* dog + village.)

niu, liu, a sulky dog; nok, niok, P. 83. WW. (8352.)

nung, lung, long, nao, no, a fierce and large watchdog. 8174.

nêng, leing, hairy dogs; fierce. 8192.

lyp, liap, lak, lieh, hunting-dogs; to hunt. 7104. (*Written* dog + bristles.)

lyp, liap, lak, lök, A. liep, J. riō, stride over, step across. 7105.

lik, li, to advance; *read* lok, lo, surpassing; eminent. 7001.

lyp, liap, lak, lih, A. lap, robust; strong; vigorous. 7103.

yêp, ts'iap, K. ch'öp, A. tiep, eyelash. (tip, dip = lip.) 1486.

lai, nai, *from* la-p(?), the last child; a son born to an old man. WW. 6706. (*Written* son + last.)

lok, louk, loh, lak, lo, K. nak, J. raku, pleasure; joy; to rejoice in. *Read* ngok, ngo, yoh, J. gaku, music; gaku-nin, 'music-man', musician. 7331. P. 978.

li, lei, li-k (P. 369), the fox, and other small animals, *e.g.* the sous-lik, racoon, wild cat, &c. hu-li, a fox; hüen-li, the silver fox. 6878.

li, the Tibetan yak or grunting ox; the sar-lyk. 6938; WW. *O. S.* lik = lit.

li, lai, a brindled ox or cow, li niu, lai ngiu = J. ri-gyū. WW. (6889.)

lik, lit, lih, (K. yök, J. riki, A. lïk, strength, power, force. 6980. R. 19.

lyt, *Am.* liat, lih, (K. yöl), a violent gust; a squall. 7090. *Cf.* li, lît, A. li, driving wind and rain. 6893. li-li, a driving blast. WW.

Gen. iii. 8 רוח היום. *Hence also Heb.* לילה.)

(2) LIL, the earth, the dry land, *as inhabited.* (*Char. same as* EN, E, house. *The earth is a great house or dwelling-place: cf. Creation-Tab.* v. *ad fin.*) M. 4257. *Cf.* LI, the earth. Br. 1005.

*li, lei, a place of residence; a neighbourhood or district; one's home. 6870 = R. 166.

LU-GAL, *written* GAL-LU, *great* + *man*, lord; prince; king. *Vid.* NU, LU, male, man, *and* GAL, great. 4259 ff.

LU-GUD, *written* blood + light (*white*), lymph; matter; pus. *From* LAG, LUG, bright, *and* GUD = (G)USH, MUD, blood.—1690.

hüt, het, J. ket-, blood. 4847. R. 143. (LU = liu, lok, bright, 7045. *See also s. v.* LAG, bright.)

LUD, LUTU, *also read* DUG, a pot; an earthenware vessel; a jug, cup, pitcher, ewer, jar, *or the like. Det. of such vessels.* 5892. *Vid.* DUKKA-BUR, potter.

lui, lei, a vase; jar; drinking-cup. 6838. *O. S.* lut: P. 985. *Cf.* 6830. lui, lei, a pot or jar. *O. S.* lut; P. 881.

tök (A.), tsök, tsiok, chiok, chüe, chio, J. shaku, saku, a wine-cup. 2218. P. 1019.

li-t (P. 926), li, a sacrificial vessel. 6947.

LUL, LULU, LULLA, bad; refractory; rebellious; a rebel (*sarru*). 7275. *Cf.* LAL, weak; worthless; bad. (LUL = DUL = GUL = GUL, bad, evil, hostile; *q. v.*)

löü, lui, lae, lai, li, lei, K. yê, ryê, perverse; wicked; rebellious. 6987. *O. S.* lit, lut; P. 462.

lüt, lot, lieh, nieh, K. yöl, inferior; bad; vile. 7101. (weak.)

LUM, *in* ENNI-LUMMA, to grind, crush, break in pieces (*ḫamâšu:* Br. 8432); SHE ENNI-LUMMA, ground corn (*ḫummušu: D.W.*).

lung, long, liung, a mill; to grind. 7492. *O. S.* lom, R. 212. (yen, ín, ngan, ngion, J. ken, A. ngien, to grind; to pound. 13102 = IM, EN.)

MA (MAG?; *cf.* MAGGAN, MA-GAN, *Makkan* = 'Ship-shore'?; E. Arabia), a bark, boat, ship, &c. 3683; 3692 ff.

po, pak, boh, A. bak, a sea-going vessel. 9344.

ba, bai, p'ai, a raft. 8575. *O. S.* bak.

pa, pai, a raft. 8572. *O. S.* bat.

fa, fat, a bamboo raft. 3372. pat. *Cf.* fu, *O. S.* pot, 3672; fu, K. pu, *id.*, *O. S.* bot, P. 335; 3645.—fa, fat, *O. S.* pat, P. 842, a large vessel; a raft. 3377.

mêng, mung, *Am.* bong, a war-junk. 7773. (ngan, an J. gan, a shore, beach. 63.)

MA, MU, to come forth, spring up or grow,—*of trees and reeds.* 4302 and 4303. To shoot up,—*of fire;* to rise, to shine,—*of sun and stars.* 4326-4327. To beget; to bear (= to cause to come forth); to be born. 4304 (*cf.* 6770 f). *Cf.* MUG, begetter; bringer forth

miu, miao, miau, mieu, mioa, K. mio, J. miō, biō, sprouts; shoots; progeny. *In Pekinese:* flame, as of a lamp; a blaze. Hwo miao t'ai kao, 'The flame *shoots* too high.' 7851; WW. P. 589 m-k.

mau, mao, mou, moa, möe, K. mo, J. bō,

(father; mother), 8839f; MUG, organ of bearing or place of issue, *i.e.* the vulva (Br. 10927); MU, offspring, progeny, son (*C. T.* xii. 8); MUD, to beget; to bear (Br. 2273 f).

MA, MU, to utter; to call; to name; a name. (*Perhaps akin to* PA, PAD, to call; a name. *Or cf. last entry.*) (*Perhaps* MU, to call = GU, to speak; *cf. Ch.* yü, ngü, to talk; speech, G. 13626. *But cf. also* MUN, a name; ME, to say.) 6776; 6781 f; 1235 f.

MA, MU, GA, MAË, GAË, I, me, my. 6783; 5423; 1241.

MAD or BAD (*C. T.* xi. 11), BAĠ, *values of the Eye-symbol. Cf.* PAD (= BAD), PA, to see; *q. v.*

MAĠ (*pictogram of the entire membrum virile erectum*), high, lofty, exalted, noble,—*of gods, men, and things;* great; strong; powerful; many; much; grandee, magnate; to rule. 1034 ff. a net, snare, gin (*mirdêtum*), *with Det. of Wood.* 1044.

MAL, to be full (Br. 6814); *dial.* of GAL (Br. 2244). (*From* GAN, MAN. *Cf.* ĠE, GAN, overflow; abundance.)

MAMMI (MAM), a cold shower; a fall of snow or rain. *Cf. s. v.* A-SHUGI, SHEG, SHED, SHE, ĠAL-BA, ĠAL-BI; *and* MAM *in* A-MAM, cold. *C. T.* xii. 11.

MAMU, MAMI, a dream (MA-MU, Gud. Cyl. A. iii. 25; v. 12, &c.; *cf.* Br. 2035 MA-MI?; Br. 6806).

hair; down; fur; feathers; herbage, vegetation, 7679, R. 82; greens; vegetables; T^2 vegetation sprouting afresh, 7683. *O. S.* mok. mao, K. mo, J. bō, mō, A. mau, reeds; rushes; some grasses. 7689. *O. S.* mu-(t?), R. 110.—mou, *Am.* bau, *Sh.* mù, small bushy plants. 8040. mao, mau, meu, maiu, möe, möü, mou, K. mu, J. mo, bō, luxuriant, flourishing,—*of vegetation.* 7698. *O. S.* mu: P. 153 a (mu-t? *cf.* P. 982). *See also* 8042: mao-mou, luxuriant foliage.

mu, mou, möü, moa, mo, K. mu, J. bō, mo, mother; a female. 8067. mu-k: P. 187.

wa, hwa, wo, J. wa, kwai, talk; to speak or talk. P. 262 (gat = wat). 5017.—mu, mò, bò, mwo, mou, to summon or call to do something. 8059. *O. S.* m-k.

wo, ngo, nga, ngai, wou, K. a, J. ga, A. nga, I, me, my. 12680.

wu, A. ngu, I, me. 12700.

mu, muk, mök, meik, moh, K. mok, J. boku, moku, the eye. 8080. R. 109.

mêng, mang, men, mae, J. bō, miō, A. maing, chief; head; first. 7795.

wang, wong, oa, J. ō, A. vöng, king; prince; ruler. 12493. (*But see* MUN, UMUN. *Perhaps* MAĠ = MUĠ = MUN.)

wang, mong, maöng, moa, K. mang, J. bō, mō, A. vong, a net. 12515. 12511. 12512.

man, mwan, J. ban, man, full; to fill. 7622.

mêng, mung, *Am.* bong, K. mong, drizzling rain; mist. 7768.

p'ang, p'ong, pong, A. bang, fan, a heavy fall of rain or snow. 8688. *Cf.* 8687: p'ang, heavy rain.

*mêng, mung, bong, moung, maöng, dream; to dream. 7779. (*Written, like the Sumerian word, with symbols denoting vegetation.*)

MAN, companion, comrade, fellow, friend (a double; one's 'second'); two. *Read* MIN, two; both; twin. 9945 f.

(2) MAN, the Sun-god. (*Hence perhaps* MAN, the king,—*as an incarnation of the Sun-god: T.A. passim. Cf. perhaps Ch.* wang, wong, king. MAN = MUN, lord? (*Cf.* MUN, MUL, MEL, flash up, shine.) 9960 f.

(3) MAN, scented; fragrant; fragrance (*in* GISH SUR-MAN, *Assyr. šurmênu*, the Sherbin-tree; 3006; a kind of pine or cypress: *vid.* Targ. Cant. i. 17. *Also in Assyr. armannu*, sweet odour; incense; *from* IR, scent, Br. 5383, *and* MAN).

MANA, MA, a standard weight, *viz.* the sixtieth part of a talent, and itself equivalent to sixty shekels; a mina (*manû*). *Passim in Contracts.*

MAR, GAR (*C.T.* xii. 18), a wheeled vehicle; chariot; cart, &c. (*Det.* wood.) (GI-NAR, chariot, *is perhaps from* GISH-NGAR.) (*C.T.* xii. 25.)

MAR, GAR, MAL, GAL, GA, MA, to put, place, lay down, establish; to do; to make; to be done, made; to happen; to be. *Cf.* KI (GI), (G)AG, ME, to do; to make, *C.T.* xii. 10.—5820; 11978; 6818; 2253; 5421.

(2) MAR, to split; to tear away. 5816 f. *Also* GAR, GAL; MA (*nasâḫu*).

(3) MAR, GAR, GA, to give. 5821; 11982; 5438.

(4) MAR (*in* MAR-MAĞ, *pâšišu*, Anointer), *and* ME, one who rubs or anoints with oil; *designation of a priest or sorcerer*—5824; 10375(?). (MAR = GAR.)

MASH, MASH-MASH, twin. 1811; 1851.

(2) MASH, a kind of worm, grub, or larva (*bitramu = šelibbû*). 1747.

p'êng, p'en, bêng, bang, K. pïng, friend; to pair; wu-p'êng, without peer or fellow. 8878. p'êng-tsiu, the two wines (goblets of wine).

pan, p'an, pún, bö, bouñ, A. ban, comrade; partner; socius. 8603.

wan, ün, *Am.* wan, wè^{n}, the declining sun. 12469. (P. 383 gan, man.)

fên, *Am.* hun (=kun), the light of the sun issuing forth. 3514. P. 112 p-n, b-n = m-n.

wên, mên, vang, K. mun, J. bun, A. văn, to smell. 12651.

fên, hun, vêng, aromatic; fragrant. 3525. 3529. wood burnt for perfume. 3530.

ma, weights, as used in commerce. 7583. (*Written* stone + horse.)

kü, köü, ki, J. kio, ku, K. kê, A. kï, a wheeled vehicle; carriage; cart; chariot. 574. *The modern* ch'ê, J. sha.—*OS.* kut, t'ut, P. 320 (=kur, tur; *cf. Mongol* t'er-eg; R. 159).

wai, wei, oui, yü, K. wi, J. i, A. vi, to do; to make; to be done; to be. *O. S.* g-t, m-t = g-r, m-r. P. 839.

ko, kok, kauk, kak, J. kaku, KA. kak, to put; to place; to lay down. 6038. (ka-k *from* ka-t?).

hui, kü, fei, fai, K. hwi, J. ki, to split; to rend. 5158. P. 839.

kai, koi, ké, to give. 5777. P. 216 gak, gat (*cf.* 6099; 6100).

wa, ngêt, ku, K. kol, J. gai, to rub; to clean; *e.g.* an altar. 6255.

mo, mat, mut, mai, ma, K. mal, J. bat-, A. mak, to rub; wipe. 8002

ma, tzŭ, twins. 12319. *Read* ma *in Cantonese; vid.* WW.; *Chalmers*, p. 76. *Cf. Jap.* futa-, two; futa-go, twins; futae, double; *&c.*

ma, *O. S.* ma-t, leech; locust; ant; *and other 'insects'*. 7586.

mau, mao, moa, A. mêu, mïu, a grub

(3) MASH, MASH-DU(G), or MASH-RU(G), an antelope, gazelle. 1797; 1908. DARA, ibex (*perhaps from* DARAG; *cf. Assyr. turâkhu*); DARA-MASH, DARA-MASH-DU(G), *other species of wild deer.* 2947; 2953 f.

(4) MASH, fat, stall-fed,—*of cattle.* (*Assyr. bitrû.*) 1746.

(5) MASH, the sun; bright; pure. MASH-MASH, to cleanse, purify. 1750; 1754; 1802; 1854 f.

(6) MASH, a witch-doctor; wizard-priest. To enchant or bewitch. A diviner or soothsayer. 1738; 1813. *Cf.* MU, (MU-SH ?), charm, spell, incantation. *Vid.* TU, *id.* MASH-MASH, chief magician. 1844.

MASH-KIM, a kind of demon (*râbiṣu*, lying in wait ? watcher ?); *perhaps* the demon of nightmare. 5659.

ME, to say; to speak; to call; to cry out. Speech; utterance; word; command; call; cry. 10354. *Cf.* MA, to speak, call, name. 6776; 6781.

ME, or WE, to do; to make (*êpêšu: C.T.* xii. 10). *Cf.* MAR, MA *Synn.* (*šakânu, banû*). 2772 f. *Also read* AG, KI, NA, to do, make; M. 1822.

ME, WE; *a value of the Ear-symbol.* 7963. *Vid.* GISH-TUG.

ME, MESH, much; many; a hundred (ME), *i.e. strictly* 'a multitude' or 'many'. 10371 f.

ME, water; wet; to rain upon, flood, overflow. To irrigate; irrigation. 11323. *Vid.* A, water.

which eats grain. 7690. *O. S.* mot, mut.

lu, luk, lok, K. nok, *Det. of Cervinae;* a deer; a stag. R. 198. 7434.

mei, mi, *Am.* bi, deer,—*of various species.* mi-lu, a stag. WW. 7826. (luk = *Japanese* shika, deer; stag.)

mat, ma, mih, mah, brawny; stout. WW. 7600.

mat, mút, *Am.* bwat, mo, to feed a horse with grain. 8005.

wêt, wu, K. ol, J. at-, fat; fleshy. 12734. P. 704.

mêt, mih, the sun (*Canton and Ningpo variants*). 5642.

mo, mat, ma, K. mal, J. bat-, to rub; to wipe clean. 8002.

*mou, wu, mu, vu, fu, K. mu, J. bu, fu, mu, witch; wizard; sorcerer. Magic. To recite,—*incantations.* 12735. *O. S.* mot ? (P. 305.) See *Sign-list*, No. 86.

yen-mo, ím-mo, *O. S.* kem-mat, nightmare demon. 13039. (PP. 939; 719.)

wei, wai, *Am.* úi, *Sh.* wé, to speak; to say; to be called. 12580. P. 602.

wei, wai, ui, oui, *Sh.* wé, K. wi, J. i, A. vi, to do; to make; to cause; to be. 12521. W. yü *implies initial* g (*vid.* P. 839): *O. S.* g-t, w-t (m-t).

mi, *Fuchau* the ear. 3336. *Also* ngi, ngei (*cf. Sumerian* GISH). *Cf. Japanese* mimi, the ear.

wei, úi, *Sh.* wé, many; numerous. P. 602 (*Final* t = s). 12554. pai, pak, pe, ba, a hundred, *is also used indefinitely for* all. 8560.

mi, mei, J. bi, mi, expanse of water; T 3 full; overflowing. 7813. (*Also* ni, li; J. dei, nei.) P. 937: mi(g).—miao, miu, biao, a wide water (*written* water *thrice*). 7865.—mien, mín, men, 7897, *id.*—man, ma, water overflowing. 7633. min. 7912.

MEL, flash, flame, blaze, *or the like.* 9699. *From* MEN; *cf.* MUNU, *as the character is also read, in the same sense; and* MUL = MUN, to shine, glitter. MEN, pure; *str.* bright (*zakû;* Br. 5514); ME, bright, pure (*ellu :* 5 R. 23. 48).

MEN, a crown or diadem; a royal cap. 5510.

MEN (me-en, Br. 10400), the high water, flood, or overflow of a river (*its* 'crown' *or* 'crest'). (ME, to flood—*raḫâçu—may belong here.* MEN, ME = *Ch.* mín, mie.)

MIL (= MISH = GISH = ISH); *a value of the Dust-symbol.* 5080.

MU, charm; spell; incantation (*written mouth or* word + pure). *Also read* TU (*Ch.* chou); *q. v.* 781.

MU, MU-MU, to grind corn. (Br. 857: MU, *têmu ša qêmi;* תחן = תאן: 859 MU-MU, *qamû,* to grind meal; *vid. DW.*)

MU, male; man. 1237. (*From* MU-SH = GUSH, GISH.)

(2) MU, wood; a tree; a stalk or stem. (MU-SH; MESH, MISH; *also* MUG? *cf.* ZAG-MUG.) *Det. of wooden objects.* A stake; rod; staff; stick, *or the like.*—1223.

(3) MU, to be great; great; mighty; numerous. 1230. number (*minûtum : C. T.* xii. 8). *Cf.* MU, god; king ('the great'?). *C. T.* xii. 8; 1233.

(4) MU, a weapon of war (*kakku : C. T.* xii. 8). *ES.*

MUL (*mulmullu*), spear. *C. T.* xii. 4 (MU-LU). *Cf.* MUL-MUL-LA, 'The weapon of the Hands of Merodach'; 5 R. 46. 26 *ab.*

(5) MU, to be high (*of hills, buildings, &c.; zaqâru*); a hill (*šadû*). *C. T.* xii. 8. *Cf.* MU, heaven; god ('the high'?); *ibid. Akin to MAD, MAĠ?*

mi, wei, *Am.* bi, *Sh.* vi, shower of rain; T. 4 a torrent. 12588. P. 903 mi.

mo, mö, mut, mei, to dive, go under water. 8015–8016 (*cf. Old Jap.* moi, water).

min, ming, J. mei, min, bright; light. 7946.

myn, mien, men, *Am.* bian, crown; cap of ceremony; diadem. 7093.

myn, mien, men, mie, *Am.* bian, an expanse of water. 7897.

min, men, to flow,—*of spring torrents.* 7912. *Cf.* 7931; *perhaps also* 12644: wên, to dip.

mat, mut, mo, mö, mou, K. mal, J. bat-, A. mat, dust; powder. 7999.

mei, mui, *Sh.* mé, dust; a dust-cloud. 7746. P. 719; 1025: mot; mit.

wu, mou, mu, vu, fu, K. mu, J. bu, fu, mu, A. vu, witch; wizard; sorcerer, &c. 12735. wu-chou, H. mu-chu, to recite spells. 2476.

mo, moa, mwai, mu, mêü, mou, K. ma, J. ma, ba, to grind; mo-me, to grind flour. 7974. T. 4 a mill.

mu, mou, K. mu, male,—*of animals and some birds.* 8089. (mu-t.)

mu, muk, wood; a tree. 8077. *Det.* (R. 75) *of wooden objects.*—mei, mui, mu-k (R. 66), stalk, stem of a plant. 7720. small tree; stick. WW.

mou, mau, *Am.* bò, *Sh.* mù, to be great. 8043.

mau, mao, mou, K. mu, luxuriant; numerous. 7698. P. 153 *a* mu.

mou, wu, K. mu, J. mu, bu, A. vu, warlike; military; soldiers. 12744.

mou, mao, máu, möü, K. mu, J. bō, mu, A. mêu, a lance; a spear. 7688. R. 110. *O. S.* mu-t.

wu, mêt, *Am.* bút, *Sh.* feh, high; lofty. 12775. WW.

(6) MU, fire. *ES.*—*C. T.* xii. 8. *Cf.* D. MU-BAR = D. GISH-BAR = D. GI-BIL, the Fire-god; (Br. 1258); BIL, PIL, BI, to burn; blaze up. Br. 4567. (*From* MU-SH, MESH?; *cf.* MASH, bright = BAR, BIR, be bright; shine; BABBAR, light, of fire, *C. T.* xii. 6.)

fu, fo, hwo, K. A. hwa, J. ka, fire; flame; to burn. 5326. R. 86: gat, wat, kat, pat; *or* got, *&c. Jap.* hi (pi), fire; *Mongol* gal.

(7) MU, a house; a chamber; U, *id.* (*bîtum:* Br. 8661).—*C. T.* xii. 8.

wu, u, uk, K. ok, a room; a house. 12737.

(8) MU, opposition, hostilities, fighting (*ṣaltu:* Br. 1231); ME, an action, encounter, battle. 2804. *Vid.* DU.

wu, ngu, to resist; to oppose. 12700; 12705.

MU, a garment or dress. 10551.

mou, wu, K. mu, military. 12744.

mou, mau, meu, möü, K. mu, the dress above the waist. 8037.

MU, MUG, *values of the Woman-symbol, which is a picture of the* vulva (MUG, *ûru, urû*). 10911 f.

mu, mou, moa, möü, mo, mung, K. mu, J. mo, bo, A. mêu, mother; female; kung mu, male and female. 8067. muk.

MUD (*c. Det. insect* TUM, NIM), a kind of fly (*ašturru*). 9023. *Cognate* MUSH, green wood-fly (*kuzazu*). M. 6537.

myt, met, mieh, flies; insects seen in damp places. 7879.

(2) MUD, blood. Br. 2276. (*Perhaps so called as being of a* dark *colour:* MUD = MUG.)

myt, met, mieh, *Am.* biat, mih, blood. 7880.—fu, böü, K. pe, J. hō (pō), fu, A. fêu, clotted blood. 3752. *O. S.* but.

(3) MUD, to darken; dark (*of light of sun, moon, day*). 2272. *Cf.* MI, dark; MUG, *in* SU-MUG, to be or become dark.

myt, met, miek, mie, mieh, *Am.* biat, mih, K. myöl, J. met-, to put out fire, a lamp, *&c.* 7874.

miu, miao, dark; obscure. 7868.

mui, mei, mwoui, K. me, dark. 7733. *O. S.* mut. P. 134.

(4) MUD, to bear, bring forth (*alâdu*). 2273 f. (*The character is* bird *above* egg.) (*Cf. Jap.* u-mu, u-mi, to bear, to bring forth; to lay eggs.) *Cognate with* MUG, father; mother (*âlidu*, begetter; *âlittu;* Br. 8839 f).

*fu, vu, K. pu, to brood. P. 335. *The char. suggests a bird sitting on eggs* (*Ed.; Chalmers*, 91; 166). 3643 (*obsolete sense*). *Cf.* pou, pao, bu, p'u, to sit on the nest; to brood. 8710.

(5) MUD, shutting in; a lock (*uppu*). 2280.

mui, mei, a large lock. 7711. muk. A dog's 'ring' or collar.

MUL, to shine, flash, glitter. 3856. *Vid.* KI-EL, KEL, MEL.—*From* MUN, MUNU, flashing, flame = KUN (GUN), to shine. 2. a star = KILI (GIL = GUL); *q. v.* (*Cf.* SIG, shine, sheen, *and Ch.* sing, a star.)

ming, min, K. myöng, J. mei, bright; brilliant; light; dawn. 7946.

MUL, MULU, a man; men; people; the people. *Dial. of* GAL, GUL; *q. v.* (MUL *from* MUN; *cf.* GIN,

*min, mên, ming, K. min, J. min, bin, the people. 7908. (A. žên, jên = nin. *The Sumerian char.* NIN, lord, lady,

TIN, male; man; NIN, lord, *a char. also read* MÍN: *AL*^{5}, 309 b.)—1333; 1339.

MUL, MULLA, a ghost; demon; spirit. 7731. *Dial. of* GAL, GUL; *q.v.*

MUN, MU, a name (*šûmu*). *C.T.* xii. 8.

MUN, kindness; benefit; favour or grace,—*of kings and gods.* (*ṭâbtu.*) 2763 ff.

(2) MUN, an intoxicating liquor or fruit-syrup. (*ṭâbtu.*) *Vid.* ZAG, wine; KU-RUN, *id.*

(3) MUN, salty or nitrous incrustations, perhaps the 'nitre' of *Hdt.* ii. 86; *found in the desert, and used for embalming bodies.* Abp. vii. 39 f. (*Cf. Meissner:* 'eine alkalische Substanz.') (*ṭâbtu.*)

MUN, U-MUN, lord; lady; great; high; king; queen. 8646. *Also read* UN, U. *Dial. of* GUN, U-GUNU; *q.v.*

MUNU, MUN, flash, flame (*ḫimṭîtu*). 9695 = MEL, 9694. *Vid.* MUL, to shine.

MUN *in* RIĠA-MUN, stormy wind, tempest, flood, or the like. 2616. (RIĠ = RAĠ, RA, to inundate; *q.v.*) *The inundation is the* 'Well of Plenty' (*naqab nuḫše*) *to the land.* 2618. (*Perhaps* RI, RIG, to blow, *is to be compared with the first element in the Sumerian compound.*)

MUN-SUB, MU-SUB, dusk, evening, beginning of night, twilight (*lîlâtum; šimetan*). 3325. *Vid.* ZIG, ZIB, evening.

has also the value MÍN: *vid. AL*^{5}. 309 b.)

mui, mei, mat, mai, mwoui, K. mi, me J. bi, a demon. 7738. *O. S.* mit, mut.

mei, mi, múí^{n}, a ghost. 7748.

mo, mu, mou, K. J. A. ma, demon; evil spirit. 7973. P. 719 mo(t).

ming, meng, mêng, J. mei, a name. (*From* min = mün?) 7940.

ún (*Am., Sw.*), ên, yên, ngên, K. ïn, J. on, favour, grace, mercy, kindness; affection. 3330.

wên, *Am.* ún, wun, K. on, J. on, un, warm; gentle; kind. 12646. compassionate. 12641. P. 704.

min, mên, ming, pitying, merciful; pity. 7927; 7930.

men, ming, K. miöng, J. bei, miō, a strong kind of spirit. 7944.

wên, ún, yün, fermented liquor; wine. 13829.

mong, mang, *Am.* bong, a crude saltpetre, 7650; a mineral soil which furnishes it, 7657. (*Vid.* 8518: ti pa, the body of a prince preserved in salt.)

wong, fong, hwong, hwang, oa, J. kwō, wō, great; high; august; the Sovereign; the Emperor. 5106. P. 574 gong = mong.

wong, wang, oa, J. ō, A. vöng, king; prince; ruler. 12493.

ming, min, bright. 7946.

myn, men, mien, a flood overflowing banks or bursting through barriers; a mighty stream. WW. p. 594.—7897. *Cf.* min, 7912. (wêng, ung, a gust of wind. 12669.)

man, wan, mwong, wa, K. man, J. ban, A. van, late; evening. 12481.

mu, mou, mwo, K. mo, evening; sunset; dusk; the gloaming. 8065.

fun, fwên, fên, hun, J. kon, dusk, twilight;

MUN-SHUB, hair (*šârtu*); of a woman's head (*KB.* vi. 78); also of the body; fur, wool, fleece, &c. of animals (=SIG, hair, fur, wool; *q. v.*). 10812. *Cf.* SHUB, to fall down; let fall.

MU-SAR, name-writing; signature; attested document, or inscription with the author's name. 1268–1271. *Vid.* MUN, MU, a name; SAR, to write.

MU-SAR, a garden or bed of plants. Br. 4362. MU, the coming forth or shooting of vegetation (Br. 4303; *also read* MA, to come forth; to beget; Br. 4302; 4304); *prob. also* greens; vegetation; *cf.* Br. 4301: SAR, to grow, thrive, flourish (*šurrû*; Br. 4342); GISH-SAR (= MU-SAR), garden; orchard; plantation; palm-grove. MU, offspring; scion; son; seed (*C. T.* xii. 8).

MUSH, land (*mâtum*). 3017. *C. T.* xii. 11. *Cf.* MADA, MA, *id.*

MUSH, snake; serpent. 7636ff. (MUSH = GUSH = GÚR; *perhaps akin to* GIR, scorpion, *the symbol for which also denotes* viper, *or the like.*)

evening. 5222. (mun, gun.) *Also* min, turbid. *Vid. Ed. and Callery.* P. 476.

ming, men, K. miöng, J. bei, myō, dark; night. 7954. *As a Phonetic, also* mien, 7956.

sip, tsik, zi, evening; dusk. 4110.

mou, mao, mau, moa, möe, K. mo, J. mō, bō, hair; fur. 7679. R. 82. mou-sháu, hair; fur; long hair. 9756.

mei, mi, mieñ, eyebrows (*written* hair *above* eye). 7714. *O. S.* mu(n): P. 554.

mung, mêng, a long flowing mane. 7777. man, ban, beautiful hair. 7640.

myn, men, mien, floss; flossy; downy; woolly; 7884; *cf.* 7883.

shui, sui, ch'ui, a maiden's tresses (falling loose on each side). 2835. *O. S.* top, shup: P. 456.

meng-sui, hair hanging at the side of a woman's head; meng, mon, hair; feathers; wool (*Amoy dial.*). mon-sop = MUN-SHUB.

ming, a name; sie, to write; J. mei, sha.

*miu, miao, miau, mieu, miöe, mioa, K. mio, sprouts; shoots; growing grain; progeny; posterity. 7851. (*Similar character: see Sign-List*, Nos. 13; 46.)

mou, mu, K. mu, acre; land; fields. 8050. *Cf.* 8037(?).

fui, wai, kwai, hui, hwi, wi, foi, fui, k'ui, hwai, hü, K. hwei, hwe, various snakes; 5182. *Vid.* 2932 *for primitive character which same as Sum.* (*Cf. Jap.* mushi, insects and worms; ma-mushi, an adder or viper.) *O. S.* kut, wut. *Cf.* P. 22.

(G. 2932, *now read ch'ung, in the sense* reptiles and 'insects' generally, *was anciently* hui. 2933 *is the correct form for* ch'ung = TUM; *q. v.*)

MUSH, appearance, looks, face; brightness; beauty (*zîmu*). *C. T.* xii. 11. *Vid.* SUG-ME.

MU-SHEN, MU-TIN, a bird. (SHIN = KIN? *cf.* KID, SHID; KI, SHI, earth. MU = GU, bird.) 2045 f; 1323.

ME, PI (BI), MA (WA), A, GEL-DAN, TAL (=TAN, DAN), Br. 7961–7966; U, GE, BUR (VUR), Br. 8773; SHI, Br. 9286; the ear. ('A broad *or* large ear' = intelligence.)

MUSH-TUG, GISH-TUG (*c. Det. Suff. Ear*), the ear. 5721. (*MUSH and GISH appear to be fuller forms of ME and GE, ear.*)

MUSH-TUG (*or* MUSH-TUM? 4 R. 10 Rev. 1), GISH-TUG, to hear; to listen to, or favour; *cf.* SHUG, SHE, *id.* (*šêmû; magâru*).—7978; 5721; 5725 ff. (*Is* TUG *here akin to* TUG, DU-G, speak, cry out, sing?)

MU-TIN, MU-TI, falcon, hawk, *or the like.* (*c. Det. Suff. bird.*) MU (WU) = GU, bird. (*kasûsu* ‖ *surdu*). 1325; 1308.

(2) MU-TIN, man or maid; male or female servant. (*zikaru; ardatu.*) 1321; 1326. *Vid.* DIN, TIN, male; man.

(3) MU-TIN, maidservant (*ardatu*); concubine. 1321.

(4) MU-TIN, wine (*inu; karanu*). 1322; 1324. *Vid.* TIN, DIN (2) *and* (3) *infra;* KU-RUN, fermented liquors; wine.

máu, mao, moa, K. mo, J. mō, bō, appearance; face. 7675.

mei, mui, mi, fine, beautiful. 7727.

mien, myn, men, mie, the face. 7886.

ch'in, *Sh.* djiăng, djing, k'im, k'in (J. kin, gon), birds. 2099.

(*The Bird-Rad.* 172 *has the sound* chien, J. sen, *in* 1648 = P. 904; *and in* 8135 *it is Phon. for* nan, lan, J. dan. *Vid.* P. 472 and P. 1027.)

mi, ngi, i, êr, or, oa, zz, J. dji, ni (=SHI), the ear. 3336. R. 128. *Am.* hi = ki.

tan, tam, dö, ears without rim on lobe,—*like those of Lao-tzu, the famous teacher* (*therefore called Lao Tan*). 10620.

tan, tam, t'ing, tang, long, hanging ears. 10615.—tang, A. dang, long, hanging ears,—*a sign of intelligence.* 10726.

C. i-to H. ngi-to F. ngei-t'io, *or* mi-t'io, the ear. 3336; 11321.

t'ing, t'eng, t'iang, t'in, t'ang, K. ch'öng, J. tei, to hear; to listen; to understand. 11299.

shêng, shing, shin, K. s'öng, J. sei, sound; voice; cry. 9883.

ying, yin, *Am.* éng, K. A. ïng, falcon, hawk, kite, eagle, *&c.* 13297. *O. S.* ting, P. 874 (*from* tin).

yên, nyin, žên, zang, J. nin, djin, a man; a woman. 5624. R. 9.

yên, ying, yin, A. jing (žing), maidservant attending on a bride; a concubine. 13343. *O. S.* tin; *cf.* P. 520; 633.

(yin, yên, ing, in, a bride. 13216. *O. S.* tin. P. 290.)

t'an, t'am, dé^{n}, wine that will not keep; sour or bitter spirits; *also* rich or generous wine. WW. 10683.—tan, tam, té^{n}, wine-bibbing; bibulous. WW. (631.)

ch'un, shun, sun, jïng, A. tw'ên, rich generous wine. 10141.—yöng, niang, jiong, žang, to ferment. 8244.—ch'êng, ch'in, t'éng, to get drunk. 759.—ting, ten, tin, A. ding, drunk; tipsy. 11262.

(1) NA, *Demonstr.* this; that. *Suff.* 3 *Pers.* his, her, their. 1588. From NA-N (*cf. the Sign-name Nanû*), NA-M.

NAMÉ, *Interrog.* who? which? what? *Indef.* any (*after Neg.*). 1640; 1645.

NAMÉ, fullness; as much as . . ., as many as . . .; all that. . . . 1642–1644.

(2) NA, male; man. 1586. From NA-N (*cf.* GI-N; DIN; TIN; GAL *from* GAN, man; NIN *and* SHIN, lord, lady). NI, *from* NIN, *and* NU, *from* NUN, male; man. NAM = LAM *in* NITA-LAM, husband. NANNA, NINNI, 'Lady'; NIN, the goddess Ishtar. *Vid.* NIN.

(3) NA, heaven; high. 1584 f. *From* NA-N, NA-M; *cf.* NIM, high; upper; E-NIM, heaven; AN, AM (= ngAN, ngAM = GAN, GAM), heaven; high; upper. *Also* E-DIM, heaven = E-NIM. (*Cf.* TUM, *the other value of the character* NIM, E-NIM; *and the Sign-name e-lamu.*)

(SAG, SANG, head; top.) (SAG = NAG = NAM, NAN; *see pages* 8 *and* 13.)

NA, NA-D (*from* NGA-D), to lie down; to rest. *Also read* NU. 8986 ff.

(1) NAB, heaven = NAM, NA(M). *Hence Assyr. nabâbu*, to shine. (*Perhaps* NAB *is rather* the height *of heaven: vid.* NA *supr.*)

(2) NAB, river; the sea (*nâru; tiamtum*). *C. T.* xii. 4. *Cf.* AB, the sea (= gab, ngab, nab?); A(B), water, moist, &c. (NAB = SHAB, SAB, ZAB; *cf.* רוב, זוב, *Aram. and Heb.* to flow, run, melt, &c.)

na, no, la, lo, nu, nou, K. J. A. na, *Demonstr.* that; those. *From* nam. 'Final *m* lost early' (*Ed.*). P. 333. 8090; T. 4.

na, who? which? what? 8090; T. 3.

na, 8091: mei na, 'there are none'. (*Cf.* shêm, shên, K. sim, who? what? 9839: nam = sim.)

na, 8090, *read* no, much; many (*in Shi King*).

nan, nam, A. lam, nang, nö, J. nan, male; man. 8139. *Sh.* né^{n}.

žên, nyin, nöng, nang, J. nin, A. ñyön, a man; a woman; mankind. 5624.

lang, K. nang, a gentleman; husband. 6777.

lwan, lan, lang, lö, K. nan, mountains, 7453.

ling (= lim), lin, K. nïng (nim), a high mound, 7235.

lêng, ling, hilly, 6862.

ling, liang, mountain-range, 7220.

lang, K. nang, tall, 6772. (= lam, nam.)

ang, ngang, J. gō, high, lofty (= am, ngam), 71; 75.

an, ngan, ngang, K. an, J. gan, A. ngan, a (high) shore or bank; a high cliff. 63.

nam *is Tibetan for* heaven (*Ed.*).

t'ien, t'yn, t'en, heaven, 11208.

shan, sang, sa K. J. A. san, a hill, a mountain, 9663. (s = n, l, t.)

shang, shöng, shong, siong, ziae, zoñg, joñg, J. djō, A. t'öng, up; top; high; upper; on, &c. 9729 (shan = nan).

ngo, wo, ngwo, ngou, A. nga, ngwa, to lie down; to rest. 12691. *O.S.* nga. R. 131.

lan, lang, K. nan, brilliant. 6717; 6718; 6725. lang, K. nan, bright, 6760; fire, light, 6763; luminous, 6775. (*Cf. also Tibetan* nam, heaven.)

nêp, yêp, k'ih, K. kïp, damp. 1129.

shíp, nieh (K. söp, niöp), watery. WW. 9807. *Cf.* yêp, híp, hsi, noise of flowing water, 4135; shêp, ship, sai, shih, A. t'êp, damp; moist, 9937 f. tsíp, kiap, hsia, A. t'iep, *id.* 1448. t'ap, *Am.* lap, t'a, rushing waters. 10540 (c. 6112, WW.). sap, tsa, damp; wet; bubbling. 11458.

(3) NAB, NAB-NAB, a kind of garment, 3852.

NA(B?), or NA(M?), upon; unto; in (*Pp.*). 1587. LI, in, into: (LI-B?). 1120. DA, DU, TA, in, with (DA-D); *q. v.* ZAG (ZANG), unto (*the side of..*); *vid.* ZAG, side.

NAD, LAD, SHAD (*from* NAD), MAD, pile or heap up; mound; hill; high; land (*as raised above the water*). 7385–7388. *Vid.* LAD; SHAD; *and cf.* MAG, high; SAG, head.

NAG (=ngag), *ES.* LAM, to drink; *read* GU (GU-G?; GU-B; GU-D?), to sip; to swallow; *cf.* KUR (GUR), KU, to eat. *Cognate with* NAG *is* SI(G), to carouse, become drunk (*šakâru*); *q. v.*—866 ff.

NAG or NANG, NIG or NING, the metal lead. 451 f. *Also* AN, AM, ANG, *from* GAN; *q. v.* (nag = ngag = ngang = ngam = ngan = AN? *Or do the glosses NAGGA, NIGGI, represent later changes of pronunciation, due to reflex action of Semitic anâku, which was formed from AN, as parakku from BAR?*)

NAM (NAN), SIM, SIN (*inferred from Assyr. sinûn-tu; Aram. senûnîtha*, the swallow), a swallow.

(2) NAM, to rejoice. 2088; 2101. *Pictogram: a bird.* (*So four following nos.*) (DUN, to feast; to eat. 9880.)

(LIM, *in* SI-LIM, peace. 9520.)

(3) NAM, *read* SIM, to call; cry out; announce; proclaim; to name (*šaḫâlu*). 2090.

na, nap, lap, a robe; a coat; *esp.* a lined or quilted garment; a lining. 8101.

nei, noi, nai, lei, K. ne, J. tai, ne, within; inside; inner. 8177. *O. S.* na-p; *cf.* 8106. Or na-t; P. 121.

lo, K. na, to pile up (na-t; P. 793). 7286. *Cf. also* 6833; 6837. P. 985.

lieh, lüt, lah, lo, K. nal, J. ret, dike; bank. 7094. (nal = nat, nad.)

lwan, lan, man, K. nan, man, J. ran, mountain peaks. 7453. (-n = -t.)

ma, mo, to pile up. 7587. *O. S.* mat; P. 642.

wu, mêt, high. 12775.

shan, san, hill (=SHAD). 9663.

lim, to drink; to sip (*Amoy dial.*); k'ih, yak, ngat, *Am.* giat or giet, K. kik, J. keki, A. k'ik, k'iet, to eat; to drink; to swallow. 1948.

yeh, yt, yet, yek, K. yöl, J. A. yet, to swallow. 13028.

žun, yun, noung, lwên, J. djun, nin, to soak, moisten. 5732. *Cf.* 5700.

kieh, hap, ak (=ngag?), J. kō, A. giap, to drink. 1530.

t'ien, t'ym or lym, t'iam, to lick; to taste. 11214; 11243.

yen, yün, yong, kan, J. en, A. žüen, (ž, 'j,' *equivalent to* n), K. yön, lead. 1732.

yen, yn, yeng, A. nyön, a swallow. To feast (*cf.* nwan, 8401). To please; be pleased. 13048. *Also* at ease; peaceful. *Cf.* na, *read* no, tranquil. 8090; nung, pleased; glad. 8174.

žên, dzing, yün, J. djō, niō, A. nyïng, happiness. 5638.

ning, len, K. yöng, peace. 8327.

hsüan, sün, siong, sen, to proclaim; declare; 4805.

SIM, to name. *Vid.* SA.

(4) NAM (= SHAM, SAM), governorship, governor; pasha, pashalik; province, district, territory, *or the like.* 2088. *Cognate with* NANGA, district, land, region, country (*nagû*). NAM = NAG, NANG. *Cf.* KA-NAG, KA-NAGGA (NANGA), land, country.

(5) NAM, a word, command, or decree of the gods; *and so* the fate, destiny, or lot of men and things. 2103. *Cognate with* NIM *in* I-NIM, E-NEM, word; INIM-INIM, *word repeated* = spell, incantation.

(6) NAM, NA, obstruction, opposition, rebellion; sin; punishment; toil; trouble; hardship; calamity; misfortune (*annu; arnu*). 2094 f; *BPS.* 13. Governorship; governor (*piḫâtu*): *vid. supra* 2099. (*Pictogram: a kind of bird. See No.* 2 *supra; Sign-list*, No. 34.)

NE, this. 4573. *Cf.* NA; ĠE, ĠU, this; SHI, that.

žang, yong, ziañg, A. nyöng, to clamour, bawl, shout; 5566.

nung, lung, to talk, gabble; bawl; 8410.

hsing, sing, hsin, surname. 4599. ning, *id.* 8325.

shên, shêm, lem, K. sim, J. shin, A. t'êm, to announce. 9854 (*c.* P. nim, 8303).

žên, yêm, nyim, zang, K. im, J. djin, nin, A. ñyêm, to put in office; office, appointment, official post. 5615.

na, nap, lap, to be appointed. To pay. 8106. (p = b = m.)

shêng, shang, siang, sang, a province, *e.g. one of the 18 of China.* 9887.

žang, yöng, siong, yong, ziae, the earth; soil; district, territory. 5567. *O. S.* nyang, nang, nam.

ning, lin, K. yöng, J. dei, niō, to order; to enjoin. 8330. (nim, lim, dim.) *Cf.* ling, K. ryöng, yöng, J. rei, ryō. 7199.

nan, nam, lam, nang, to repeat, say over and over; chatter. 8129; *cf.* nan, nam, noise of talking, 8134.

nien, nym, lien, nieng, ngiam, ngieñ, ngi, K. nyöm, J. nen, ten, A. niem, to repeat from memory; *e.g.* nym chau (2476 = TU), to utter a charm, 8303.

nan, lan, nang, na, K. A. nan, J. dan, nan, hard; troublesome; painful; misfortune; adversity; calamity. 8135. A species of bird. WW. p. 614; P. 1027, nan, tan; *cf.* P. 997, yen, (t)an, a swallow. (*The character contains* P. 472 tu-k, tu-n, ti-n, *a bird-symbol; and so far agrees with the Sumerian* NAM, No. 6, *which is the same character as NAM, swallow.*)

lwan, naung, lö, lan, K. nan, disorder; anarchy; rebellion; rebellious. To govern; government. *Read* lan, misfortune. 7461.

lan, lang, la, K. nan, hinder, obstruct, bar the way. 6710; 6713.

lan, nam, lam, to stride, to step across. 6750. *Cf.* lan, K. nan, 6724.

lan, lam, la, K. nam, to overflow, to go to excess; straying from the path. 6728.

tz'ŭ, J. shi, A. t'ï, this. 12387. *Perhaps also* ni, I, me, 8195; ni, li, ngi, J. dji,

NE, GUN-NI, fire-jar; brazier; portable stove. 9703. *Cf.* NI-G *in* DI-NIG, furnace (*kûru; vid. Targ. ad Psalm. xii.* 7).

NI, *in* NI-SHAG, pig's fat, lard; NI-NUN, butter. *The character was also read* I, ointment; IA, oil (*C.T.* xii. 32); LI, to grease, anoint; *and* DI-G, to tear away; to rend, *trans. and intr.; and* ZA-L, to shine; *also* NI. (*A loss of final -G is possible in NI.*) 5305 ff. DIG = SIG; *q. v.*

NI, the body (Br. 8373). Self. 8353.

(2) NI, to fear; terror. *Prob. from* NIG = NING, NIM; *cogn. with* LAG, LUG (LIG, RIG), to fear; to frighten; LU (Br. 6915), to trouble, disturb.

(3) NI, strength. *Prob. from* NI-G, *cogn. with* LIG, strength (Br. 6195); *seen in* DI-NIG^2, mighty. *Cf. also* NE, strength.

NI-GIN, NI-GI, to go round, turn round, surround. To assemble or gather together; *trans.* to collect; the (entire) collection, the sum total, all. To hunt, hem in game all round. 10334–10343. *Cf.* GIN, GI, to turn round, return; GIN, GI, the whole; all; KIN *in* UK-KIN, assembly, totality, all.

NI-GIN, dwelling-place, palace, temple (*Assyr.* kummu; *from* KUM = KUN,

A. ne, you, 8211. k'i, dji, gi, ch'i, J. K. A. ki, this, that, 1026.

lu, lü, lou, K. ro, no, A. lou, lï, stove; fireplace; brazier, 7403; 7416; hung, k'ong, flame, fire, 5253; hung-lu, a portable stove (= GUN-NI).

ni, t'i, ngi, li, K. yi, grease; fat; glossy. 8228. niang, nöng, fat. 8242. *Cf.* žou, iu, yiu, niu, fat; rich. 5658 (P. 545 n–k).

tsê, chak, teik, K. t'ek, greasy; fat; glossy; shining; to anoint. 11666.

ts'ê, ch'ak, ch'ek, t'ek, A. hsik, to tear; to be torn; to burst. 11693.

ni, li, ngi, J. nei *or* tei, glossy; shining, as with dew. 8209.

t'i, A. t'e, the body; the trunk. 11025. P. 926 li (li = ni = ti).

tsï, chi, zi, A. tï, self, P. 176 a, ti-k, si-k. 12365.

lin, lim (nin, nim = ning), to fear, 7188; 7190.

li, lei, lé, A. la-k, to fear, 6968. li, lut, *Am.* lék, lit, leik, lik, afraid; terrified, 6976. (l = n.)

ni, nik, li, to blush; look ashamed; 8200; ni, nik, li, J. toku, niki, ashamed; mortified, 8218.

li, lik, lit, J. riki, strength, 6980. R. 19.

k'üen, k'en, K. kwön, J. ken, a circle; to surround with a circle; to hem in, ensnare; k'üen-wei, to form a circle so as to drive game into one spot. 3162. *Cf.* küen, to roll up, roll away, curl, whirl. 3146. 3152.

kiün, kw'ên, *Am.* k'un, J. kin, to collect, to band together. 3299.

kiün, kwên, K. kun, J. gun, kun, an army. 3276.

k'iün, kw'ên, kun, a flock, a crowd, a collection (*of things*); the whole of . . . 3304.

kiün, kwên, king, J. kin, all; every. 3293.

kung, kong, gung, all; all together. 6571.

*kung,, a palace; a dwelling; a temple, 6580. (*From* kum = kun.)

GUN = GIN). *Cf.* KUM, *in* EN-KUM, NIN-KUM, lord of the palace,—*titles of gods.*—9252.

NI-MIN, a multitude; the total; all. (*Cf.* NI-GIN[1].) 10017.

min, a multitude. 7917.

NIM-GIR, lightning (*birqu*). 9020 = GIR-NIM. (NIM *is also read* TUM, LAM.)

tien, F. tieng, niang, lightning. 11201. *Cf.* Jap. den-kwa, lightning.

NIM, high (*šaqû*); *cf.* E-NIM, Heaven (*šamû*). 9016; (*from* NUM = NUN. *Also read* TUM).

lung, high. 7504. lung, vault of heaven, as high. 7506 (WW. 567). P. 835.

*NUN, great; lord; NIN, NI, lord, lady; *dial.* SHIN, *q. v.* — 2622; 10982 f. *Cf.* SHAN *in* GA-SHAN, lord, lady, queen, goddess. NIN-MAG, 'The Great Lady'; *a title of the goddess Gula.* 11008. (*Also* 'The Great Lord' = the god Ninip. 11007.) — NIN, NINNI, NANNA, The Lady, *par excellence; Ishtar,* the Mother-goddess. 3049 ff; *C. T.* xii. 11. (*The pictogram* NUN, great, *figures a fir or pine-tree: Sign-list,* No. 6.)

*žên, J. djin, nin, great; žên, nyin, J. nin, djin, A. nyön, man, woman, lady (*Shi*). 5610; 5624. P. 90 a.

niang, nöng, niong, noung, J. djō, (= zhong, shong), woman, wife, girl, young lady, mother, female, goddess. WW. p. 631; G. 8241. Niang-ma, *a title of the Queen of Heaven, invoked by sailors.* Tzŭ-sun niang-niang, 'Sons-and-grandsons-Lady'; *a title of the goddess who gives offspring* (tzŭ = DU; sun = SUR, offspring, great-grandson, Br. 8104).

NIN, NINNA, the *ešše pu*-bird. *Perhaps* the hoopoe (> the owl). 10287.

žên, yêm, *O. S.* nin, nim (P. 12; 90 a), a kind of bird. 5621. *Perhaps* the hoopoe (WW.).

NIN-IB, Lord of Regions (*of the world*); *called* EN KUR KUR, Lord of the Lands; *a god of war and hunting; (as a planet, Saturn).* IB = UB, region, area, district, territory; *and plur.* (= UB-DUG, UB-DU). *Dial. possibly* IG; *cf.* UG, country, *and Mandaean Nêrîg* = NIN-IG, NIN-IB (*Prince*).

yêp, yip, yi, i, eik, yik, K. ïp, A. êp, a district; a city; a village; a fief or princedom. 5481.

NI-NUNNA, 'thick (NUN) oil (NI)' or 'grease', *i.e.* butter. 5349. *Vid.* NI *supr.* (LI; I; IA).

nung, yung, ngiung, lung, K. nong, thick (of liquids). 8411.

ning, nging, ying, yin, to congeal; coagulate; to freeze. 8339.

NIR, SHER, male; hero, warrior; husband, lord, ruler, *&c.* (*idlu; etillum*). 6280. *C.T.* xii. 24. *Fig.* D. 73.—*Cf.* DIL, male; NA, NI, NU, *id.*

*shih, J. shi, A. si (shi), officer, soldier, husband, man *in Shi;* officers; warriors; gallant men *in Shu.* 9992. R. 33. *O.S.* zhit, shit = sher.

NI-SAG, 'something given', an offering or sacrifice. (2) 'one who gives'; offerer or priest. 6710. (NIG, NI, that; SAG, SANGA, give; a gift. *See Br.* 3526.) *The character alludes to a* monthly *sacrifice.* D. 93.

shang, K. sang, to give. 9735. *Cf. also* sung, song, to give, 10463; si, sek, siak, J. shaku, a gift, to give, 4157. [*Vid. plura s.v.* SI, SIG, SUM, to give.]

NI-SIG, 'that which is green' (*C.T.* xi.

ts'ing, J. sei, green. 2184.

Pl. 3, No. 68). *Vid.* SI(N)G, green. (SIG = RIG? *q.v.*)

NISH, twenty. 9956. (*final* -s = -n; *cf.* SHIS, bitter = *Chinese* sin.)

nien, nik, nieng, lien, twenty. 5693. (*The other sounds*, žu, ye, K. ip, A. ñyêp, *imply* nip, nib = nim = nin.)

NI-TAĞ, NI-TA, 'that which is male'; male; a man. 5022 f. TAĞ *from* TAG = TANG = TAM *in* DAM-TAMA, husband, *Br.* 11126, = TAN *in* MU-TAN, husband (*BPS.* 49; *C.T.* xv. 18). *The character figures the male organ.* D. 27. NI-TAĞ, male of animals, *e.g.* asses.

nan, J. dan, male; a man; a husband. 8139. liu, J. riō, *from* lo-k, lak, the male organ (P. 811), *seems to be cognate with* TAĞ (l, r = t, d). 7042.

t'ê, têk, teik, dah, J. toku, a male animal; a stallion. 10852.

NITA-DAM, NITA-LAM, spouse (*masc.*), husband. (Br. 5075; 4 R² 12. 35; Br. 10942.) Spouse (*fem.*), wife. (Br. 10943.) DAM *alone is both* man *or* husband *and* wife (Br. 11113; 11109), *as is also* DAM-DAM; *a form like Ch.* niang-niang, Lady. (LAM *is prob. dial. for* DAM; *cf.* NITA-DAM = NITA-LAM.) *Vid. also* DIN, TIN, male; man.

nam, nan, lam, lan, *Jap.* dan, man; male; husband. 8139.—*Cf. perhaps also* lang, long, K. nang, *in* ts'ai-lang, A. tai-lang, a husband; sin-lang, A. tên-lang, a bridegroom, 6777; sin-niang, a bride, 4574; sin-žên, A. tên-ñyên, a bride *or* a bridegroom, *ibid.* (lang *and* niang *are both written with* P. 300.)

lang, a man (*Amoy use*). 6777. *See* P. 624. *From* lam.

ting, ten, tang, an adult male. 11253.

NI-TEN, NI-TE, NI-TËA, NI-TEG, NI-TEM, fear; reverence; to fear; to revere, worship. 8464 ff. *Vid.* NI, to fear, *supr.*

tam, t'an, A. t'am, k'ên, *Sh.* dé^{n}, timorous; t'an-t'ê, timid. 10702.

t'ê, t'ik, *Am.* t'ék, t'e, J. toku, timorous. 10850.

t'i, t'ik, A. jik, to stand in awe of; to be alarmed. 10983.

chi, ti, to regard with awe. 1887. *O.S.* ti-k (P. 174).

(2) NI-TEN, NI-TE, self. 8466. *Vid.* NI, the body; self, *supr.* *Cognate perhaps* SU(N), skin, flesh, body. 167; 170; 172.

t'i, A. t'e, the body, 11025; ch'in, ts'in, J. shin, A. t'ên, of or belonging to self; *e.g.* ch'in wei, to do oneself. 2081.

shên, shin, sin, A. t'ên, the body; the person; oneself. 9813.

(1) NU, a statue, image, likeness,—*of king or god.* (NU = NGU.) 1963.

ngou, ngeu, nöü, K. u, J. gu, image; idol; statue. 8501.

(2) NU, LU, a man; a male; a servant. 1964; 6397. *Cf.* LA *in* LA-BAR, a slave; a servant. 991 ff.

nu, lu, nou, lou, a slave; a servant. 8387. (*In* ku wên *man + woman.*)

nu-p'u, H. lu-p'uk, K. no-pok, N. nu-boh, J. nu-boku, a slave, 8387 (*vid.* 9507) = *Sn.* LA-BAR (*with* -k *for* -t = r).

NUM, NUMMA, wolf (*zîbu*). 1983.

long, lang, loung, K. nang, wolf. 6764.

NUN, great (*rabû*). *Also read* ZIL (*from* ZIN). Br. 2622 f.

*žên, yêm, nying, niăng, J. nin, great. 5610.

NU-NUZ, offspring; *perhaps from* NUNNUZ = NUZ-NUZ. 8179.

nu, lu, children. 8391.

(3) NU, NU-NU, flesh; U-ZU, *id.* (NU = ZU *dialectically. Original sounds perhaps* NUG, ZUG.) 1969.
(4) NU, not; *from* NGU; *cf. dial.* MU. 1962; 1319. (*Cf.* GUSH, KUSH, to rest.)

PA, a canal for irrigation (*palgu*). *C.T.* xii. 32. *Str. perhaps* embanked *channel or simply* banks, dikes. *The canals may be traced by their ruined banks all over Babylonia. Vid.* E, (EG), trench.
PA, bloom, flower. (PA-D, BAD, ĠAD, ĠUD, to be bright, beautiful.) 5570.

PA (*fr.* PA-D, BAD), PATI, MWATI, ĠAD, ĠUD, rod, sceptre, stylus. *The character was also read* LU, *and* ZAG, SIG. 5560 ff; 5639.

PAD (*fr.* BAD), PA, to speak, to talk, to call, to name; a name or style; to declare, proclaim; to swear, to conjure, to exorcise, to bewitch, *&c.*; BAD, *in* DIL-BAD, to proclaim, to announce; BI (*from* BID = BAD), to speak, to call, to name, to declare, *&c.* (*C.T.* xii. 21).
(2) PAD, PA, to order, command.

(3) PAD, PA, to see (*cf.* BAD, *a value of the Eye-character; C.T.* xi. 2). 9409–9422.
PAD (BAD), (*also read* SHUG, SHU-KU, *q.v.*) cakes or loaves. 9925. *Cf. NE.* xi. 234.
PAD, *in* KU-PADDU, price. ('Value named or declared?') *Vid.* KU.

žou, nyuk, žu, J. shiku, niku, A. nyuk, flesh. 5665.

hiu, J. kiū, ku, to rest; to stop. Do not! 4651; P. 278, kut.

pa, embankment; dike. 8532. *O. S.* pa-t (R. 154; P. 367).

fa, hwa, J. kwa, flowers. 5002. (P. 105 pa-t, ka-t; *diff. from* P. 860.) p'a, pa, bo, A. ba, the corolla of a flower. 8553.
pi, pit, pik, K. p'il, A. but, pen or writing-brush, 8979; yû, yut, lut, lü, ük, lik, K. yul, J. it-, A. žwêt, stylus; pencil, 13644; R. 129; P. 252. (yut, yul = ĠUD.)
kwei, *Am.* kui, cü, K. kiu, a small stone sceptre, baton, mace. 6434. *O.S.* kwa, ku-t, P. 239 (*cf.* P. 410 nga-t). *Cf. also Jap.* fude, pen, pencil.
pi, pei, bei, păt, A. biet, to talk, 8924; *O. S.* bit = P. 132.
fei, fai, fui, fi, K. pi, to talk fast, 3493; *O. S.* pot, P. 155.
po, poa, pwo, pu, K. p'a, A. ba, publish; make known, 9369; *O. S.* pat, bat, P. 840. fu, fo, to order, 3667: pot (P. 178).

po, to spread abroad; to promulgate, 9371; *O. S.* pat, bat, P. 840.
piao, piu, pioa, K. p'io, A. bieu, to make known, to manifest; a 'style' or fancy name, 9114; *O. S.* pot, P. 418. *Also* 3624; fu, p'u, p'wo, K. po, a name or 'style'; P. 322 pa-k.
fu, p'u, vu, a charm; a spell, 3687; *O.S.* pot = bat, P. 178.
fo, făt, vah, K. pul, J. fut-, to see without examining; to view generally. 3589. p'yt, p'et, A. biet, to glance at. 9167.
po, păt, p'ék, bah, J. bot-, cakes, 9363; *O. S.* bat, P. 312.
pei, pui, K. p'ae, A. bai, cowries; money, 8793; *O.S.* pi-t, po-t, R. 154; P. 367.
pao, A. bau, bïu, precious; valuables. 8720; 8721 (*O. S.* pat).

PAN, *Assyr. values also* BAN, BAM, a bow. 9097; M. 6854.

PAN (BAN, BAM), a bow. BAM *is doubtless the labialized equivalent of* GAM, to bend, bow down; *q. v. Cf. esp. Ch.* kom, kung, a bow.

PAN-PAN, inner shrine, *adytum* (*parakku*). (*Assyrian loan panpanu.*) 5650. *Vid.* BAR, BARA.

PAP (= BAB), father (*C.T.* xii. 16). (2) A male, a man, a hero. 1141; 1150.

PA-TE-SI, ruler or governor. SI, SIG, *id.* (Br. 3385); *cf.* Br. 3377 (SI = to go straight on; SI, 'Machthaber', *BPS.* 80; SI-SI, director; leader; 'Regent', *BPS.* 85; *lit. mušêšeru = one who makes to go straight*). PA-TE-SI = PA(D) + TE(G) + SI(G), *Sceptre-holding Director.*

PESH (PISH, BISH), PI (PI-PI, to increase progeny, Br. 7968), to widen or broaden; to increase or multiply (*trans. and intr.*); to enlarge; to extend; to make numerous. 6935 f. *Cognate with* MESH, ME, multitude; many (Br. 10356; 10469); *which is the primary meaning of* PESH *in the sense of* three (*a very primitive use, with known parallels in the speech of modern savages*): *cf.* MUSH, *in* DUM-MUSH, three.

(2) PESH (BISH, PISH), to be fat; to fatten (*ušamrî;* 4. R. 9. 3 b). 6934. Plump; stout; vigorous (*huṣâbu*). (*Cf.* BUR, oil, fat, Br. 5480 ?)

(3) PESH (BISH, PISH), strong; mighty; great. (*mamlu.*) 6933.

(ku, to sell; *read* kia, ka, ko, price. 6250; 1182.)

pa, the part of a bow grasped when shooting. 8513.

pêng, ping, to draw a bow to the full, 8858; pêng, pen, bang, a stretched bow, 8862; P. 460: bang, bam = ban.

fên, vang, K. pun, a bowstring, 3550.

wan, to bend a bow, 12477; P. 1024 (*also* = man = ban, 7644; *and* pien = pan, 9210).

kung, *from* kom (R. 57) = kam, gam, a bow; curved. 6566.

fan, p'an, a hedge, fence; an enclosed place. 3407 f.

*fu, wu, vu, K. pu, po, a father, R. 88; 3736. *O. S.* bo (P. 114) = ba, ba-p.

fu, vu, K. pu, a man; a hero; 3612. P. 63 pa-k; *by Dissimilation from* pa-p ?

s'i, sze, sü, si, sa, J. shi, A. ti, to control; to preside over; minister; superintendent; president. 10250. *O. S.* si-k, P. 158. (*Vid. also s. v.* PA, rod, sceptre.)

fei, fui, fi, K. pi, J. hi (*from* pi), A. fi, extended. 3494. (*From* pi-t: P. 155.)

pei, p'ui, K. pe, J. hai (pai), bai, to double; -fold (*in* tenfold, hundredfold, &c.). 8787. P. 389: bi-t.—p'ei, p'ui, bai, bei, K. bo, J. be, to double; kia-p'ei, to add to; to multiply. 8811. P. *id.* 389.

fei, p'i, bi, vi, K. pi, J. hi (pi), A. p'i, fat; plump; robust; rich, abundant, fertile, *of land and crops;* to fatten. 3484 *and* WW. (P. 459 bi-t > bi-k.)

p'ei, p'i, K. pi, J. hi (pi), A. fi, great; vast; unequalled. 8818. P. 138 pit.

p'ei, p'i, sturdy; stout; robust. Many. (WW. p. 671; P. 138 + R. 9. *Callery*, 138.)

(4) PESH, (BISH, PISH), blossom; bloom; flower; efflorescence (*of palm*). (*arum; liblibbu. Cf.* PA-D, *aru, artu.*) 6929; 6932; 6940.

PESH, pregnant; to be with child: 8098.

PIL (BIL), BI, to burn; to blaze or flare up. 4567; 4575.
PIL-LUD (BIL-LUD), PIL-LUDU, laws, statutes; *regarded as Divine commands. The character is* stylus + God (*cf.* Exod. xxxi. 18). 5649.
PIR, a man-at-arms (?). 8141.

PI-SAN, a receptacle for storing things; *e.g.* a box of wood, an earthenware jar, a clay coffer, a corn-bin or granary (*Assyr. loan-word pisannu*). 5955.
PI-SAN, box, coffer, chest, corn-bin, &c. (PI = PI-N, BIN? *cf.* A-PIN, container; receptacle.)

PIG (BIG), weak; ill. *Read* SIG; *q.v.* (PIG = PING, *nasalizing the* G.) 11867 ff. (PIG, BIG : SIG, ŠIG :: BAR : ŠAR.)
PISH (BISH; *from an older* BASH?), a wild boar (*ḫumçiru*). *Vid.* KISH, *the other value of the character.* (*Assyr. loan-word piāzu*, swine, hog, *seems to be a Trilit. imitation of* BAŽ = BASH.)
PUR (BUR), *a value of the Water-symbol;* BURA-NUNU, Great River (*the Euphrates*). BUR = DUR, bubbling up, bursting forth, or gushing out,—*of water-springs and rivers* (*labâku; cf.* √n-b-k, in Heb. נבכי ים, springs of the sea; *and tabâku*, to pour out).

pei, pi, bi, K. pi, J. bi, mi, strong, 8799. *O. S.* pit, R. 154.
p'ieh, p'i, the luxuriance of plants in flower. 9171. P. 138 (pit). *Also read* p'ei.
p'ei, p'ui, pwi, K. pe, the bud of a flower. 8812. P. 389 (bi-t).
pi, pui, pwi, pai, pei, piei, K. pe, J. hai (pai), he (pe), A. foui, fi, a foetus; an embryo; p'i-t'ai, a pregnant womb. 9072. P. 138 (pi-t = piš).
pi, pêt, *Am.* pít, K. p'il, A. têt, fiery; blazing. 8999.
fa-lü, C. fat-lut, laws and statutes. 3366; 7548.

pin, ping, a soldier; a weapon; warlike. 9279. (*Final* r = n; *cf.* sun, grandson = SUR.) (*Perhaps* bowman; *vid.* BAN.)
swan, san, sün, son, K. J. san, a box; a basket. 10379; *cf.* 10381.
siang, söng, siong, a box; a chest; a granary. 4253.
hsien, syn, *Am.* sian, a small storehouse for grain; a granary. 4468; WW. *s. v.* sien.
fei, pi, fi, bamboo baskets. 3481. P. 451: pi-t.
pên, pun, bö, dust-basket; hod; grain-bin. 8849.—p'ên, pun, bö, bêng, J. bon, basin, bowl, tub, pot. 8850.
p'u, fu, K. p'o, sick; weak. 9488. *O. S.* po-k, P. 322.
ping, p'iang, pin, bing, J. biō, hei (pei), disease; sickness; weak; ill. 9300.
pa, po, *from* pa-t (*not* pa-k: P. 86), a wild boar (*Shi* I. ii. XIV. 1; *vid. Legge's note*). *Cf. Jap.* buta, swine.

fei, fêt, pui, fu, K. pul, J. fut-, to bubble up; to boil; *of streams*, &c. 3490. P. 155.
fou, fu, K. pu, J. bu, bubbles on water (fou-ngou). P. 389 bu-t. *Name of a river in Si-ch'uen.*
pi, pyt, pet, pu, bi, K. p'il, A. têt, the bubbling of water. 9013.
pi, pêt, *Am.* pít, A. têt, bubbling water,

RA (*from* RAG = LAĞ; *q. v.*), to go, walk, come (*alâku*). 4871. (*Cognate:* RI, to bring? 2555.)

RA, to, into, unto (*ana*). 6365. *Pp.* (*Str.* coming or going to . . .).

(2) RA, RAĞ, to flood, overflow, inundate, esp. with heavy rain (*raḫâçu*); a flood, inundation (*riḫçu; riḫiltu*). Br. 6361; 6373.

(3) RA, to seize; to grasp (*aḫâzu; çabâtu*). (RAĞ; *cf.* LAĞ, to plunder; TUG, to seize; DAB, DIB, *id.*; ZI, ZIG, *id.*) 6353; 6363. *Cognate with* RI(G), DI, TE, TI, to seize, take: *q. v.*

(4) RA, to dwell or settle in; to cast or lay down; to make one's abode or settle somewhere; to put on (majesty, splendour, &c.) (*ašâbu; ramû*). 6355; 6362. *Cognate:* RI, *ramû*, 2573? (RAG = RIG.)

(5) RA, to smite, strike, break, smash, wound (*maḫâçu*). (RAG; *cf.* SIG, TAG, to strike.) Br. 6359 f. To beat, crush out, thrash grain (*rapâsu ša šêim*); RAĞ, threshing of grain (*ripsu ša šêim*); GISH-GAR SHE-RAĞ, a threshing-wain (*narpasu*). (MAR = GAR; *C. T.* xii. 18.) *Vid.* MAR, GAR, wheeled vehicle; SHE, SHUG, corn. 6372.

RAB *in* RAB-GAMME, RAB-GAM-ME-GUR, *and* RAB-GAMMEA, evil spirits or demons mentioned in Bab. exorcisms (*labartum; aḫḫazu; labaçu*). Br. 4246–4248. *RCT.* p. 4 f. *Cf. perhaps* RABI-TA, *a value of the desert-char., explained* lands *or* plains (*mâtâti*): *lit.* 'demon's land'? *vid.* DA, 8998; P. 791 pit. (pêt = BUR; têt = DUR.)

pi, pei, K. pi, J. hi (pi), A. bi, to gush out, as water from a spring, 8927; *id.* 8928 (*and name of a river in Honan*). 8922 (pi, pit, p'il) *is Phonetic in both.*

piao, piu, J. hu (pu), bu, water flowing, 9113. *O. S.* pu-t.

lai, J. rai, to come. *O. S.* lak (P. 409). 6679. luk, liok, lu, to move; to walk. 7382. P. 482 lok. *Cf.* 7365; 7383; 7374; 7001 (li, lik, lok).

lou, lao, lau, K. ro, J. rō, a flood; to overflow. *O. S.* lok (P. 811). 6803. A great rain; or the overflow which it produces. (WW. p. 508.) *Cf.* 6796.

liu, liau, K. ryo, yo, J. ryō, rō, to grasp; to seize. *O. S.* lok (P. 811). 7044.

lioh, lök, liok, liah, K. yak, J. ryaku, A. lök, to seize. 7564. lioh, lök; to rob, take by force; to flog (*cf. infr.* lik, to strike). 7566. lioh, lök, to take by force; to throw off; to lay down (*vid. sq.*). 7567.

lok, laai, lo, la, lak, K. rak, J. raku, to fall; to settle down; to put down or on; a settlement or abode; to 'put up' at. 7329.

lik, *Am.* lék, li, to strike. 6996. *O. S.* lak (P. 978). *With R. chariot instead of hand*, lik, lek, li, to crush under wheels (WW.). 7002 = 6932 lik, li, *id.*

li, lei, *O. S.* lap, lip (P. 724), a weird beast, a bogy, elf, or the like. 6895. *With R. reptile*, li, c'hi, mi, lie, ts'z, a young dragon, as carved at entrances to palaces and temples. 1973. *With R. demon*, a mountain elf, with a man's face and a beast's body. 1974.

TA, DU, sides, region: KUR-DA, MA-DA, land. *Vid. also* MASH-KIM.

RAD, *another value of the character* (SHID), SHITA, gutter; watercourse; *q. v.* Br. 2294.

RAG, *a value of the char. for woman* (= LAG, *in the character called Silakku, read* SI-LAG, *but written* LAG-SI; D. 328). Br. 10915; 11169 ff.

RAG, *a value of the char. for fermented liquors, 'strong drink'* (*šikaru*). *Also read* GASH (*cf.* GESH-TIN). Br. 5121 f.

RAM, *a value of the char. for* AKA, AG, to love (*râmu*): *q. v.*

RI, DI, *from* RIG, DIG (?; *cf.* Br. 2594 f), to fly (*of birds*); to hasten, run away, escape (*of men*). Br. 2571 (*parâšu, Shaph., Ittaph.*). To blow (*zâqu*), of the wind; IM-RI, a blast of wind (*zîq šâri*). 2581 f. (רוח = זיקא; *Tg.* Job iv. 15.)—*One of the Bird-characters: vid.* D. 40, *and cf.* D. 33. ('*Wings of the Wind*': Ps. xviii. 10; Hos. iv. 19.) *Vid.* TU, wind.

(2) DI, to shine (*nabâṭu*). *Vid. supr. s.v.*

(3) RI, RIG, DI, DIG, to take, to seize, snatch, take away, rob or spoil (*liqû; laqâtu; šalâlu*). *Cf. BPS.* 81. Br. 2562; 2576; 2594. *Cognate with* RA (RAG), to seize; LAG, to plunder; TE(G), TI(L), TUG, ZI, DIB, to take, *&c., q. v.*

(4) RI, DI, to think, be mindful of; to reflect or deliberate; to plan; to have foresight (*ḫasâsu*). Br. 2559.

(5) RIG-RIGGA, fall, what is fallen, ruins of a building (*miqittu*). Br. 2595.

RI, RIG (*C. T.* xi. 3 *var.*), to crush, grind or beat out grain; to grind flour (?). *Cognate with* RA, RAG, to beat out

hun, J. kon, soul, ghost. 5244.

lai, la, (J. rai), *O. S.* lat (P. 996), a shallow brook. 6700.

liu, lau, J. ryū, ru, to flow, run, *as water.* 7248. *O. S.* lot (P. 298).

liu, lau, *O. S.* lu(t), (P. 673), a current; a stream. 7259.

nü, lü, no, J. nyo, *O. S.* nok (= lok), P. 50 (R. 38), woman; female. 8419.

lao, lou, lau, lo, *O. S.* lok (P. 763), the lees of wine or spirits; wine, good or bad. 6801. A. lau *and* giau.

lien, lün, len, liong, J. ren, to love or dote on. 7154.

*liao, liu, lio, wind blowing; a blast, a gale; a steady breeze. *Read* liu *and* liao T. 4, flying high; soaring (WW.). 7062. *O. S.* lok (lik), P. 763. *Fig. a soaring bird. With R. foot,* to run away, escape. 7068.

liao, liu, K. ryo, to grasp; *O. S.* lok (P. 811). 7044. lo, lu, lio, lou, jou, K. no, J. ro, seize, plunder. 7285. *O. S.* lok (P. 917). lou, *O. S.* lok (P. 789), 7342. liok, lök, liak, lio, J. riaku, to seize, capture. 7564. to rob; plunder. 7566. *Cf.* 7567.

ch'i, t'i, dzi, *O. S.* dik (P. 240), to grasp or seize. 1982. *Cf.* 1795 (tip = tik).

liu, liao, liau, laiu, lioa, K. yo, J. ryō, *O. S.* lok, to consider; to calculate, to reflect. 7070. (P. 53: tok.) lik, li, H. lit, let, lak, J. reki, riaku, A. lik, to calculate. 6924. lü, li, K. ryê, J. riu, to plan. 7527. P. 981.

lok, lo, la, lak, K. rak, J. raku, to fall 7329.

lik, lék, li, to crush under wheels. (J. ri.) 6932.

grain; *q.v.* (?). *Fig. a handmill; or a pestle and mortar? Also read* KUM; *q.v.* 4711.

RIG, green; *in* U-RIG, green stuff, vegetables (*urqîtum*). *C. T.* xii. 49. *Cognate c.* SIG, green.—6053.

RIM; *vid.* IM, to dip, dye. (*Dialectic?*)

RUG, *a value of the character for* skin (*maśku*) *and* flesh (*šîru*). 167; 170. *Also read* SU *and* KUSH; *q.v.*

SA, to call; to name (*nabû*). Br. 2290.

SA, SAD, a net (*šêtu*). Br. 3083; 3113; ES-SAD, a net-fisher (*written* ZAG-KU), 6525. *C. T.* xvii. 25. 14 f; xviii. 44 a 1. 50. *Hence Semit.* צוד *çâdu*, hunt. *Cf.* Ezek. xii. 13; xvii. 20 *with the Chinese metaphor of 'Heaven's Net'. Cogn.* SI, net, noose, snare, meshes (*itânu*). 3386.

(2) a cord, rope, or the like (*riksu*). Br. 3082.

(3) the fastening of a door (*markas;* 4 R. 16. 45 a).

(4) a house (*bîtu*). 3072. (*The character* SA *has the variant* SHA *in C. T.* xi. 3, 1. 70, *note* 36.)

SAB, SABU, torch; flame (*tipâru*). M. 2315.

SA (*from* SAN, SAM? SAG?), brown; red-brown (*sâmu*). 3745. SI (SIG), *id.* 3403. (*Gold, an ass, and a species of shrub, are described as sâmu.*)

SA, to rival, vie with, emulate, compete with (*šanânu*). 9539.

SA, counsel; counsellor (*milku; maliku*). (*From* SA-N?) *Also read* SAL (=SAN); SIM (SAM); SI-LIM; SIR; *and* DI: *q.v.* Br. 9519 ff; *C. T.* xi. 3. SAN = TEN, *in* SHI-

luk, liuk, lü, liu, K. nok, J. ryoku, green, of vegetation. 7544.

yuk, jou, nyuk, ngük, žu, J. niku, shiku, flesh. 5665.

sa, sat, a hoarse voice; to bawl, or shout. 9534. su, sou, K. J. so, to tell. 10357. siu, siao, K. so, *O. S.* sok (P. 896), to scream; to roar. 4317. shi, sei, K. si, to declare, make known, proclaim. 9953. R. 113 (-t).

tse, tsia, chia, che, J. sha, A. ta, a rabbit-net. P. 193 (-k). 3247. tsui, zai, ze, J. zai, A. toui, a fishing-net (WW.). 11910. (*Sin and doom* = a snare; *vid.* P. 451; R. 122. Ezek. xii. 13.) lo, loa, lu, lou, K. ra, na, J. ra, A. la, *O. S.* lat (P. 1031), a bird-net. 7291. *Cf. Jap.* sade, a scoop-net for catching fish. sa, sat, tsah, K. sal, J. sat-, A. tat, to spread; throw a fishing-net. 9523.

so, sok, sa, sak, rope, cord, string; to bind; to fasten. 10183.

so, siau, su, K. swa, *O. S.* sak, a lock; fetters; chains. 10204.

sha, shê, sia, K. sa, J. sha, A. hsa, a cottage. 9789. *O. S.* shat (R. 135; P. 481; *cf.* P. 262). shêt, shih, *Am.* sék, house; mansion. 9974. P. 237.

shap, hsia, *Am.* kiap, fiery; blazing. 4234. (P. 285: gap *and* zhap.)

siang, söng, siong, light yellow. 4254. sê, shik, set, se, sah, K. sek, J. shoku, shiki, colour. R. 139; 9602. *Vid.* DIR, dark. (*A coloured surface of any tint may be regarded as* 'dark', *when compared with one that is colourless.*)

sai, soi, saui, se, sae, to emulate; to rival. 9544. P. 608.

ts'an, ts'am, ch'ang, ts'ö, ts'ên, K. ch'am, ch'ăm, J. san, A. tam, to counsel, to advise, to consult with. *O. S.* sam, san (P. 780). 11548.

shên, shim, sang, K. sim, J. shin, to try,

TEN-DU, 'counsel-make' = to counsel or consult (*malâku*), Br. 9727 (?) : *cf.* DI, DIN, judgement, decision ; *q. v.*

SA-DUG, the regular, fixed, or perpetual sacrifices, as distinct from free-will offerings. (*sattukku, sattûku.*) 5 R. 60. 20–26 a. *Written* counsel *or* decide + order. *Cf.* DU, DUG, command.

(1) SI-LIM, peace ; well-being or health (*šulmu*). Br. 9538.

(2) SI-LIM, to show compassion, mercy, sympathy, goodwill (*salâmu*). 9533. (*Syn. of râmu*, to love.)

(1) SAG, the head ; a leader ; a chief (*rêšu*). (*Name of char. Sangu.*) the foremost, first, chief (*ašarîdu ; rêštû*) ; the front ; in front (*maḫru ; pânu ; pûtu ; maḫrû*). 3500 ff. TA-SAG, from the beginning. *HWB.* 606. *Vid.* ZAG-MU. *Cf.* DUB-SAG, the forehead.

(2) SAG, gift (*širiqtu*). 3526. (*Phonetic writing.*) *Cogn.* SIG, SI, SUM, to give ; *q. v.* SAGGA (= SANGA)—ESH, for a gift.

SA-ĠAR, dust (*êpiru ; êpru ; turbu'tu* = Ar. *turbeh, turb, turâb*, dust, earth ; mound) ; earth ; dirt. 5083 f ; 5087. *Fig. a weeping eye* (= *effect of dust*) : D. 97. (*Or* an eye obscured or blinded ?)

SAK-KUL, bolt or lock of a door (*sikkûru*). 3545.

SAL, SHAL, the womb ; mercy, pity (*ipu, rêmu, rîmu*). 5517 ff.—*Akin to* ZAG, mercy ; *q. v.*

as a judge. 9851. ch'a, ch'at, ts'a, ts'at, K. ch'al, J. sat-, A. sat (= SAL, SAR, SIR), to examine judicially ; to judge. 200. sun, sín, sing, *id.* 4895. P. 49 sin. (A. tên.)

shên, shêm, lem, sing, sang, K. sim, J. shin, A. t'êm, to consult carefully with ; to counsel or advise. 9854.

lím, liam, lien, lí^{n}, examine ; discriminate. 7128.

shang, shöng, siae, sang, A. t'öng, to deliberate ; to consult. 9738. P. 715. —*Cf.* 7015.

shê, shet, se, K. söl, J. set-, to establish. 9800. ch'ök, cho, tauk, J. taku, to establish. P. 486 ; tok. 2389. chök, cho, touk, to order. 2394 ; 2566.

ning, lin, *Am.* léng, peace. 8327. k'ang-ning, in good health.

lien, lin, ling, J. ren, to pity ; to sympathize with ; lien-ai, have a regard for. 7156. lêm, lím, ling, to sympathize with. 7165.

*shou, shau, siu, su, the head ; the chief ; a leader ; first ; the front or van ; the beginning. 10014. *O. S. prob.* shok, sok. R. 185 (*not* = R. 181 : git). *Cf. Jap.* saki, the front, foremost part of a thing ; the van.

shou, shau, shu, seu, A. t'o, t'u, to give. 10017. (P. 447 ? sok > dut.) sung, *O. S.* som, to give. 10463. tz'ŭ, ssŭ, (sï), söü, K. să, J. shi, A. tï, *O. S.* (P. 494) sik, (sok). 12416. sek, siak, seik, hsi, si, sih, K. sok, J. seki, shaku, A. tik, to give ; gifts. 4157.

sha, sa, sand. 9624. ngai, yai, aï, e, dust ; dirt. 8. 'Whenever the wind raises and spreads the sand (*sha*) it is called dust (*ngai*).' hui, fui, hwai, J. kwai, kai, *O. S.* kot (P. 227), ashes ; dust ; dirt. 5155.

so, sa, sa-k (P. 707), a lock. 10204. k'ien-so, *id.* 1700 ; (k'ien, a seal).

t'ai, t'e, J. tai, *O. S.* tat (= tal), 10588, the pregnant womb. (P. 186.) *See next entry.*

SALU-GUB, cry of woe, lamentation, grief (*ikkillu*). 10064. *Also read* TAL, *id.* (= TIL, *id.*). (*Vid.* TAL, TIL.) (SAL = TAL, TIL.)

SA-MAG, want, need, desire, hunger, distress, or the like (*umçatum*). Br. 3916.

SANGU, priest (*šangû*). 5980. *Cf.* SAG (= SANG : 3500), gift, offering.

SAR, to write (*šaṭâru*). 4336. *Cogn.* SAG, *id. vid.* DUBBI-SAG = DUB-SAR, tablet-writer.

SAR (*c. Praef.* GISH, MU, wood), a plantation of trees (*kiru*); *cf.* SAR-MAG, a high plantation. Br. 4315.

SAG (3515), SIG, SI, a horn; to butt or thrust with the horns; to gore (*nagâšu; nakâpu*). 3396 f; 3388. *Akin to* DAG, thrust, push, butt; SIG, to strike, break, wound (5576); *cf.* SIG, SI, to open (*pitû*), 3402; TAG, to strike, break, smash (*maḫâçu; napâçu*), 3798 f; *q. v. Fig. of* SIG, SI, a curved ram's horn; D. 47 (*cf.* the boat, D. 340).

(2) SIG, SI, to be or go straight (*ašâru*). 3377 *and* 4422. *BPS.* 25. SI-SI, director, leader, ruler (*mušêšeru*). 3431. *BPS.* 85. Viceroy or regent (*iššakku*). 3385. *Vid.* PA-TE-SI.

(3) SIG, SI, all; the whole or total (*nagbu ša naphari*). 3399.

(4) SIG, SI, to be or become like (*êmû*). 3383. SIG, SI, *id.* (*mašâlu*). 4414. *The latter also read* SUM, SUN (*vid.* SUM, to give). *Cf.* SIG *in* (SIG) A-LAN(M), form, likeness, features (*bunnanû*); DIM, TUM, like, likeness, mage.

sít, sie, hsieh, K. söl, J. set-, sorrowful. 1053 (*also read* kit). sut, hsüe, hsi, K. sul, hyul, J. djut-, A. twêt (*cf.* TAL, TIL), to sympathize with; to pity. 4723.

yêp, K. kïp, A. k'êp, k'ih, to weep; grieved; lamenting (WW.). 1117 (= *Sn.* GUB).

mou, mao, mau, *O. S.* mok, excessive desire. 7702. P. 59. mei, mui, mai, *O. S.* mok (P. 340), to desire (WW.). 7704. mei, mui, mai, *O. S.* mok (P. 340), anxiety, heart-ache. 7706.

sêng, sen, sang, a Buddhist priest. 9617.

se, sia, sie, K. sia, J. sha, to write. 4404. (P. 964 sat?)

tse, sia, sie, zia, an arbour with trees planted round it; an ancient terrace with trees around it; a wooded mound (WW.). 4431. (P. 681 shak; shat?)

ts'u, ts'ou, ch'ò, J. so, *O. S.* tsok, tok (P. 193), an ox's horn bending down (WW.); 11877. cha, tsa, *O. S.* tak (P. 531), horns broad and spreading. 168. siu, siau, sio, *O. S.* sok (P. 896), 'horns' or ends of a Chinese bow, *which are often turned backwards* (WW.). 4318. (kok, kak, kioh, ko, horn, 2215 = tok, tak.)

ti, *O. S.* tik (P. 174), to butt, as oxen. 10907. *Cf.* 2677 (chuk, J. soku, *id.*) žung, zung, dzung, J. shō(m), A. nyung, horns. 5736. (SIG = SUM = num, nom. *Cf.* SI, SIG, SUM, onions.)

chik, *Am.* tít, chi, sik, tik, zêk, straight. 1846. sï, sze, sü, si, sa, J. shi, A. ti, to control; preside over; minister; superintendent; officer. *O. S.* sik (P. 158). 10250.

sik, ts'ik, sit, seik, si, hsi, hsyk, K. sil, J. shit-, A. têt, all; altogether. 4138.

siang, tsöng, siong, hsiang, K. sang, to be like; to resemble; like; a likeness. 4287 f.

sï, ssŭ, tz'ŭ, ts'i, söü, shï, sz, like; similar to; resembling; to seem. 10289. *O. S.* si; sik?

(5) SIG, SI, ruler, governor, or the like (*išš̆akku*). 3385. *Vid.* PA-TE-SI. *Another equiv.* 3410 (*šêlu*, judge; ruler). *Vid.* (2).

sï, sze, *or* ssŭ; sü, si, sa, J. shi, A. ti, to control; controller; superintendent. 10250. *O. S.* sik (P. 158).

(6) SIG, SI, old (*lâbiru*). 3390. to be weak, feeble, dilapidated, of buildings (*ênêšu*), 3384. thin, poor, of grain (*ubbulu*), 3413. *Cf.* SIG (PIG), weak (*id.*), 11874; SI, *id.*, 9463; SUN, old (*lâbiru*), 1515; *q. v.*

sik, si, hsi, J. seki, shaku, A. tik, old; of old. 4105; 4108. *Cf.* 10338 (suk).

(7) SIG, SI, to fill (*malû*). 3393. to block or close, of a boundary (*lamû ša limêti*). 3391. *Cf.* SE, SI, *id.* 4413; 4415.

sêk, seik, se, sai, K. sek, se, J. soku, sai, A. têk, tai, to fill up; stuff or stop up. sai-man, to fill or stuff full (*qs.* SI-MAL; *vid.* MAL=MAN, full). to block; boundary; frontier. 9541.

shik, shek, shok, shak, sik, zi, shi, K. sök, J. seki, shaku, A. t'ak, full; to fill. 9967.

(8) SIG, SI, to strip off, to flay, *of skin or clothes* (*šaḫâṭu*). 3406.

sök, siok, sia, K. siak, J. shaku, saku, A. tök, to cut off; to flay. 4309. *Cf.* 4439 (sé, sia, sie, *O. S.* sik, to take off clothes).

(9) SIG, SI, light, brightness, to shine (*nûru; šarûru; šurruru; urrû; šamû ?*); to be clear, of water (*zakû*). 3401 *et infra.—Cognate with* SIG, to be bright, pure; SHAG, bright (*C. T.* xii. 6 *and* 32); A-ZAG, *id.*; SIR, SHER, light, to shine; *q. v.*

sik, sék, si, hsi, clear, bright, white, si-si, dazzling. 4043. shu, sü, su, *O. S.* shok, sok, tok, the light of the rising sun; bright. 10067.

(10) SIG, SI, to open (*pitû*). 3402.

sik, si, hsi, hsik, sit, J. seki, A. tik, to split, *as wood*; to divide. 4040.

(11) SIG, SI, the base or foundation of a pillar (*šiššu*). 3411.

sik, si, hsi, the base of a pillar. 4190.

SI (SE), SIG, SUM (SIM), SUN, onions; garlic; *Alliaceae* in gen. (*šûmu*). 4435. *Pictogram: vid.* D. 138 *and* 519. (*The two plants laid one above the other look like bulb-rooted leeks. They may represent an offering of such vegetables heaped up. The following uses of the character may be called Phonetic.*) (*An exact* || *to the series* SI, SIG, SUM, SIM, *may be seen in* G. 4035: si, sik, sêm, sim, *nurus.*)

sün, suan, son, saung, sö, K. J. san, garlic; chives; Alliaceous plants with ligulate leaves (WW.). 10381.

tsung, ch'ung, J. sō(m), A. t'oung, onions; garlic (WW.). 12021. *O. S.* som, tom. *Alliaceae* with fistular leaves. (P. 563.)

(2) SI (SIG), SUM (SIM), to give, present, offer; hand over, deliver up, *&c.* (*nadânu*). *Cognate*: SAG, a gift; *q. v.*—(*Cf.* ÇI-AM *or* ÇI-EM=ÇÊM, ZEM, *nadânu*, 4202.) to grant to,

si, sek, siak, seik, hsi, K. sök, J. seki, shaku, A. tik, gift; to give, grant, confer. 4157.

sung, song, *O. S.* som, to send a present; to hand over; to give. 10463.

confer on, entrust to (*šutlumu; paqâdu*). (*šutlumu especially of gifts of gods to kings.*) 4418 f; 4427.

(3) SI (SIG), SUM (SIM), to throw down, throw; put, place, lay down; set, settle, fix, *&c.* (*nadû; šâmu ?*). (*šâmu*, fix a price, pay, buy.)

(4) SI (SIG), (SUM), to take, hold in the hand; to give (*tamâḫu*). 4428. *Cogn.* TUG, TUKU, TIL, TI, TE, TEG, TEM, DIB, to take, seize, grasp, *&c.*; *q. v.*

(5) SI (SIG), SUM, to hasten to; to set out; to make for; go to a place (*ḫâšu*). 4412. *Cogn.* TUM, to walk; to go; *q. v. Syn.* SAG-SUM, *ḫâšu*, 3573. *Cognate*: SUG, SUD, SU, to advance, walk in procession, march (*šadâḫu*). 7619; SHID, a way; a path; *q. v.*

(6) SI (SIG), to become drunk, drink to intoxication (*šakâru*). 4423. [*Cogn.* NAG, to drink; NAG, to wash (?).] to give or make to drink (*šaqû*), *e.g.* poison (*vid.* UG, *imtu*), 4424 = to pour out (*šapâku*), 4425. (NAG = SAG = SHAG, *whence šaqû*, שקה.)

(7) SI, SIG, ÇEM (SUM, SIM), to fill; to be full (*mullû; zanânu*); to abound; to make abundant or plenteous (*daḫâdu; duḫḫudu*). (*Cf.* SI, SIG, *duššû, malû*, 3382; 3393.) 4410; 4415; 4438; 4204; 4429.

tz'ŭ (ts'ï), sï, söü, J. shi, A. tï, *O. S.* sik (P. 494), to bestow (*on an inferior*). 12416.

shang, shöng, shong, siong, siae, soñg, K. sang, A. t'öng, to give (*to an inferior*); to bestow.

chak, chi, tik, K. ch'ök, J. teki, to throw down; to give to an inferior. 1860.

chi, tei, tsi, J. shi, *O. S.* sik, tik (P. 411), to settle; to lay out or buy. 1852.

chik, chi, sik, tik, to hold in the hand; worth; price. 1847. sung, song, to hold, grip, seize. 10469. syn, sen, sien, take up, or hold in the fingers. 4442. (= SUN.)

su, ts'uk, suk, soh, K. sok, J. soku, quickly; in a hurry. 10330.

chi, tsz (tsï), *O. S.* tik, tit (P. 237), to go to; arrive at. 1817. to walk hastily. 1828.

si, sai, hsi, sz, J. shi, A. ti, *O. S.* sik, tik, to move house; to flit. 4119.

shih, shik, *Am.* sék, sêk, shï, to go to; to reach. 1 000.

shih, shei, *Am.* su, sï, *O. S.* sik (*cf.* P. 246), to hasten, move fast; to proceed to. 9895.

sít, siat, sieh, to walk. 4401.

sui, K. su, *O. S.* suk (P. 910), to proceed to. 10402.

tsai, tsei, tsui, J. sui, *O. S.* tsik (P. 390), sik, drunk, intoxicated. 10913.

si, sik, sék, to breathe; to eat. 4039. (*Cf.* ch'ih, to eat; to drink.)

shi, shai, she, ti, di, dzi, K. si, J. shi, A. si, shi, to lick; to lap (WW.). 9980. *O. S.* sik, R. 83.

săp, tsat, tsa, to suck; to lick. 11461.

yit, i, eik, ik, yi, yik, A. jêt, to overflow; full; abundant. 5486. *O. S.* tik, sik (P. 689). (P. 689 *is* yik, yi, eik, i, K. ik, J. yeki, A. ik, to pour in more; to increase. 5485.)

shik, sék, shi, sie, sih, K. sök, J. seki, A. t'ik, to flourish; abound (WW.). 10003.

shêng, shing, shin, sing, K. söng, J. sei, abundant; plenteous; thriving; abundance; to abound. 9889. *O. S.* sim,

(8) SI, SIG, to cover; overwhelm; quell enemies or rebels (*sapânu*). 4420. *Cognate c.* SU, *sapânu*, 7605.

SI, a metal-founder or smelter of copper, iron, *&c.*; a worker in metals (*nappaḫu*). SI-MUG, *id.* *Akin to* SIG, bright, pure, to make bright (*C. T.* xii. 32), 9444; 9449; SHAG, to purify or refine metals (*dummuqu*), 7290; *perhaps* DUG, to smelt (*bullulu*), 8214. *Pictogram*: D. 89 f.

SIB, SIBA, shepherd; *Met.* leader, ruler, 'Shepherd of Mankind' (*rê'û; cf. rê'û nîšê*). Br. 5687 ff. [MU]U, *rê'û*, S°308 (?). SIB *is* cowherd *and* horseherd, *as well as* shepherd; *vid. the Lexx.* *Ideogram:* rod (*or* strike) + cattle (D. 71); *cf.* Br. 5576; 10678.

SI-DI, straight; *Met.* upright, right; to put straight, direct, manage, govern, (*išaru; šutêšuru*). 3460 ff. *Vid.* SI, SIG, to be or go straight.

SIG, to be soothed, pacified, set at rest (*pašâḫu*). 5584. *Cognate with* SHEG, SHE, SHED, SID, to be quiet; to appease: *q. v.*

SIG, green (*arqu*); to be green (*arâqu*). 7009 f. *Cognate:* RIG, green; *vid.* URIG; (RIM = IM, to dye ?).

(2) SIG, the iris of the eye; *the contractile curtain, perforated by the pupil, and forming the coloured surface of the eye;* SIG-SIG ENA-NI-SHU, for his irises or eyeballs (*ana aḫarriqâni ša înîšu*). 7016. ENA-NI, his eye; 4 R² 40. 11, Col. i.

(3) SIG, bright, clear; pure (*bânû*). *BPS.* 37–38. *Also* smiling, joyous,—of the face. 4 R. 24. 12 a.

dim (P. 233). ying, yin, J. yei, A. žing, *O. S.* nim; dim (P. 564), to fill; be full; overflowing; abundant. 13292. žên, to stuff; to fill. 5600 (nin = sin).

si, sik, sék, hsi, to cover a fire; to quench; to quell, *e. g.* a rebellion; to obliterate tracks. 4036. (*Phonetic values of character* sik, sim: *vid.* 4035.)

siu, siau, sio, hsiao, *O. S.* sok (P. 380), to fuse metal; to smelt ores.

sho, ch'ök, sak, J. saku, shaku, A. t'ök, to melt, fuse, refine metal; to polish or burnish it. Bright; shining. 10175. *Am.* sok (WW.).

chu, tsu, J. shu, *O. S.* zhok, dok (P. 942), to fuse metal; to cast. 2613.

wu, wok, yuk, to wash or plate with silver or gold. 12794. (wu, wok = MU-G; yuk = GUG. *Cf.* P. 91.)

ts'ip, sip, tsap, tsi, K. chip, A. têp, to flock together; to collect. 906.

muk, mu, *Am.* bok, *Jap.* boku (*cf.* boku-sha, shepherd, cowherd; pastor), to tend cattle; shepherd; cowherd; ruler or governor. 8073. 'Heaven's Shepherds' = governors of the people. *Character:* cattle + strike.

chik, chi, tit, zêk, straight; upright; honest. 1846.

chih, ch'i, ti, to govern; to manage; to prepare. 1845.

si, sik, hsi, sit, seik, K. sik, J. seki, A. tïk, to stop; to rest; to appease. 4034.

ts'ing, ch'ing, J. sei, A. t'aing, the hues of nature—the green of plants, the blue of sea and sky; dark green; sallow, pale, *&c.* (WW.). 2184. P. 420 (sim, tim = sig, tig), *which is* ts'ai, *in* 11515, *and* syn *in* 1755–1759. *Used for next in phrase* ts'ing-ku, look at *with iris,—i. e. kindly.*

tsing, ching, tsieñ, iris; pupil; eyeball. 2130. yen-tsing, eyes; yen = *Sn.* EN, ENA, eye. (P. 420.)

ts'ing, ch'ing, ts'in, J. sei, sho, A. t'aing, pure; clear; bright. 2188. *Cf.* 2186. ts'ien, syn, J. sen, smiling; fair. 1758.

(4) SIG, *in* MUL-SIGA, darkness (*eklîtum*), 7023; MUL-SIG-SIG, eclipse of the moon (*attalû*, AN-MI), 7018; 8917; 3857 f: *cf.* MUL (MUN), shine; ZIG, ZIB, evening.

(5) SIG, to beget; to be born (*banû; ibbanû*, they were born). 7011. *Cognates: vid.* AB-SIM, AB-SIN, growths, sprouts, &c. DIM, *banû; q.v.*

SIG, hairy hide; hair, fur, wool; woollen stuffs or cloth (*šārat unîqi. . . puḫatti*, hair of a she-kid. . . ewe-lamb; *šipâtu, šupâtum*). 10775 ff. A garment, robe (*lubuštum; sissiktum?*); *perhaps an* overmantle or wrapper (*sisiktum* ‖ *etapâtum* = מעטפה, over-tunic, 5 R. 28. 57 gh). *Cf.* SU (SUG, SUM, SUN?), *also read* RUG, skin, hide (*maśku*), *with* SIG, hairy hide, fell. (*In* 10780 *the char.* SIG *is used Phonetically for* SIG, old; *vid.* SIG, SI, old, *supr.*)

SIG, the (low) ground (*mâtum*), the valley, as opp. to the hills; below, at the bottom (*šapliš*). 11872 f. *Also read* PIG. 11867.

(2) SIG, weak, feeble; dilapidated; to be weak; to weaken (*enšu; enêšu, unnušu*). 11869 ff. *Written phon. with the Horn-character*, 3384; 3413. *Ideogram the sun inverted = gone down.*

SIG, to be sad, grieved, afflicted, sorrowful (*ašâšu*); sorrow (*ašuštu*). 3726 f.

SI-GISH, SI-GISHSHE, a sacrificial victim (*niqû*); offering, sacrifice (*gitrubu*); prayer, worship (*ikribu*). 9088 ff. *Written* young animal + grain. D. 163; *cf.* D. 162.

ts'ing, ch'ing, ch'éng, a dark colour. 2189. ts'ing, 2184, black (*as well as* green). (P. 420.)

siu, siau, *O. S.* sok (P. 380), night, darkness. 4296.

shêng, sen, J. sei, to bear; to beget; to be born. 9865. R. 100.

žung, zung, nyung, žiong, fine, soft hair or fur; down; camels' hair stuffs; felt, 5749; floss silk; fine silken hair or down; wool; woollen cloth, 5751. (5753 *read* sung, fine fur.) P. 224 (nom = som = sum, sim, sig; *vid. supr.*).

sung, žiong, fine hair; velvety cloth or plush. 10466 (5753). P. 224.

si, ssŭ (sï), J. shi, A. ti, *O. S.* sik (R. 120), raw silk; fibres; threads. 10259. sêng, K. sïng, short hair. 9618. (sak), sok, P. 123, *modern* sha, sa, so, *&c., is* gauze, thin silk; fibre, untwisted thread; yarn, 9622; a shaggy woollen outer robe of priests, 9629; *and* long fine hair, 9630. ts'ui, ch'ui, ts'ai, ch'i, J. sei, se, sui, birds' down; the fine hair of the skin; furry or downy clothes. 11940 (sok).

syn, sen, a thread. 4532.

si, sek, fine cloth; a shirt, 4155; si, t'ik, K. sök, J. seki, shaku, A. tik, thin clothes; a wrapper. 4156.

si, hsi, shï, tsap, sip (= sik), low marshy ground. 4126.

ti, *O. S.* tik (P. 174), to bend down; to incline; low, 10899; the bottom; below, 10902. pi, pei, *O. S.* pik (P. 475), low, 8759; 8762.

yök, žo, yok, ziah, hsiah, J. jaku (*in* jūjaku), weak; to weaken. 5650. (P. 655 nok = tok = sok.) ti, *O. S.* tik (P. 174), sickness. 10908.

sik, sék, si, sorrowful. 4041. sik, sek, si, K. sök, J. seki, shaku, A. tik, to pity. 4106.

sï, tsï, su, J. shi, A. tï, sacrifice; to sacrifice. 10286. (*Cf. Jap.* sai-shi, sacrifice, offering or worship.)

hi, J. gi (*in* gi-sei, a sacrifice), *O. S.* git (= GISH), sacrificial victims. 4049.

SIKKA (SIG), he-goat (*atûdu*). 10901.

SIL, SILA, to cut, cut through, cut asunder, cut off, cut in pieces (*šalâṭu*). 387.

(2) SIL, SILA, a path; a sidewalk, or the like (*sulû*); a street (*sûqu*). 379 f. *Akin to* SIR *in* E-SIR, street; SHID, way, path, *q. v.*

SI-LIG, mighty, strong; leader (*gišru; šagapuru*). 920; 922; 7088. *Vid.* SI, leader; LIG, strong,

SIM, to call, summon, announce, name, *&c.* (*šahâlu*). 2102. *Cognate:* NAM, I-NIM, E-NEM, word; *q. v.* (NAM, NIM = SIM.) *Dial. prob.* SIN *or* SUN, *vid.* SI, SIG, SUM (SIM), SUN, onions.

SIM *in* IR-SIM, odour, smell, scent (*erišu*); sweet odour, incense (*armannu*). 5397; 5403.

SIN, the Moon-god (*D. P. Sin*). 9988. *The Self-renewer?*

SI-BUL or SI-PUL, the fundament or buttocks (*bîrit purîdi*). 3455.

SIR, SHIR, SHER, light; to shine (*nûru; namâru*). 7507 f; 1650. SIR light : SIG light : : *Hakka* sit : *Cantonese* sik. *Cf.* SAR, SAG, to write. (SHIR = nir, *whence Semitic* ✓ נור ?)

SU, a tooth (*šinnu*). 547. (*Dial.* SI.)

SU, lip (*šaptu*). 803. *Perhaps from* SUN (*if* NUN-TEN *be Phon. in the character*). (ZIL = ZIN = NUN ?) *Cognate:* SUB, to kiss (= SUG ?); TUN, lip (*šaptu*) = *Amoy* tun, *id.* (*C. T.* xii. 10.)

(2) SU, the beard (*ziqnu*). 804.

(P. 1006.) (gi-sei = hi-shêng, a victim for sacrifice. 9866.)

ti, *O. S.* tik (P. 174), a ram; a he-goat. 10909. *Cf.* luk, lu, deer = *Jap.* shika, *id.*

sou, sau, sao, söe, *O. S.* sok (P. 923), rank, fetid, as goats (WW.). 9592. (*hircus.*)

tsyt, tset, chieh, K. chöl, to cut, cut in two, off, in pieces. 1513. ts'it, ts'et, ch'ieh, K. chöl, J. set-, to cut (apart, in pieces, asunder). 1552. *Cf.* 1053 syt, sie, K. söl, to notch.

shut, *Am.* sut, suk, shu, K. sul, a path in a town or field (WW.); *Met.* the way or trick of a thing. 10053. íp-shut, district road; *vid.* UB, region. sít, siat, sieh, to walk. 4401.

sing, hsin, seing, K. söng, J. sei, the clan name or surname. 4599. shing, sing, shên, sên, shêng, make known, declare. 9883. sün, sen, siong, swei, *id.*; to call, summon. 4805. sung, tsung, siong, A. tung, to recite, repeat, chant, 10456.

sing, hsing, seng, K. söng, A. ting, smell, odour; rank or strong-smelling; sing-shan, smell of sheep and goats. 4607. *Vid.* shan, 9680.

sin, J. shin, new; to renew. 4574. sin-yet, the new moon.

pi, bi, pei, A. be, ti, *O. S.* bit (P. 475), thigh; rump; buttocks. 8989.

sit, sik, si, to split, divide; (*c. R. sun*) clear, bright, white. 4040; 4043. (sit = sir; sik = sig.)

sï, *Am.* su, sz, A. ti, to split; white. WW. p. 834. (10262.) *O. S.* sit, sik (P. 823) = sir, sig.

ch'i, ts'ï, J. shi, A. si, the teeth. 1989.

shun, ch'un, *Am.* tun, zêng, hsün, K. chin, J. shin, A. t'ên, the lips. 2870 f.

tsui, tsü, chi, J. sui, the lips; a bill or beak; the mouth. 11905. P. 859. *O. S.* sok (= sop ?).

sou, si, sü, hsü, K. su, J. shu, su, A. tu, the beard; the moustaches; 4716 f. *O. S.* sok, P. 847.

SUG, SUD, SU, high or loud, of speech (INU-SUG, *êlît ša amâtim*, height of speech; *amâtum šaqûtum*, high words. 7601; 7606).

(2) SUG, to plant (*êrêšu*). 4 R. 27. 8 a. *Cf.* DU, to plant (*zaqâpu*, erect, set up). SUĞ, *C. T.* xii. 30, *and* SIG, SIQ, 10900, *values of the Tree-pictogram* (MU).

(3) SUD, far-off, distant, in space or time. 7603. to remove; remote. 7625. (*rûqu; nisû.*) *Cf.* TE (*from* TUG?), distant. 7699.

(4) to be long; to prolong (*arâku*; Pa.) 7597. (*Really same as last.*) *Cf.* SUĞ *or* SUD *in* SUĞ(D)-A-MU, 'how long I?' (*aḫulapîa*). 3014. *BPS.* 27 f. (*Lit. long I?*)

(5) SUD, SUDDA, the king (*šarru*). 7613.

(6) SUD-AM, SUD-ANGA, a 'brilliant'; a lustrous gem of some kind (*elmêšu; elmûšu*); a crystal. *The char.* AM *is also* EM *and* RAM, *as well as* AG (ANG). 7628 ff. brightness; light (*nûr šamê* = AN SUD-AM, light of heaven; *cf. nûr ša ilmêši*, lustre of a brilliant, 4 R. 61. 33 c). 7631.

(7) SU(G, D), to move on, progress, walk in procession or with measured steps; to march (*šadâḫu*). 7619.

(8) SU, to pour out (?); to sprinkle (*zarâqu; salâḫu*). 7604; 7608. *Cogn.* TE, *salâḫu*, *C. T.* xii. 11. *Cf.* SUB, to rub or wipe clean, to cleanse, to purify, burnish or polish (metal). (SUB *dial. for* SUG.) IM-SUB-TA ĞEN-TA-SUB, *ore-brightened-like be-he-like-brightened! Vid. infr. s. v.* SUB.

SU, *from* SUN (?), the body; the flesh (*zumru; šîru*). 170; 172. *Cf.*

sou, sao, so, *O. S.* sok, noise of voices; din, clamour. 9593; *cf.* 9589. P. 923. 9595 (high; eminent).

shu, su, K. su, J. shu, to set up, erect; to plant; to sow; a tree; erect, woody plants; plants in general (WW.). 10090.

su, sho, shu, sö, distant, in time or space. 10321. *O. S.* sut (P. 298). to separate; divide; wide apart. sui, sü, *O. S.* suk (P. 910), far-off. 10409.

shu, shü, K. sê, J. shu, so, to stretch. *O. S.* shot (P. 481). 10045. Shu, shü, su, A. sï, stretch out; scatter. 10091; 10094.

sui, söü, sou, zü, K. su, *O. S.* suk (P. 910), to proceed to; to make progress; to prolong. 10402.

siu, sau, hsiu, *O. S.* suk (P. 351), long; far, distant. 4661; 4662. (*Cf.* t'iu, tu-k, 11095.)

sut, sauk, shwai, K. su, sul, J. shut-, A. swêt, to lead; leader; captain (WW.). 10105. 10107.

shu, shü, sü, *O. S.* sut (*cf.* P. 355), a fine gem. 10096. *Cf.* 10095.

yung, rung, êng, éng, ying, A. ving, waing, lustre of gems; shining pebbles; brilliant (WW.). 5742. yung, rung, ying, ing, jung, K. hyöng, A. wing, waing, lights shining; bright. 5744.

ying, yin, yang, éng, yêng, lustrous as gems; a crystal. 13310. A. aing. *Cf.* 13307: ying, yang, ing, aing, brightness; dazzling.

sui, shui, sóè, süè, *O. S.* suk (R. 35), to walk slowly. 10428.

shu, shü; tu, sü, to pour out; to remove. 10043. *Cf.* (3) *supr.*

sa, sha, swa, so, se, A. sai, têi, to sprinkle (water, *&c.*). *Read* si, to wipe; cleanse. 9531. sik (P. 247).

shih, shik, seik, wipe; rub; clean. 9986. *Cf.* san, sat-, 11475.

shên, sín, sêng, J. shin, the body; oneself. 9813. R. 158. A. t'ên.

NI-TEN, self; *and vid.* KUSH, RUG, SU(N).

(2) SU(N), to add to; to increase (*êrêbu; ruddû*). 166; 168.

t'ien, t'ym, t'ie, J. ten, to add to; to increase. 11212. tsêng, ts'en, *Am.* chéng, *id.* 11718.

Vid. (8) *supra* (SU, to sprinkle).

SUB (*dial. for* SUG ?), to rub, cleanse, brighten or burnish metal, *e.g.* copper (*mašâšu*). 203. ZA-BAR-DIM SHU-SUBBI SHAG-SHAGGA-GE, *copper-like hand-rubbed bright-bright be he!* = May he shine like burnished copper!

ts'o, ch'oa, A. sa, *O. S.* tsop, sop (P. 629), brilliant white, 11773; to polish, 11775.

(2) SUB, to kiss (*našâqu*); KA-TA-SUB, *mouth-with join* (?) or *connect* = to kiss (*id.*). 204. *Also* to finish or complete (*šuklulu*). 206.

tsap, sip, chi, ts'ip, K. chip, J. shū, A. têp, to gather, collect, blend; to finish; to accomplish. 906. ts'êp, sip, ts'ip, chi, K. chïp, J. shū, A. têp, to bring together, connect, gather. 943.

tsuk, tsu, chiok, to kiss. 11854. (tsuk = tsup.)

SUB, to gather, to gather in (*asâpu*); ingathering, harvest (*esipu* = SHU-SUB). 208. (*Cf.* DIB, to take hold of, *s.v.* DAB, DIB.)

tsyp, tsiap, chiek, tsie, K. chöp, J. shō, A. tiep, to connect; to join; tsyp-mên, to join the lips, to kiss. 1480; 12656. (to take, receive in hand = DIB; *q.v.*) syt, sieh, K. söp, A. niep, blend, harmonize, adjust. 4400. P. 1007 a.

SUG, SHUG, marsh, swamp, reed-bed or jungle (*apparu; çûçû*). 10303; 10309. waste, untilled land; 'the field'; fields (*çêru*). 10308. *Vid.* SHUG, SUG, marsh; islet.

sou, sau, söü, teu, *O. S.* sok, shok (P. 984), marsh, swamp; wilderness.

tsŭ, *Am.* tsu, K. ch'ïi, A. tri, untilled land. 12370. P. 483.

SUĠ, SUD, to cease, leave off, come to an end (*naparkû*); to put an end to, *e.g. life*; to destroy (*bullû*). 3016; 3018ff. *Akin to* SHE, SHEG, SHED, SID, to rest; *q.v.; and perhaps* SUĠA-MU, 'rest I?' = how long? (*aḫulapîa; adî matî?*). *Cf. also* SUĠ-TUĠ, SUĠ-TUĠ-TUĠ (?). to cease, 3036 f (= SUĠ-TUM, *id.*, 3035).

sik, sit, seik, si, K. sik, J. seki, A. tïk, to breathe; to stop; to rest; to cease from; to appease. *c. Rad. fire,* to quench or put out. 4034; 4036.

ssŭ, sü, si, K. să, J. shi, A. tï, to die; to kill. 10280. *O. S.* sut, suk.

(2) SUĠ, SUD, SUĠ-ME, appearance, looks, face, beauty, splendour (*zîmu; bûnu*). 3021; 3042 f. *Cf.* SIG, SI, to be or become like; MUSH, appearance, face, beauty; SAG, *zîmu; pânû.*

shik, set, saik, sê, K. sek, J. shoku, shiki, A. săk, form; colour, *esp.* of the face; looks; beauty; glory. 9602. mien, myn, men, mie, miei, J. men, ben, the face. 7886.

SU-ĠUL, *probably a kind of* mule. 10862; *cf.* 4991. *Cf.* SUL-GAR, *another form of the same word prob.* 10863. *Vid.* SHA-GUB, SHU-ĠUB.

k'ü, k'öü, *O. S.* gut (P. 144), offspring of a stallion and a she-mule. 3016. (gut = gul, ġul.)

SU-LUG, SUS-LUG, to be bright, joyous: *vid.* LUG, LUB.

SU-MUG, darkness; *Met.* distress, trouble (*nanduru; adâru*, to be dark or in eclipse). 181. (*Also explained šûtum*, storm; distress?; *and šûlum*, sickness; *C. T.* xi. 16 = UMUN, *šûlum?*) *Spelled phonetically* su-mu-ug, 181; SU-MUG, 3913 f.

SUN, old, of things, *e.g.* a tree, a ship (*labiru*). 1515.

SUR, SAR, SIR, SHER, SAG (*in* SAR-SAG), to cry aloud, scream, shout, roar; to sing (*hymns, songs of joy or woe*); to peep, whistle or twitter, *as birds* (*çarâḫu; zamâru; çapâru*). 2986; 2988; 2995. *C. T.* xii. 40. 4333; SI(G)-SI(G), *zamâru*, 3433.

(2) SUR, SAR, SIR, SHER, to spin or weave (*tamû*). 2992. 4343.

SUR, SURRU, a kind of priest (*kalû*). 3713. *Written* ark-pure, *referring to function of priests bearing arks or boats of gods in processions.* ZUR, ZURRA, *id. in dial.* (EME-SAL); *q. v. Written* she-goat pure, *referring to the usual offerings of such.* 3709 f.

SHAD, SHA, *values of the character for mountains.* 7388. SAD (SA-TI = SATI, SAD), peaks, heights (*bâmâtu*). 3090. *Akin to* ZAG, heights (*bâmâtu*), 10312; SAG, head; *q. v.*

SHAĞ, SHIĞ (*Assyr.*), ṢAĞ (*Assyr.*), ṢIĞ, swine, pig, hog. 972 ff. *See* DAB, DAM-SHAĞ, DIM-SHAĞ.

(ŠA-)DUG (SHA-)ZIB (= ZIG; *cf.* ZIG, evening), yesterday. Br. 7050 ff.

mu, *O. S.* muk, evening; sunset. 8065. mêk, mo, met, meik, muk, K. mïk, J. moku, boku, dark. 8021.

mok, mouk, mo, bok, sickness; distress. 7991. mui, mei, mwoui, *O. S.* muk, anxiety; heartache; disease; fever. 7706.

syn, sen, hsien, sie, K. sön, J. sen, A. tien, former; past; before; the ancients; of old. 4440.

sut, hsü, sih (K. sul), to whistle. 4736. sat, sa, seh (K. sal), to yell, scream, bawl; a hoarse voice. 9534. sau, ts'ou, soa, sau, K. so, *O. S.* sok (P. 923; *also with* P. 438 sut), cries of birds; hum or din of men. 9589; 9593. shao, sau, so, *O. S.* sok (P. 380), to whistle. 9747. siu, siau, sio, K. so, A. tuk, *O. S.* sok (P. 896), to whistle; to scream; to roar (*read* su, to moan). 4317. shi, si, *O. S.* sik (P. 240), lyrics, odes. 9918. *Cf. also* 11659 f. tsa, tsít, J. sat-, a noise; hubbub. 11464. 4100.

chik, chit, chih, tsih, to weave. 1812.

so, sou, K. J. sa, A. twa, *O. S.* sot, sut (P. 359), a weaver's shuttle. 10199. chu, shu, t'ü, tsu, J. sho, so, *id.* 2611.

ssŭ, tzŭ, *Am.* su, to sacrifice; sacrifices, 10286. *O. S.* sut, sit, zhit (P. 33; R. 113).

tsi, chi, tsai, J. sei, sai, to sacrifice; to worship; *O. S.* tsit (P. 768). 934.

tsít, tset, chieh, tsie, K. chöl, J. set-, A. tiet, lofty (*Shi*). 1477. tsít, tset, &c. mountain-peaks. 1550.

sou, sau, so, *O. S.* sok, sak (P. 923), high. 9595.

tok (P. 412; R. 152), shih, ch'ï, shï, K. si, J. shi, A. t'i, pig. 9981. *Also* ch'uk, *Am.* tiok, a shackled pig, 2594; *and* tak *or* tok (P. 531), chu, tü, tsi, the pig, 2569.

tsok, tso, chouk, zo, K. chak, J. saku, A. tak, yesterday. 11744.

SHAG, SHANGA, SHAB, SHA, heart. The middle. 7981 ff.

(2) SHAG, to be clothed in (*labâšu*), 7989; under or lower clothing (*šapiltu*), 7992. *Phonetic use of heart-character.*

(3) SHAG, to hurt, injure, destroy (MUL-SHAG = *ḫablu*, injurious man). 7985. *Phonetic use.*

SHAB, to pluck; to cut off; to slit or split; to tear. (*Sign also read* SAB *and* SIB.) 5667. 5672 f. SHAB-GAL, merchant, trader (*damgaru*). 5679.

SHAG, white, bright (*C. T.* xii. 6); *cf.* ZAG *in* A-ZAG, white.

SHAG, SHA, SHANGA, bright, pure, gracious; happy, lucky (*and corresponding verbs*). To make prosperous. Good. Br. 7285 ff. To melt, smelt, refine (metals). See 4 R. 14. 18 b. (*A Tree-symbol, viz. the palm.*)

SHAG, bright, white, pure (*Sun-symbol*), *C. T.* xii. 6. *Cf.* SHA, brilliance, of heavenly bodies (*šarâru*). Br. 2577.

SHA, NA, AG, *from* SHA-G, NA-G, GA-G (= DAG), to act, to do, to make, *C. T.* xii. 10. *The sign is also read* ME, to do (*cf. Chinese* wei, to do). 2772.

SHAM (= NAM = LAM), herb, plant. 6027. *Cf.* NUM, LUM, GUM, to sprout, to grow.

SHAM, price; to buy. *Also* SAM. 4678.

*sêm, sim, sang, hsin, the heart. 4562. (sam = sab, šab.)

shang, shöng, siong, ziae, sang, J. shō, the lower garments. 9734.

shang, shöng, siae (J. shō), to wound; to injure. 9742.

shêp, ship, shih, to pick up, pluck (flowers). 9963.

tap (P. 263), to, ta, chop; mince. 11326.

t'ap (P. 522), t'o, ta, clip; shorten. 11390.

tap (P. 35), t'o, ch'i, ch'a, J. shi, sha, to split. 11379.

chap, cha, A. sap, to cut up fodder. 184.

t'ap (P. 629), ch'a, K. J. A. sa, to hew, fell, chop. 198.

sap, sa, tattered, torn, of clothes, 9540; *cf.* sap, sa, A. tap, sound of breaking, 9539 (*both* P. 882).

shou, shau, to sell (*from* shap, dzap; *cf.* PP. 851; 1017). 10020.

shang, to trade (sham = shab). 9738.

sok (P. 634), sou, su, so, white, 10348. ch'ag-an, *Mongol id.*

shwang, soung, swang, K. A. sang, J. sō, shō, bright; happy. 10125.

ch'ang, ts'ang, J. shō, A. hsöng, sunlight; shining; prosperous; to make prosperous; good. 427 (P. 496).

*ch'ök, shuo, melt metals; bright (P. 978) 10175.

ch'ök, shuo, sha, so, sak, sho, K. sak, J. shaku, saku, A. t'ök, bright, brilliant. 10174. (P. 978: *a Tree-symbol.*)

tso, tsok, chauk, tsak, K. chak, J. saku, A. tak, to act, to do, to make. 11741.

tso, tsou, tsu, K. chu, J. so, sa, A. tou, to make, to do. 11761 (*vulgar form of* 11741).

zhung, yung, zung, lung, J. shō, A. nyung, growing plants, young shoots (P. 694: nom). 5736.

shêm, sem, sên, seing, sang, J. shin, A. sum, luxuriant vegetation; overgrown. 9616.

swan, sün, swang, san, to reckon; to settle (accounts). 10378.

shang, sang, to deliberate; to trade. 9738 (= sham).

SHAM *in* GA-SHAM, wise, deep, shrewd, intelligent. 2652 ff.
SHANABI, forty. 10018.

SHAR (*also read* BAR), sanctuary, shrine, holy place. The first month, as the month of the Spring sacrifices. (*šâru; cf. Ethiopic meswār, penetrale. Vid. Di. Lex.* col. 385.) 6879.
SHAR (=NAR), sharp, pointed, *of a weapon* (*zaqtu*). 4346.

SHE, SHEG, SHED, SID, to be quiet, to rest; *Trans.* to appease (Br. 3062); TE, TEG, *id.*; SIG, *id.* (Br. 5584).
(2) SHE, SHEG, SHED, frost, cold, ice, snow, sleet, hail, or the like. *Also* SHUG (*in* A-SHUGI). 3061; 3063 ff.

SHE, SHUG, corn, grain. ESH-SHU (*from* AN-SHUG), ear of corn. 7421; 7433; 7473 f; 422.
(2) SHE, SHUG (=TUG, *in* GESH-TUG, ear; to hear), to hear; listen; grant. 7428; 7434. *Cogn. perhaps* DIL, TAL (*from* DIN, TAN), to listen to. 22. *Vid.* GEL-DAN, TAL, *s. v.* ME.
(3) SHUG, to take. 7426. *See* TUG, TUKU, *id.*
SHESH, SHIS, brother (*aḫu*). 6437.

(2) SHESH, the pelican. SISH, *C. T.* xiv. 13. (*marratu; iṣṣur tubâki*, 'bird of vomiting'.) 6445. *Written* brother + bird.
(3) SHESH, SHISSI, bitter (*of taste*); bad, evil. 6440 ff. *Cf.* ṢI (ZIN), gall; bitterness (*martu*). 4196. (SHESH, bitter: sin, *id.* = NISH, twenty: nien, *id.*)
SHESH, wailing, lamentation; 10815. SHESH-SHESH, to wail, weep, lament. 10817. (*dimmatu; damâmu; bakû.*)
I-SISH, weeping; grief; crying. to

shai, shih, to buy on credit, 9970 (P. 152: shap = sham).
shêng, shing, shin, *from* shim (P. 886), wise, a sage. 9892.
săp, hsi, forty (*obsolete. Chalmers*, 22). *Possible contraction of* shanabi.
shê, sha, sia, J. sha, A. hsa, altars of the spirits of the land. Spring and autumn sacrifices to the spirits. (sha-t; P. 132 a.) 9803.

žui, yöü, nwei, *O. S.* nut, not (P. 358), sharp-pointed weapon. 5727. (P. 358 *is also* shet *or* shot.)
si, sik, sit, J. seki, A. tik, to breathe, to sigh, to rest; to appease (P. 676). 4034.

süt, hsüeh, set, siok, shêh, hswik, J. set-, snow; ice. 4845.
shwang, söng, hoar-frost; cold. 10120. (*Cf.* SHUG = SHUNG.)
suk, su, söük, siuk, hsiu, K. sok, J. soku, A. tuk, grain. 10340. P. 826 a, sok.

t'ing, t'in, t'iang, K. ch'öng, J. tei, to hear; listen; comply with. P. 1037 b, t'im, 11299. *Cf.* ling, to hear (lim = dim), 7210.

*ti, tei, *Amoy* te, di, younger brother. *From* tit (*see* PP. 226; 301). 10950. *Cf. Jap.* ototo, *id.*
*t'i, the pelican. 10999. *From* t'it (PP. 226; 301). *Written* brother + bird *like the Sumerian term.*

*hsin, sin, J. shin, bitter. 4564. *As a Phonetic*, 296, *also read* sit *or* t'it (P. 656).

t'i, K. ch'e, J. tei, A. t'e, to weep; tears. 10991. *From* tit (PP. 226; 301).

weep. (*nissatu; ṣîḫtum; bakû.*) 3996f; 11613; 11616.

SHIB, I-SHIB, to divine, to enchant; sorcerer, diviner, enchantment, spell. 10359; 10381; 10383; 10379.

SHID, SHITA, SHITI, to count; counting. To recite a charm or spell. 5959 f.

SHID, way, path. 5958. *Cf.* ṬUD (Br. 11927), whence Assyr. *ṭuddu, ṭûdu*, road.

SHI (*from* SHIN), life; soul. 9279. *Cf.* ZI(N), *id.*; *and* TIN, life; TIL, (= TIN), TI, life.

(2) SHI, this; that. 9284.

(3) SHI, the ear (Br. 9286). *Cf.* SHE, SHUG, the ear; to hear; to listen, hearken to. (*Vid.* ME, PI (BI), the ear.)

SHIM, scented plants or trees such as pines, firs, cedars. 5162f. *Cf.* SIM, IR-SIM, odour, scent. (*Vid. Sargon, Khors.* 143.)

SHIN, lord, lady. *Dialectic for* NIN. Br. 11016. *See* GIN, GAL, DIN. *Cf. also* Br. 9949 *with* 9967 (SHIN = NIN).

SHUN (SHIN) — SHUN (SHIN), clean, pure, *of water* (5 R. 51. 37 b). *Also read* RUG; *possibly in the same sense. Vid.* LAG, LUG, to purify, wash, *&c.*—252.

(2) SHUN-SHUN *or* SHIN-SHIN, battle. 253.

(3) SHUN, copper ('bright' *metal*). SHEN, *id.* (*C. T.* xii. 7 and 14.) rust, verdigris (*šûḫtum ?*). 254.

(4) SHIN, edge (*Det. Pref.* SHIN-TAB, 'Double-edge'; a two-edged axe or sword). 258.

SHU, the hands. (*From* SHUSH?; *cf.* SHU-LUB=SUS-LUG.) 7071.

(2) SHU, a gift, favour, benefit. 7070.

SHUB, to fall; to let fall. 1432.

shíp, shê, *Amoy* siat, to count; to divine. 9797, 9810; *cf. also Wells-Williams.*

shih, *from* zhi-k = zhi-t (P. 305), to divine by stalks of plants. 9948.

hsieh, syt, to walk. 4401. *Am.* siat, WW. *Cf.* t'u, du, *from* dut (P. 355), road. 12106.

sui, ts'ui, walk slowly. 10428 (R. 35).

shên, shin, zang, jïng, K. sin, J. djin, A. t'ên, the soul; a spirit. 9819. *Cf.* shêng, sêng, sae, J. sei, life, living. 9865.

shi, this; that. 9940.

zz, J. dji, ni, the ear. 3336. R. 128.

sung, ts'ung, conifers; the genus *Pinus.* 10449.

zhên, nyin, J. nin, man; woman. 5624. Lady (*Shi* I. xii. 10).

shun, sun, pure; limpid; shun-shun, flowing (of water). 10139. *Cf. also* syn, si, sen, hsien, to wash.

chên, ch'in, tsên, J. djin, array; army; battle. 643.

t'ung, dung, töng, copper, brass. 12285.

hsien, sen, burnished; bright; rust. 4448. sing, hsing, rust of iron, 4601 (or copper rust, WW.).

zhên, nyun, J. djin, nin, edge, blade, sword. 5597.

shou, shau, shu, siu, K. su, J. shu, *id.* 10011. R. 64. *From* shu-t? shu-k?

shou, to give. 10017.

ch'ui, shöü, shui, J. sui, A. t'ui (*from* tu-p = shup. P. 456), to hang down; let fall. 2829.

SHUG, SUG, marsh, swamp; islet in lake. Br. 10300; 10303.

to, du, to fall (to-p = shup. P. 522). 11335.
chu, tu, dzü, tsu, J. shu, so, islet, eyot. 2560. tu-k (P. 531).
chou, chu, J. shu. islet. 2444 f. tu-k (P. 283). chu, tü, tsu, tu-k (P. 531), pool; marsh. 2570.
hsü, J. shu, an island. 4762.
shi, si, ssŭ, an eyot or island in a river. 9917. *O. S.* zik (P. 240).

SHUGI, SHIKU (SHUG, SHIG?), old. 7129 f.

shou, shu, K. su, J. shū, dju, old age. 10019. P. 942: sho-k. *Cf.* shuai, shöü, decaying. 10104.
sou, sau, söü, seu, K. su, J. shū, an old man. 10223. *O. S.* sok, P. 675.

SHU-SHAN, twenty; one-third, *scil.* of sixty. SHIN, twenty(?); *see* 5 R. 37. 24 f. NISH, twenty (= SHIN = NIN?). 9950; 9947; 9949. SHUSH-SHANA, 11222 (=⅓). SHUSH, sixty, the Soss; SHAN, three? (*Vid.* SHI-SIN.)

nien, ngieñ, lien, twenty. 5693. n = zh, sh.

SHI-NIG, willow, or tamarisk. *Written* GAD (KID = SHID; *cf.* Br. 1406 *with* 1409), cloth or cotton stuff + NAG. *Cf.* D. 179 *with* D. 146. (*NAG is Phonetic; perhaps also KID, SHID.*)

liu, lau, A. lieu, willow (*Salix Babylonica*). *O. S.* lo-k = nok? = NAG. Liu-hsü, willow catkins.
hsü, si, sü, shï, A. niï, cotton-wool; floss silk; a catkin. 4774. *The tamarisk also is called* liu (*Tamarix chinensis*). 7251.

SHI-SIN, four + three, seven. 12201. (*Cf. Zyrianian* sizim; *Mordvinian* sizem; *Lapp* tsetsem; *Finnish* seitsemän.) *François Lenormant.*

ssŭ (*Edkins*: sï), sz, si, sü, sei, K. să, J. shi, A. tï, four; san, sam, sang, sa, J. san, three. 10291; 9552.

SHITA, gutter, channel, watercourse. *Also read* SUD (= SHID, SHITA); RAD. 2292 ff.

ts'ao, *O. S.* dzo-t, P. 751; *dial.* ts'ou, ts'au, choa, soa, K. cho, J. sō, zō, A. tau, trough; gutter (*under eaves of houses*). 11639. *Cf.* 11640.
hsü, H. sut, süe, hsi, J. keki, gutter; ditch; moat. 4724.

SHU, to cover, hide, conceal; a secret. To shut, close a door. (DU-L, to cover, *is cogn. with* SHU-SH.) 8700; 8724; 8731.

shu, hidden; secret; J. shu (*O. S.* shu-t; R. 208). 10073.
shou, J. shu, to close (*a shop*). 10009.

(2) SHU, to destroy; to kill. 8650. *Cf.* SHU, to throw down.

shu, J. shu, to kill. 10036.

(3) SHU, to eat (*from* SHU-G); *cf.* NAG, to drink. SHUG, SHUKU, food. 8709. (SH = N: p. 13.)

shik, shih, zi, J. seki, shoku, to eat; to drink. 9971. *Cf.* ju, to eat (*from* nu-k). 5672.

(4) SHU, to take, receive; take in; to

shou, J. shu, to receive. 10009.

acquire or learn (*e. g.* the art of writing). 8651; 8674.
(5) SHU, writing, the scribe's art. 8673.

(6) SHU, SHUSH, to throw down, overthrow; to fall down; to prostrate oneself (*karâmu; saḫâpu; ašâru; šiḫû*). Br. 10825 ff; 8643 f.
(7) SHU, a multitude; all. 8705.

(8) SHU, to be or become broad, to extend, to increase. 8734.
SHUG-BAR, an enclosure; the womb, *as enclosing or enwrapping the foetus;* to be firm, strong, mighty. (*SHUG seems to be a variant of SHUSH*, hand. *Cf. especially Ch.* G. 8709 to enfold: *written* shou + pao, hand + enclose, G. 8699.) 7187 ff.
SHU-ĠA (*or* SHU-KU), to fish; fisher. 7244. *From* hand + fish. *See* KU (GU), fish (*C. T.* xi. 24). *Also read* ĠA. *See* TAG, to catch; *and* cf. ĠA-DIB, *fish-take* = to fish.
SHU-ĠUB, *prob.* a she-mule (*šuḫuppatum*). 10864. *Also read* SU-ĠUL; *q. v.* (*Cf.* AN-SHU.)
SHUG, SHUKU, food; cake; loaf. *Also read* PAD (BAD), *and perhaps* DAM *or* DUM (*cf.* DUN, to eat), GAM *or* GUM. 9926 ff.

SHU-SI, a finger (Br. 7140; 7154). SI-G, SI.
SHUM, to kill, to slay or slaughter (*ṭabâḫu*). 3804. *Also read* TAG (= TANG), to strike, smash (*cognate*): *q. v. Cf. also* TÍM, *a value of the Knife-character.* 360.

TA, in, with, *&c.* (*îna; ittî, &c.*); *vid.* DA, TA, DU, sides, *&c.*
TAB, to flash, flame, flare, burn, glow, of light or fire (*ḫamâṭu; ḫimiṭ urri*).

shou, shu, to receive (*e.g.* instruction). 10016.
shu, writing, writings; to write. 10024; *cf.* 10066.
shu, overturn, upset (*e.g. a load*), 10029: J. shu, A. ju. P. 680 (shu-t = SHUSH).
shuai, J. shut-, A. swêt, to fall down, to throw down. 10106. *Cf.* 10108.
shu, all; numerous; a multitude; J. shu, A. t'ï. 10078.
shu, to stretch out, to expand. 10045. *Cf.* 10091; 10094.
ba-k (R. 20; P. 168), pao, pau, boa, A. bau, the womb. 8701. ba-k (R. 20), pao, *&c.*, to enclose; hold; contain. To wrap up. 8699. ba-k (R. 20), pao, firm, *as roots or a mountain.* 8702. ba-k (R. 20), pao, to enfold, carry in the arms. 8709.
yü, *Amoy* gu, to fish. 13511 f. *Cf.* yü, ngü, ngüo, J. gyo, A. ngï, fish. 13510.

k'o, fo, k'u, female of horses, mules, &c. *O. S.* kop (P. 492). 6097.

shik, shih, J. shoku, to eat; food; to drink. 9971.
pêt, po, bah, cakes, 9363; *from* bat (P. 312).
t'am, t'an, lang, tang, a cake, 10659; têng, ting, tang, food offered to gods, 10872. chang, chöng, tiong, cakes, 415 (P. 402); hiang, höng, rations, 4275; *from* kom (P. 280); hwang, hwong, hong, cakes, 5122; *from* gom (P. 574); kam, kan, a sweet cake, 5840.
shou-chi, a finger. chi, 1791; *O. S.* ti-k (P. 275).
chien, tsyn, J. sen, A. tien, to cut; to cut off. 1618. žên, nyun, žïng, J. djin, nin, knife; to kill. 5597.

shyp, shym, shap, sham, shan, san, A. t'iem, to flash, *as lightning.* 9707.

307; *vid. Muss-Arn. Cf.* SHAG (= SHAB, TAB, GUB?), bright, shining. (TAB, to flash, 3763, *written Phon. with next character.*)

TAB (*written like the Num. two*), to add to, to double, to repeat or say again (*êṣêpu, ruddû, šunnû*). 3762; 3767; 3770. *Cogn.* DAG, to add to; *q. v.* (*dialectic difference of sound?*).

(2) TAB, a double, second, or companion (*tappû*). 3775. *Cf.* DAM-TABBA, secondary wife or concubine.

(3) TAB (=DAB; *q. v.*), to take, grasp, hold (*tamâḫu*). 3774.

TAG, to throw down *and intr.* to fall down (*labâṣu, nadû*); to strike, break, smash, destroy (*maḫâṣu; napâṣu*). 3796; 3800; 3798 f. *Cognate c.* DUB, *napâṣu;* S^{b} 155.

(2) TAG, to catch (fish, birds, *&c.*); *akin to* DAB, DIB, seize; *q. v.* (*ba-a-rum; bu'-u-rum*). 3790.

TAL, cry of woe, wailing, grief, lamentation (*ikkillum*). 10069. *Vid.* SALU-GUB. (*Written Phon. with characters for Num.* One; *cf.* Br. 20; 26.)

TAL-TAL, The Very Wise; *a title of the god Aë.* 12226.

TAN, *a value of the Dog-character.* 11252. (*Hence* תנים, jackals. *Vid.* TASH.)

TAM, TAN, *values of the Sun-symbol.* 7771. (TAN *in* MU-TAN-NA, *ḫâ'iru;* TAM *in* TAMMA, *talîmu,* 7921.)

TAM, uterine brother (*talîmu; Sam.* תלים). 7921. *Written with the Sun-character.*

TAR, *a value of the Knife-character, which has also the values* KUD, SIL. 356–359.

(2) TAR, to cut off; to decide (*parâ'u; parâsu*). 373; 375. to ordain, decree (*šâmu*). 381.

(3) TAR, to strike; to beat (*tarâku*). 391.

TASH, *a value of the Dog-symbol.* (*Also* chap, *Am.* sap, cha, to flash, *of lightning.* 179.

tap, ta, da, A. t'ap, dap, to add on. 10485. *cf.* 10483; 10497; 10499; typ, tiap, dah, tieh, to duplicate; to repeat; to fold. 11138; 11139. *Cf. Jap.* tabi tabi, many times, repeatedly. 559; 570; 964; 4142; 11754.

t'a, J. ta, *O. S.* ta-p, other; another; that, he (= *the other*). 10508. P. 35 (dap).

ts'yp, ts'iap, K. ch'öp, A. t'iep, a concubine. 1572.

ch'a, ngap, ch'ap, A. kêp, t'ap, to receive. 226 (kap, tap).

ch'ak, ch'ai, t'iak, K. t'ak, to break up; destroy, pull down. 254.

t'ap, t'at, F. t'ak, t'a, fall or sink down. 10512. t'at, F. t'ak, t'a, beat, strike. 10532. tök, tok, cho, to rap; to beat; to strike. 2401 f.

chuk, tsuk, cho, K. ch'ak, to seize; to catch. 2406. J. saku, A. *tr*ak. *Cf.* 11320 (t'ot, twak).

ta, t'at, t'an, t'ak, ta, K. tal, J. tat-, tan, A. dat, grieved, distressed; to pity; to distress. 10491.

tat, ta, K. tal, intelligent; penetrating; clever. 10473.

t'ung, chong, tong, a variety of dog. WW. (=12307.)

tan, tang, dawn; day, 10633; tan, red, 10618. t'ung, *O. S.* t'om, red. *Vid.* A-DAM.

chang, chöng, *Amoy* tiong, chong, tsang, *O. S.* dom, *an old name for* a maternal uncle. 390.

*tau, tao, *O. S.* tot, knife, blade, sword. 10783. R. 18; P. 5 (tot; kit; sit).

ts'ai, chai, J. sai, A. tai, *O. S.* tat (P. 242), to cut off; decide. 11502. *Cf.* tüt, t'ot, to, K. t'al, to settle; to decide. 11320.

ta, *O. S.*, tat, to strike. 10494; t'at, tat, t'ak, t'a, K. t'al, J. tat-, *id.* 10532.

t'ot, *a value of the Dog-symbol* (R. 94), *as*

read LIG, LI.) *Cf. Tk. tāzȳ*, hound. 11249–11253.

TE, the womb (*ipu ?; šilimtum*). *C. T.* xii. 11.

(2) TE, the vine (*içu ḫunnatum*), *ib.* (*From* TUG ?)

(3) TE, TEG, TEM (TEN), TI, TIL, to take; to get; to receive or accept (*liqû; maḫâru*). 7695 f. TUKU, TUG, to take, get, obtain, have (*aḫâzu, išû, rašû*). 11234 ff. *Vid.* DAB, DIB, TAB, to take hold of; TAG, to catch; SHUG, to take.

(4) (TE), (TEG), TEN, to be soothed, quieted, *and trans.* to appease (*paššâḫu; nâḫu, &c.*). 7698; 7701. (*Hence* to still, quell, put down, dout, 7716–7717.) *Vid.* SHE, SHED, SHEG, SID, SIG, to be quiet. TI, to rest (*nâḫu*), 1702 = TE.

(5) TE, TEG, TEM (TEN), to push or press close to; come near, approach (*ṭaḫû, ṭeḫu; sanâqu*). 7688; *C. T.* xii. 11. *Cf.* DUB, *ṭeḫû*; DIM, *sanâqu.*

(6) TE (TEG), TEN, to fear, dread, *e.g. the gods.* (*adâru; palâḫu.*) 7686; 7700.

(7) TE, what is proper, fitting, becoming (*sîmtum; sîmâtum*). 7705. *Vid.* DUG, good.

(8) TE, *dialectic for* TU, turtledove (*summatu*). 7713.

TE (TEG ?), a garment, robe, dress (*çubâtu*). *Also read* TU, TUG, TUB, MU (MU-G ?), *in the same sense.* 10551. (TU, *labâšu*, 1073, *is Phonetic writing for this character.*)

TER, TIR, dwelling-place, dwelling, abode (*admânu; šubtum*). 7659; 7662.

a Phonetic (P. 505). (*Also* lit, li, P. 462.)

ch'ai, sai, t'sai, za, *O. S.* dat (P. 30), wolf; jackal (ch'ai-lang; ch'ai-kou). 265.

t'ai, t'e, K. t'e, J. tai, the pregnant womb. 10588.

t'ao, t'ou, döe, K. to, *in* p'u-t'ao, the vine; grapes. 10827. dok.

tê, têk, tet, taik, te, tah, K. tïk, J. toku, A. dêt, dêk, to get. 10842.

to, tot, tö, t'al, tet, pluck, gather. 11314. F. chiok, chwok.

to, t'ot, twak, touk, dö, t'al, tat-, to take or win; to snatch. 11320. chuk, cho, tsuk, tso, K. ch'ak, J. saku, soku, A. trak, to grasp or seize. 2406.

tan, placid, tranquil, 10626; tan, tam, dèⁿ, contented, satisfied, 10623; t'an, tam, dèⁿ, quiet, peaceful, 10651; *cf.* 10703.

t'i, t'ei, ti, di, rest; peace. 11004. *O. S.* tik (P. 593).

ching, tsing, zing, ts'in, J. sei, A. ting, quiet; to pacify; ching yi, to put down rebellion. 2131; *cf.* 2179.

ti, tei, *O. S.* tik (P. 174), to come to. 10900. *Cf.* 10907.

tê, t'ik, *Am.* ték, to crowd. 10843. *fort.* tai, t'i, de, t'e, come up to; reach; catch up; *also* to seize (*cf.* TE 3 *supr.*), 10562. chin, tsun, J. shin, A. tên, advance; come near. 2075.

t'i, t'ik, t'êk, A. žik, stand in awe of; afraid. 10983. t'an, tam, dèⁿ, fearful, 10702; t'ê, t'ik, t'êk, timid, 10850; t'an-t'ê, timid. 10604; 277.

tê, têk, te, J. toku, A. dïk, moral excellence, worth. 10845.

shi, si, ch'i (A. t'i), *id.* WW. p. 758. (G. 9901 cuckoo; *cf.* tu, *id.*) 11012 ?

tsê, chak, ték, tsêk, under-garments. 11667.

t'ik, t'eik, si, K. sök, J. seki, shaku, A. tik, thin clothes; a wrapper. 4156.

to, *Am.* sui, du, dou, A. dwa, *O. S.* do-p (P. 522), a long robe. 11333.

fu, vu, fuk, vuk, clothes. 3727.

*shê, she, si, J. sha, *O. S.* shot (P. 481), a cottage; to dwell or lodge in. 9789.

. *Cognate c.* DUR, TUSH, DU, to dwell; dwelling-place (*ašâbu; šubtum*). *Cf. also* TI, to dwell or abide with (*pers.*) or in (*loc.*) 1696 (*ašâbu*); TIL, *id.* 1492.

TESH-LUG, a young bird (*admu*). 3426. TESH : TUR, little, young, ZUR, young bird (*admu*) : : TUSH, dwell : DUR, TER, *id.* (*Written* MUL-SI-ĜU = *chirpers or twitterers? cf.* SI, *zamâru. Then* TESH-LUG = young chirpers or chirping little ones.)

TI, rib, side, *e.g.* of a ship (*ṣêlu; igâru; plur.* TI-TI. 1699. 1704. TIG, side (*aḫu; igâru; idu*). 3207. 3211 f. *Vid.* ZAG, ZI, side.

TI, TIL, 1697; *TIN, 9853, life, alive, living, to live, *tr.* to vivify (*balâṭu, balṭu, bulluṭu*). *Cf.* ZI, SHI, life (*napištu*); *q.v.* (TIL, 1494).

TIG, TIGI, a flute or pipe (*tiggû, tigû; ḫalḫallatum*). 7041.

TIL (*from* TIN = DIN, DIM), to finish, complete, bring to an end; to fulfil a task; all, the whole (*gamâru; gimru*); to put an end to, destroy (*gatû, quttû*). 1499; 1512. (*Also read* SUN.)

TIN, DIN, one who throws down or overthrows, *e.g.* mountains, buildings, enemies (*ḫâiṭu; muttaggišu*). 9854 f.

(2) TIN, DIN, male; man; MU-TIN, *id.* (*ES*). 9857. (*zikaru.*) (*Cf. Arab. dhakar, membr. virile.*) (*The char. is apparently an outline of a* testis; *and is therefore used also for* TIN, DIN, life; to vivify, 9853, *and for* TIN, DIN, strong drink, 'spirits', 9856.) *Cogn.* DIL, GIN, male.

(3) TIN, DIN, strong drink, such as date-wine, sesame-spirit, *&c.* (*šikaru*). 9856. *Cf. eau de vie = aqua vitae.*

TU, magical formula, charm, incantation, exorcism, or spell (*šiptu; tû*). 781 f. *Also read* MU. 778.

chu, teu, tieu, dwell. 2527.

liu, liau, liao, *O. S.* lok, small birds, such as wrens, tits, *&c.* 7061. P. 811. (?) (lung, nung, bird-notes; chirping. 7509.) (ngê, *Am.* lék, to chirp. 36. the cry of birds. 8471. lou, *O. S.* lok, to chatter, of birds. 7337. P. 789.)

ts'ê, chăk, chék, tset, tsah, K. ch'ïk, J. shiki, shoku, A. *tr*ak, the side. 11696.

*shên, shin, sên, K. sin, A. t'ên, the soul, vital principle, animal spirits. 9819. sing, hsin, J. sei (*in* sei-mei, life), A. taing, nature; life. 4600.

shêng, sen, seing, sae, sên, J. sei, to be alive; living; life. 9865.

tik, tek, ti, the flute. 10939.

chin, tsun, J. djin, A. tên, to finish, complete; all. 2088; P. 947; 2055, to fulfil duties; all; tzŭ chin, to put an end to oneself.

t'ien, t'ím, J. ten, den, to bring to an end; to cut off; to destroy; to cease. 11239.

tien, tín, tian, tí^{n}, to fall; to overthrow, 11193; *cf.* tien, tín, dí^{n}, a roof fallen in, 11204; tien, tín, ten, dieñ, to sink, 11203.

*ch'ên, ch'in, J. shin, djin, A. t'ên, male servant; minister. 648; 1572 (ch'ên, your males). *Cf.* shên, ch'ên, J. shin, djin, A. t'ên, the *testes*, 9860; tan, *id.* 10648.

ting, ten, a nail; an adult male; a man. 11253.

ting, ten, tin, J. tei, A. ding, intoxicated. 11262.

chou, chu, tsiu, J. shu, to curse : to swear; to recite incantations; to employ charms or spells. 2476. wu, mou, mu, vu, fu, J. bu, witch; wizard. 12735. wu-chou, to recite spells.

TU, TUDDA, to bear; to beget; to be born; offspring (*alâdu; banû; ilittu*). 1070 f. *Str.* to come out, go out, issue; *trans.* to bring forth. UTU-TU(D), sunrise. *Char. a plant coming up out of the ground.* D. 147.
(2) *Read* TU, TÛR, TURRA, to go in, enter (*êrêbu*). 1072. UTU-TÛ(R), sun setting (*êrêb šamši*). *Cf.* SHU, SHUSH, *êrêbu ša šamši.* 8675.
(3) TUR, sick, ill; sickness (*marçu; murçu*). 1074 f.

(4) TU, a turtledove or pigeon (=TE; *vid.* TE, 9). (*summatu.*) 1078. *Phonetic use of the character.*
TU, wind; storm (*šâru*). 8370. D. 221. (TU=ZU, *whence perhaps Assyrian Zû, the Divine Storm-bird.*)

TUG (DUG), DU, TUKU, to take, to get (*e.g. a wife; learning*); to have, to possess (*aḫâzu, išû, rašû*). 11234 ff. *Cogn. c.* DAB, TAB, DIB, take; *q. v. Vid. also* SHU, hand.
TUM (=DUM), to walk, move, go; make go, bring, take away, carry off (*alâku; abâlu, babâlu; tabâlu, šalâlu*). 4867. *Vid.* GIM, DIM, GIN, DUN, to walk, go.

TUM, the middle or waist (?). 4956. D. 310. (*ḫardatum, Ishtar's 'Shame'; NE.* 44. 69.)
TUM (*also read* NUM, NIM), flies; winged insects (*zumbê*). 9018 ff.

TUN (DUN), all; the whole (*napḫaru*), *C.T.* xii. 10. *Cogn.* ZUN, many; *sign of plur.* (*ma'du*). 8623.
TUN (DUN), to overthrow, ruin, destroy, *or the like.* 2697.

UG, U, UD (UD-DA), day; daylight (*ûmu; immu*). *C. T.* xii. 6. (UG *from* GUG; *vid.* GUG, U-GUG,

*ch'u, ch'ut, K. ch'ul, to go out; issue forth; to beget; to be born. 2620. yêt-ch'ut, sunrise. *O. S.* t'ut (PP. 52 a; 207). *Character a plant coming up out of the ground.*

ch'u, ch'ut, to go in; ch'u ho, enters the river. 2620. tít, tiat, dih, tieh, the declining sun. 11110.

chi, ts'it, K. chil, A. têt, sickness; disease. 918. *O. S.* tsit, tit=tir=tür. P. 163; 616.
chui, tsui, tsö, chwi, J. sui, *O. S.* tuk (P. 472), pigeon; turtledove. 2799.

*chui, *read* tsui, wind blowing; a gale. 2795. *A bird-character.* R. 172.
ch'ui, ch'öü, chw'i, ts'ü, tsei, J. sui, to blow (T. 1); the wind (T. 4). 2825. *O. S.* t'o, t'u (P. 98).
yü, *O. S.* du (P. 580), a hurricane. 13590.
*têk, tê, tet, teik, te, de, K. tik, J. toku, A. dŭk, to get. 10842. to have (*children; a grudge*).

tung, dung, to move, *tr. and intr.* 12256.
tun, to move; t'un, move slowly. 12216; 12229. ts'ong, ch'oung, ch'iang, A. t'öng, töng, walk quickly. 1260. ts'öng, ch'iang, A. t'öng, take by force; carry off. 1258. *O. S.* t'om, P. 687.
chung, tung, the middle. 2875.

ch'ung, t'üng, djung, A. *tr*ung, insects (*and* reptiles). 2932. R. 142.
ts'ang, ts'ong, *Am.* ch'ong (A. t'öng), P. 687, the common fly. 11597. ying, sing, A. giăng, a fly. 13313.
ts'ün, ch'üen, ts'en, ts'on, J. sen, zen, A. twan, tüen, all; the whole. 3176.

tun, A. doun, to bow; to injure; ruined; destroyed. 12221.

huk, öük, K. uk, J. koku, dawn. 4760.

flame, flashing, *&c.*) UG, day; light (*ûmu; nûrum*). *C. T.* xii. 8.

U, a house (*bîtum*). 8661. *Cf.* 8686 (?).

(2) U, a hand (*gâtum*). 8670. *Cf.* A (ID, I, IA), hand.

(3) U, UN, MUN (*in* UMUN), lord, lady; god, goddess; king, queen, *&c.* (*bêlum, bêltum; ilum, Ištar; šarrum, šarratum*). 8658 ff. *Vid.* MUN, U-MUN, lord, *&c.*; GUN, U-GUN, *id.*

(4) U, speech; cry (*qûlum*). 8707. *Cf.* GU, GUG, cry, speak; *q. v.* ME, MU, to say, speak, *&c.*

(5) U, ĠU, *also read* A, ĠA, *a word for the number* ten (*ešerit*); *str.* much, many (*ma'dûtum*). 8677; *cf.* 8710; 4032–4035; 4048 ff.

(6) U, multitude (*kiššatum*), 8705. (*?from* GUSH = KISH, multitude; *q. v.*; *cf.* MESH, much, many.)

(7) U, a wood (*kîshtum = kîshum; from* GISH, trees? *cf. Syr. qaisā*, tree). U *from* MU, tree; *q. v.* (MU = MUSH = GUSH). 8706.

(8) U, ground; territory (*qaqqarum*); district (*ebratum*). 8686; 8695. *Cf.* GU, land, country (*mâtum*); *q. v.*

U, food; to eat; pasture, forage (*akâlu; rêtum*). *Also* UA; UE? 6022; 6025.

UB, IB, IBBI, U (8686?), neighbourhood, environs; district; region or quarter of heaven or earth (*tubqu; tubuqtu; kibrâte*). 5777. 5782 ff. UPPI, the whole: the universe, the world. 5802 (*napḫaru*).

UD, UDDA, U, daylight; day (*ûmu; urru*). 7797 f. *Char. the sun.* (UD *from* GUD. *The char. is also read* ĠAD, ĠUD, bright, shine; *q. v.*) *Cf.* UTU, the sun-god (*Šamaš*). 9951.

UD-ZAL, UD-ZALLA, UD-ZALLI, to shine; dawn (*namâru; šêru*). 7905 ff. *Cf.* DAL, brilliant, shining.

U-DU, a lamb (*immeru*). 10681.

wu, uk, u, uh, oh, K. ok, a house. 12737. yü, ngü, K. u, dwell. 13557.

yu, iu, yau, u, the hand (*obsolete*); and, also. 13428 (WW.; *Ch.* 37).

ou, wên, ung, oa, au, o, J. ō, un, old woman, dame. 12642. yü, eu, k'i, oa, au, K. u or ku, J. u, an old woman. 13553.

wêng, yung, ung, K. ong, J. ō, old man; husband; *a title of respect.* 12667. 12493. 5106. P. 690 (g = m).

yü, ngü, speech. 13626.

yü, ü, yu, A. ju, abundant; plenty. 13639. (P. 338, kok, tok.)

yu, yau, *Am.* iu, K. u, abundant, plenty, many. 13382. (P. 971, kot = got, gu-t.)

yü, wêt, yut, K. ul, J. ut-, thickly wooded. 13535. (*O. S.* wut, mut, gut.)

yü, ü, u, A. vo, territory. 13540.

yü, yi, höü, o, ü, to eat or drink one's fill. 13690. P. 91.

*yêp, íp, î, a region, R. 163. P. 372. a district; fief; city. 5481.

yü, ü, u, A. vo, space; canopy of heaven; territory. 13540. P. 21 (go-p?).

yêt, ngyit, žih, A. nyït, a day: the sun. 5642.

*tsao, tsau, cha, K. cho, J. sō, A. tau, dawn; early morning. 11603.

chu, *Am.* t'u, a lamb of five months. 2607. P. 124.

UD-DU, shining of day; sunrise. 7881; 7886. PA (GUD) -UDDU, to shine forth (5638); *written* stylus + sun + go.

chou, chu, teu, daylight. 2475. *Written* stylus + sun + one.

UG (*from* GUG), wild beast (*umâmu*); lion, *or the like* (*labu* = *labbu ?*). *C. T.* xii. 8. *x*-GUG, *a creature mentioned with leopards*, 2 R. 6. *Vid.* 1373f; 1381.

hu, fu, J. ko, *O. S.* kok (P. 487), the tiger. 4920.

UG, UKU (*from* GUG), land, country; the people; mankind (*mâtu; nîšu*). *Also read* KA-NAM (= KA-NAG, *q. v.*), KA-LAM, *and* UNU. *C. T.* xii. 27 *and* 38. *Cf.* GUN *and* GU, land, country; KUR (GUR), *id. Char.* KA-NAM = *many canals;* UG = *many houses* (D. 420 *and* 421). *Cf.* D. 109 *and* 43; 423 *and* 43.

*kwok, kuo, kwet, kok, koh, K. kuk, J. koku, nation; country. 6609.

yü, wik, mik, K. yök, J. yoku, iki, A. vïk, a frontier; a country. 13662. P. 430 (ok); gok = mok!

UG, UKU, day (*ûmu*). 3861; *C. T.* xii. 8. *Vid.* UG, U, UD, day.

UKU (U-KU, *from* KU, GU), king (*šarru*). 3862. *Cf.* KU, GU, magnate; prince; ruler. 10547.

hou, hau, ho, hù, *O. S.* ku, gu (P. 268), a sovereign; ruler. 4027.

UG-NIM (UG-NUM?), UM-MAN (*from* UG-MAN), people, horde, host (*ummânu; loan-word*). *Cf.* UG, UKU, people; NI-MIN, multitude (MAN = MIN). UG-MAN = host of people; UG-NUM, *fort.* many people (NUM = NUN). 9649; *C. T.* xi. 50.

kwok, kuo, nation, people, 6609; wan, man, J. ban, A. van, myriad; many; all, 12486. min, mên, a multitude, 7917: *cf.* 7908.

UĠ, UĠU (*from* GUG), spittle (*ru'tu; rûtum*); slaver, foam, froth (*rupuštu*). 8132–8134. *Cf.* DIB (*rupuštu*) = DUB = DUG = GUG, 4 R² 19. 31 a.

t'u, t'o, t'ou, J. ta, A. t'wa, *O. S.* dop (P. 456), spittle. 11394.

(2) UĠ (GUG = DUG), venom; poison of serpents and scorpions (*imtu*). 8129. *Cf.* 790. *Cr. Tab.* III. 84; 4 R² 26. 15 a.

hok, hêk, ho, heh, *O. S.* kok, sting or poison of 'insects' (*a class which includes reptiles*). 4003. WW.

tu, tuk, du, J. doku, poison. 12054.

UĠ, UĠU (*from* GUG), *general term for various kinds of worms, maggots, grubs, caterpillars, and other pests, e. g. fleas, lice, and clothes-moths.* (*kalmat eqli*, field-worm; *paršu'û, puršu'û*, flea; *sâsu*, moth; *kalmat arqi*, caterpillar; *kalmat qêmi*, mealworm, *&c.*, *&c.*) 8292 ff. (*Phonetically used for* UĠ, spittle; 8297; 8327.)

huk, k'iuk, the common earthworm. 3065. *Cf.* 2312. hü, *O. S.* k'u (P. 749), a moth; young silkworms. 4739. kok, koh, kék, sort of beetle; millipede; cricket; flea (WW.). 6033. wok, hwo, huk, *O. S.* kok (P. 957 gok), a caterpillar. 5307.

UĠ, blood (*dâmu*), 791; USH, *id.*, 1503; *cf.* GUD *in* LU-GUD, 'white' blood;

ki, kei, *from* ki-k (= gik, gug), lice. 791. (P. 856. *Vid.* U-GUG, hunger.)

hüt, haik, hüe, J. ket-, blood. 4847. *O. S.* kit (kik); R. 143; P. 281.

MUD, blood. (UĠ = GUG = GUSH = GUD = MUD.)

U-GUG, hunger, want, exhaustion, famine (*ḫušaḫḫu; sunqu*). 6096; 6099. (= U-GÛG, *rubâtum*, 1377.)

ki, kei, kwi, dearth; famine; hunger. 795. (P. 856: ki-k = kuk?) *Cf.* 3317.

k'ok, k'u, k'o, hao, J. kaku, to dry up, of water; exhausted, parched, needy, distressed. 3893.

UK-KIN, gathering; assembly; assemblage; all, the whole; forces, force, army, host. (*From* UG, people + GIN, *gimru*, all?) 902. *Cf.* NI-GIN, to collect; assemble; all.

k'iün, kw'ên, *Am.* kun, flock; herd; crowd; company; all, the whole of. (WW.). 3304.

kiün, kwên, J. gun, army. 3276.

kiün, kwên, J. kin, all; altogether. 3293. collect, band together. 3299.

U-KUSH, gourds, cucumbers, melons, *and the like* (*qiššû*; קשׁאים). 10887.

*kua, kwa, kwo, J. kwa, *O. S.* kut (P. 172), *Cucurbitaceae;* gourds, melons, &c. 6281.

U-BAR (U-BA-RA; UM-BA-RA), protection; *protégé* (*kidînu*). 4394 f. *Char.* wall *with inserted* way (BAD, *dûru*, *q. v.*, + KASKAL, *ḫarrânu*, *urḫu*): *vid.* D. 368; *and cf.* Job i. 10.

pou, pau, pao, poa, böe, K. po, A. bau, to protect, defend. 8711. wall; citadel. 8712. *O. S.* pot (P. 578) = *either* BAR *or* BAD.

UM, mother (U-UM), *C. T.* xii. 14 (*ummu*). *Str.* pregnant: *vid. next entry.*

UMME-GA, pregnant woman (*târîtu*); UMME-GA-LAL (*or* UMME-GA-LA?), wet nurse (*mušênîqtu*): 3906 f. *Vid.* EME (EM), pregnant woman; GA, milk; the breast; LAL, full.

yün, yên, yin, eing, yang, yüng, J. yun, pregnant. 13846. yêm, nyim, eing, žên, *id.* (*of women only*). 5611.

U-MU (*from* MUG, MUĠ, MU), mother (*ummu*). *Vid.* MA, MU, to come forth, *&c.*

mu, K. mu, *O. S.* muk (P. 187), mother. 8067.

UM, UMMA, old woman (*puršumtu*). 3901. *Cf.* U, UN, MUN, lady, *&c.*

wên, ung, yung, J. un, old woman. 12642.

U-MUN, hero; mighty man (*idlu*). 1371. (*Same as* UMUN, lord?) U-MUN, strong; valiant (*qarradu*). 8699.

min, mên, bín, ming, strong; 'the brave man'. 7920.

U-MUN, the Ocean-Deep (*Mummu*). (2) deep knowledge, wisdom, art (*Bît mummu, the school of the Babylonian Sages*). 6725.

mien, myn, men, an expanse of water. 7897. min, mên, ming, *id.* 7912. *Cf.* ming hai, the deep sea, 7951.

mêng, mung, to teach. 7763. ming, min, K. myöng, J. mei, bright; intelligent. 7946. mien, mín, men, to reflect; to consider. 7889. min, mên, men, quick-witted, clever. 7933.

U-MUN, cloud; mist (*upû*). 8772.

ming, men, béng, fog, mist; drizzle. 7955. (WW. p. 600 *adds:* the wide boundless sea, the Deep: *vid. last entry.*)

U-MUNU, U-MUNNU, Assyrian name of the char. UĠ, worms, maggots,

ming, men, caterpillars. 7958.

&c. *Prob.* MUN, U-MUN, *was a synonym of* UĠ, *in Sumerian.*

U-MUN, face (*pânu*). 10281.

U-MUSH, message (*šiprum*). 10552. (MUSH = WUSH = USH, *têmu*, message. 10557. *Primary sound* GUSH.)

UN, UNU, abode, dwelling, seat, habitation (*šubtum*). (*From* GUN = GAN, GWAN? 4791; 6447. *Cf.* EN, E, house; GA, *id.*) 4790. *Vid.* UNU-GI(N), Hades; 'the Dark Abode'.

UN, UNU, flock, herd (*utullu*). 8880. (*From* GUN, 4791; *cf.* NI-GIN; UK-KIN.)

UR (*from* GUR), loins, hips; the lap (*of either sex*); the bottom, foundation *of buildings, &c.*; legs (*sûnu; utlu; išdu*). 4832; 4835 f. *Char.* D. 309 (*side-view of a man's seat and legs*). *Vid.* GIR, foundation.

*UR (*from* GUR), URA, old; to age (*labîru; labâru*). 9464 f. *Also read* SI, weak. *Vid.* SI, SIG, old.

UR (URU), ER (ERI), a place or settlement of any kind, small or large (*alum*). 892. (*From* GUR = DUR, *ašâbu*, to dwell. *Cf. also* GA-L, dwelling; GAL, *as syn. of* UR, 940.)

UR (*from* GUR), URU, to plant; to till (*êrêšu*). 1023.

UR (URU), male (*zikaru*). 3670. *Cognate:* USH *id.; q.v.*

UR (*from* GUR), URU, *a value of the Dog-symbol.* 11255. (*Cf.* UR-MAĠ, Great Dog = lion; UR-BAR, leopard, *or the like;* UR-DIM, mad or raging hound, *&c.*) (*The char. UR, also read LI, TASH, is a pictogram of the uplifted forepaw of a dog: vid.* D. 438, *and cf. ku wên form of* G. 3192 = R. 94 = P. 72.)

myn, mien, men, mieng, the face; the front. 7886.

wei, wi, yü, A. hui, ui, to send. 12557. *O. S.* gu, mu (*cf.* PP. 457; 167).

kien, kan, ka, J. ken, A. gian, *Det. of* houses; Ti-ki kien, which house? fang-kien, houses. 1601. yen, J. gen, gon, A. yem, roof. R. 53.

king, kin, K. kyöng, region; district; residence. 2167.

k'iün, k'wên, *Am.* kun, J. gun (gun-san), a flock of sheep; a herd. 3304.

ku, *O. S.* kut (P. 103), thighs; rump; legs. 6227. (kut = kur, gur.)

ki, *O. S.* git (= gut, gur), foundation. 850. P. 435. wêt, k'út, k'u, *nates.* 6273.

k'ua, kwa, k'wo, the legs; the space between them; the thighs. 6321; bones of pelvis. 6325. *O. S.* k'ok; kot? (P. 236; *cf.* P. 19.)

*k'i, ki, *O. S.* git (= gir, gur), P. 644, old. 1099. *As a Phonetic, also* shi, si, 9957 f (zhik).

*ku, k'u, *O. S.* kot (> kok: P. 153), ancient; old. 6188.

k'u, k'öü, k'i, K. J. ku, a place; a dwelling; a hamlet; a petty locality (WW.). 3088. P. 749 (ku, gu, gut).

kü, ku, chü, to dwell; dwellings; the settled parts of a country (WW.). 2987. *O. S.* ku-t (> kok; P. 441).

k'üt, küeh, to dig; to rake. 3221. *Cf.* 3246. k'u, A. k'ut, fieldwork. 6265.

êrh, i, ngi, orh, male. 3333. (ngit = gir = gur.)

hyt, *Am.* giet, hieh, hih, A. yet, a fierce dog; a sort of bulldog or mastiff. 4358. (giet = gish *or* gir, gur.) (mung, mêng, a fierce dog; *written* dog + great. WW.)

i, *O. S.* gi, gi-t, a fierce, strong dog (WW.). 5366. P. 408. ngou, ao, ngo, a large dog; Tibet mastiff? 90. P. 741 (go-t > go-k?).

(2) *Met.* hostile (*nakru*). UR, URRI. 11263. (*Cf.* KUR, *nakru*, 1144; GUR, *id. C. T.* xii. 16.)

UR-KU, a dog (*kalbu*). 11297 f. (*Fort.* KU, *c.* UR *Det.*) 3875. 772. 851. *Fig. of servants.* (*Cf. also* UR = 'Man' = Servant, 11256.)

U-RU(N), U-RIN (*cf. name of char. Urinnu*), U-RU, GIN (*C. T.* xii. 30), SHESH, SHIS, SIS; *values of the char. for* brother. 6434 ff. *Vid.* SHESH, brother, &c. (RUN, RIN = GUN, GIN.) *Read* GIN, bitter (*marri*). *C. T.* xii. 30; 6442.

U-SAN, dark, dusk, evening (*šîmêtan; lîlâtum*). 6347. *Vid. HWB. s.v. šimêtan.* (SAN = TAN = KAN; *q.v.*)

U-SUG, sanctuaries, fanes, temples (*ešrêtum*). 6499. *Cf.* ZAG, *id.* 6475.

USH (*from* GUSH), to stand, *tr. and intr.* erect, upright; high, lofty (*êmêdu; išaru* = GISH; *êlâtum; šaqû*). The male organ (*of which the char. is a pict.*); *vid.* GISH, (G)USH, *membrum virile* (*ridû*). *Read* GISH, upright, straight; to copulate; male (*išaru; rihû; zikaru*). 5019 ff. *Vid.* MU, male (*from* MUSH). *Cognate:* GUR, to lift, raise; *q.v. Cf.* 5040.

(2) USH (GUSH) *or* GISH, hair of the head or forehead? (*muttatu*). 5039. *Cf.* KISHI (= KISH), *id.* 9861.

U-ZU, a seer, diviner, 'wise man' or wizard (*bârû*). 4666. *var.* A-ZU; *q.v.* (*From* ZU, to know.)

U-SHU (*from* SHU-G? *cf.* UG, worms, grubs, caterpillars, &c.), a grub or caterpillar or palmer-worm (*mûnu*). 342. *Vid.* ZANA-MUL.

(2) U-SHU, alone (*êdîšu*). 338.

USHUM-GAL, *written* GAL-USHU(M,

k'yt, k'iat, k'ieh, A. k'iet, evil-disposed; vicious, *of a dog*; ferocious. 1562.

kou, kau, ku, a dog. *Used of servants, &c.* 'Watch-door-dog' = 'Watch-door-man' = doorkeeper. 6141.

*hün, k'en, c'üe, ci, K. kyön, J. ken, A. k'üen, the dog; a large hound or hunting-dog. 3192. P. 72 (k'on, li, t'ot).

*hing, heng, hiung, hsiung, K. hyöng, *or* s'öng, J. kyō, kei, A. hwing, *O. S.* kong (P. 198), brother, *esp.* elder brother. 4688. k'un, kwên, J. kon, kun, elder brother. 6536.

hien, keing, yen, ham, J. kan, gan, salt; bitter; brackish. 4504. (*Cf.* hsin, *id.* 4564 = SHES, SHIS, *id.; q.v.*)

ts'an, ts'am, grey; gloomy. 11557. tang, tong, dark; cloudy. 10733. t'êng, t'en, dêng, *id.* 10893. t'an, black, of clouds, 9845. (shên, shêm, *so read.*)

ssŭ, tzŭ, sei, K. să, si, *O. S.* sik, zik (P. 240), a hall; a temple. 10295.

k'i, k'ei, ge, ch'i, K. J. ki, to stand erect; erect; perpendicular; steep. 1114.

k'i, hei, hi, J. ki, to rise up; to raise; to lift or erect. 1070. P. 32 (ki-t).

kou, kau, ko, kù, to copulate. 6164. P. 268 gu.

*kau, koa, kiao, goa, K. kio, J. kō, to unite, join, copulate. 1297.

i, ngi, *O. S.* ngi-t, male. 3333. P. 470.

kút, kwat, kua, kwèh, the hair loose. 6297. fêt, *Am.* hút (*from* kút), fu, dishevelled hair. 3665.

ki, kei, kwoui, A. kiet, the hair as dressed or done up. 916. *O. S.* kit.

chi, ti, tzŭ, to know; sien-chi, a foreknower, prophet; yü-chi tzŭ, fortune-teller. 1783.

*shu, shuk, chuk, suk, su, A. t'uk, caterpillars. 10057 f. *Cf.* WW. P. 929. (zhuk; dok.)

*tu, tuk, t'uk, du, K. tok, alone; single. 12073. P. 929. (*Preceding character with Rad. dog prefixed.*)

*ch'ung, t'üng, djung, ts'ung, J. chū, djo,

NG? = G?), a 'Great Serpent' or dragon (*ušumgallu*). 6852. *Cf.* 334. (2) *Met.* a sovereign, monarch (*id.; šarrat*, queen. 6851.)

U-SHA(R, G), the new moon (*azkaru; Nannaru*). 7857–7860. (*Sun or day + growing plants.*)

U-TUG, demon; spirit good or evil, chiefly the latter (*utukku*). Like other evil spirits it causes diseases. It haunts wilderness, mountain, the sea, the grave. It may descend into the earth when exorcized. *Vid. DW. s.v. utukku. The char. is* Two-thirds + Ishtar = *Two-thirds belong to Ishtar* (*Allatu*), *goddess of the Underworld. Vid.* GI-DIM, GI-GIM. *For the char.*, D. 482 *and* D. 483.

UZ, *from* GUZ, a she-goat (*enzu*). 3707.

U-ZU (*from* ZU-G?), flesh; meat (*šêru; šîru*). 4559. *Cf.* NU(G?) *in* NU-NU-NE, his flesh (*plur.*) = *his nearest* kin (*šîršu*). 1969. (Z = N.) *Vid. s. v.* KUSH (GUSH), RUG.

UGA, the raven (*aribu*). *C. T.* xiv. 12.

UNU-GI(N), the Grave; Hades (*parçu; qabru*). 4785–4788. *Vid.* UN, UNU, a dwelling; *and cf.* GIN, black (*çalmu*), *C. T.* xii. 30; KAN, to be darkened; GE-GUN, a grave-mound or barrow. *Char.* house + great; house + dark (*SIG*); *or* house + earth.

URU-DU, copper (*êrû*). 3878. *C. T.* xii. 14. (*Is êrû a loan from ERI = URU in URU-DU? Cf. our 'ore' = AS. ár, brass; Lat. aes, aeris, ore, esp. copper; Sanskr. ayas, iron.*)

ZA, ṢI, DAG, stone. *Also read* NA (= SHA, ZA, *i.e.* SHA-G, ZA-G); *and* I (= NI, NYI). 5223 ff.

reptiles (*and* 'insects' *such as scorpions*). 2932 f. R. 142. *Cf. also* lung, J. ryū, the Dragon; *met.* the Emperor. 7479.

*shok, sok, shuo, so, K. sak, J. saku, soku, new moon. 10176. (*Written with a growing-plant symbol + the moon. The new moon 'waxes' or grows daily.*)

chi, chai, ti, dzi, J. chi, dji, tei, *O. S.* ti-k, a monster which dwells in the desert, eating fire, and goring the wicked with its one horn. 245. R. 153. *Cf. also* siu, siau, sio, *O. S.* so-k (P. 380), a demon which haunts mountains and woods, and causes ague and malaria. 4307. WW. (*Acc. to WW., the* chien-*demon*, 976, *is called* chék *in Amoy.*)

t'ui, *O. S.* tuk, a spirit-being like a bear. 12187. i, *O. S.* dik (P. 792), strange, queer, monstrous, a ghost. 5505. (*Ku wên suggests a creature of the desert. Vid. Chalfant.*)

ku, *O. S.* kot (P. 103), *an old word for a* ram *or* ewe; a sheep, *esp. the black-headed Chih-li sort.* 6226. (*Edkins*, P. 103, *says* 'goat'.)

žou, yuk, nyuk, ngük, ngiu, J. shiku, niku, flesh: meat. 5665. R. 130 (niok). ku-žou, bones and flesh = *parents or brothers.*

wu, u, o, *O. S.* ok, ravens, crows, and all *Corvinae.* 12721. P. 680: ok; tok.

*yin, yim, ing, K. ïm, J. in, *O. S.* gin, gim (P. 764), dark; shadow; the Shades, Hades. WW.; 13224. yin-kien, the Dark House, the Nether World, Hades.

t'ou, K. t'u, an ore like pure copper, *from Persia.* 11445 (WW.). *O. S.* du (P. 580). t'ung, dung, J. dō, copper; brass. 12285.

zah, zih, zi, sï (sz), A. t'ak, stone. *In other dialects* shak, shek, shï, sik, K. sök, J. seki, djaku. 9964. R. 112. (*From* zhak, dak, P. 140: *Edkins.*)

ZAĔ, ZA, ZU, ZI, thou, you ; thy, your. 141 ; 11722 ; 11762 ff. LI, thou (Br. 1101).

ZA-DIM, stone-worker or stone-cutter ; gem-engraver. 100. *See* DIM, to form, make. (*zazinnu ;* M. 62.)

ZAG, the side ; beside, alongside of (*ittî*). ZI, *id.* TIG, side ; bank. 6464 f ; 6481.
(2) ZAG, mercy, pity (*rêmu*). 6489.

(3) ZAG, hill-tops, heights ; (*bâmâtu*, Br. 10312 ; *T. P.* i. 480). 6469. *Cf.* SATI (= SHAD), *id.* 3090.
(4) ZAG, divine decision, oracle, law (*piristu ; šîmtu*). 6486. *Cf.* ZA *in* GAR-ZA, commandment, law (*written* stylus + god : *vid.* BIL-LUD).
(5) ZAG, temple, sanctuary, shrine ; U-SUG or U-ZUG, *id.* 6475 ; 6499.
(6) ZAG, an oath ; adjuration ; exorcism. ZI, SHI, *id.* (ZI = ZI-G = ZA-G). 6493 ; 6519.

(7) ZAG, the knees ; the legs ; DUG, ZIB, *id.* 6470.

(8) ZAG, right hand or side ; ZID, ZI, *id.* 6474 ; 2312.

ZAG-GAR, if ; supposing that ... 6530.

ZA-LAĞ, to blow strongly, *of the wind* (*zâqu*). 11732. *Cf.* RI(G), DI(G), *id.*

ZA-LAG, firelight or flame (*nûru ša*

ju (žu), zü, lu, sö (*Shanghai*), J. djo, you, your. 5666. i, zz, J. dji, shi, ni, A. ñyi, *id.* 3345. i. li, zz, J. dji, tei, A. ñyi. 3354.
zah-dziañg, shih-chiang, t'ak-töng, *&c.* 1246 ; *Morrison*, III. 411, stone-cutter. *Cf. also* tsien, ching, A. tiem, to engrave. 1649.
ts'ê, chak, tsah, J. shiki, shoku, the side ; at or by the side of. 11696.

ts'ê, ch'ak, ts'ah, J. shiki, shoku, pity. 11697. t'zŭ, K. chă, J. shi, dji, A. tï, kind, gentle, compassionate, loving. 12406. *O. S.* tik (P. 619).
sik, sit, siak, si, J. seki, shaku, to pity. 4106.
tsê, tsêk, chaik, tsah, ridges ; a sierra (WW.), chain of mountains. 11654.

tsê, tsêk, chaik, tsah, J. soku, rule, law, regulation ; tien-tsê, divine rules ; the Law of God. 11652.

ssŭ, tsz, sei, zz, K. să, si, J. dji, A. tï, temple. 10295. *O. S.* zik, dek (P. 240).
shih, ch'i, sz, J. shi, A. t'i, to take an oath, 9950 ; *O. S.* shik (P. 163 a). shih, shi, zi, zz, J. sei, to swear ; an oath ; vow ; contract. 9994.
tsuk, tsu, tsiuk, tsoh, K. chok, J. soku, the legs ; feet. 11840.
ts'it, sêt, ch'eik, sai, hsik, hsi, J. shit-, A. têt, the knee, 4140 (*final* -t *for* -k, *by assimilation to the initial sound :* zid = zig).
yu, *from* duk (P. 139), 13436 ; *as a Phonetic, also* žok (*in* jo, jak, djaku, P. 587), 5644.
jo (žo), ziah, jak, J. djaku, A. niok, as if ; if, 5644. P. 587. ka, kia, A. gia, if ; supposing that ..., 1160 ; ka-t = GAR, P. 549.
sa, sap, sak, lak, la, *Peking* sa-li, the wind blowing in gusts. 9529. sao, sou, sau, so, the wind blowing. 9580. liu, liao, *O. S.* lok (P. 763), the sound of the wind blowing. 7062. *Cf.* 7274 ; 7283.
liu, liao, liau, *O. S.* lok (P. 811), to burn ;

išâti); to shine (*namâru*); bright; brightness (*niperdû*). *C. T.* xii. 6. *Vid.* SI-LAG; SU-LUG.

ZA-GIN, bright, lustrous (*of gems*), pure. 11774 f. *Cf.* ZA, bright, *in* ZA-BAR, shining, ZA-LAG, *id.*; ZA-G *in* A-ZAG, bright, pure, white; SHAG, *id.*, *C. T.* xii. 6; ZAĞ-, *a value of the Fire-sign*; ZA-L *in* UD-ZAL, shine, dawn.

ZAG-MU, ZAG-MUG (4 R. 18, no. 1. 22), 'Head (*i.e.* beginning) of year', New Year's Day, 'the Festival of Babylon'.

ZAN, ZANA, maggot, grub, caterpillar; worm. 11733.

ZANA-MUL, a kind of caterpillar (*mûnu; nabbillu*, 'destroyer' of vegetation). 11736 f. MUL *from* MUN (*cf. Assyr. loan-word* mûnu) = BUL, BUL-NAM, *also defined mûnu* (and *âkilu*, 'eater') = BUN; *cf.* BIN *in* ZI-BIN *infr.*

ZIG, ZIB, SUB (*in* MUN-SUB, MU-SUB), twilight, evening, dusk. *See* 2 R. 48. 51 a; S^b 368. (MUN, MU = *Ch.* ming, men, J. bei, mio, dark; night.)

ZI, *from* ZI-N, life; soul; living creature; to be, to exist. 2322. *Dial.* SHI (= SHIN), *id.* 9279. *Cognate:* DIN, TIN, to be alive; life; TIL (*from* TIN), TI, *id.*

(2) ZI, *from* ZI-N (= ZI-M = DIM, to obey, *q. v.*; *cf.* שמע ?), to hear; to listen to; to obey. 2317; 2334. SHI, *from* SHI-N, the ear(s). 2986. DIM, to obey. SHEG (*or* SHUG), to hear; obey. 7428; 7434. TUG (*in* GISH-TUG) = TUM (*in* MUSH-TUM), to hear, hearken to. (*See BPS.* 71.)

(3) ZI, to give (*lit.* to cause to take). 2305; *cf.* 2330.

(4) ZI, ZI-G, angry, fierce, raging. 2318 f.

(5) ZI, ZI-G, to rise; rise or stand up;

brilliant; a blaze; bright; shining. 7036. 7045. 7048. lok, lo, to burn. 6808. 7279 f (lok).

tsök, tsiok, chio, pure white, 2222; hien, J. ken, gen, glitter of gems, 4539; kin, lustre of gems; brilliant; a gem, 2049; so-k (P. 634), su, so, white, 10348. *Mongol* ch'ag-an, white.

shang-wuh, F. siong-wok, M. sang-wu, *a designation of New Year's Day* (*Morrison*, Dict. Part iii. 240).

ts'an, ts'am, zeiñ, J. san, A. tam, silk-worms; any caterpillars which weave cocoons. 11574.

shan, zieñ, J. sen, zen, A. t'ien, the earth-worm. 9681.

ming, men, caterpillar which devours young grain (WW. p. 600) or mulberry leaves. 7958.

ping, pin, bing, a clothes' moth. 9301.

tsik, sip, sik, zi, A. tik, evening, dusk. 4110.

shêng, shang, sen, sae, sên, K. seng, J. sei (*cf.* ZI), A. saing, to be alive; the living; life. *Also* to beget; to bear; to be born, 9865: *cf. Sum.* SIG, to beget.

shên, shin, sing, zang, jïng, sên, K. sin, J. djin, A. t'ên, the soul; the mind; spirits; gods, 9819.

t'ing, t'in, K. ch'öng, J. tei, to hear; to listen, 11229; *O. S.* t'im, P, 1037 b.

J. dji, ni, W. zz, A. ñyi, the ear. *O. S.* ni-p, tsi-p, shep; *see* P. 238; 3336. (N = SH; she-p = she-m = she-n.)

shun, soung, K. sun, J. djun, A. t'wên, to obey; obedience, compliance. 10143.

tsi, tsai, chi, J. sei, A. te, to give. 823. P. 934, dzi-k, dzi-t.

tsi, tsai, chi, angry, 814; P. 934 (dzi-k).

tsi, tsai, chi, A. te, to ascend, to rise (*of*

to raise; high. (*Cf.* ZAG, hill-tops.) 2321; 2325; 2333; 2335; 2327.

(6) ZI, to push or press against; to squeeze. 2332.

(7) ZI, ZI-D, just, right; justice. 2313 f. *Dial.* SHI.

(8) ZI, to be; *dialectic* SHI. *Cf.* SHI, this; that. 2306.

(9) ZI, wall; side (*of a ship*); brick embankment (*of a canal or lake*); quay. 2311; 2315.

ZI-BIN, a kind of grub or caterpillar (*nabbillu*, 'destroyer' of vegetation). 5543. *See* ZANA-MUL, BUL, &c. *supra.*

ZID, ZI, grain, meal; millet(?). 10531.

ZI-KUM, heaven; the sky. 10219. (*Perhaps from* ZI, lofty, *and* KUM = KUN, shining.)

ZIL, to peel, *e.g. an onion.* 2626. *Char. also read* NUN; *q. v.*

ZU (*from* ZU-N ?), gold; silver. 134; 138.

(2) ZU (*from* ZU-N ?), to add to, increase, augment. 133; 137.

(3) ZU, to know; to learn; learned; wise; wisdom. 130 f; 135 f.

clouds); steep. 824. WW. p. 964. P. 934.

(tsê, tsêk, K. chik, A. tek, hilly. 11654.)

tsi, tsai, chi, J. sei, A. te, to crowd, push against, press, crush; to squeeze. 815. P. 934.

tsi, ts'ai, chi, ts'i, zi, dzi, to squeeze or press out (*liquids*). 820. P. 934.

ts'i, ch'i, ts'ai, zi, dzi, J. sei, zai, A. te, even, level, equal; correct, regular. 1074. P. 934 (R. 210).

shi, si, zz, sz, J. shi, to be; is; are; right, *as opp. to wrong* (*vid. last entry*); this, that. 9940. (zhi-k; P. 593.)

ts'i, ch'i, ts'ai, J. sei, A. t'e, to raise in layers, *as a wall.* To pave with slabs or tiles. 1059. *O. S.* ts'it.

tsi, tsik, tsit, to brick a grave. 880. P. 575.

ts'i, ch'i, ts'ai, zi, a large maggot or grub. 1079. P. 934. ping, pin, bing, a clothes-moth, 9301; ming, men, J. bei, caterpillar, 7958. *Cf. also* tsü, tsi, ts'i, maggots. 3067.

tsi, tsik, chi, tsit, J. shoku, A. tik, panicled millet, 904; P. 701 (*O. S.* ts'ik).

tsi, tsai, chi, a sort of millet, 935 (P. 768 tsi-t).

tzŭ, chü, J. shi, A. ti, millet, *O. S.* tsik (P. 221). 12341.

k'ung, k'iung, K. kung, the lofty heaven; k'iüng-ts'ang, the sky. 2359.

t'ai-k ung, the great void; the sky. 6595.

ch'yt, ch'ê, t'iek, dzie, ts'ih, K. ch'öl, J. tet, to peel; to skin. 578; 579 f. *Cf.* lin, 7169.

ts'üen, ts'ün, züe, ch'üan, J. zen, coin; money. 3187. *Cf. perhaps* ts'ien, ts'yn, dzie, copper coin; coin; money. 1736.

žuan, yun, niong, J. zen, nen, soft silver. 5708 (P. 527).

liu, djiu, pure gold. 7282.

tsêng, tsen, to add to, increase. 11718.

chi, ti, tzŭ, to know; to inform; wise; wisdom. 1783; 1784. *O. S.* ti-k, di-k, P. 454.

chu, chü, t'u, dzö, knowledge. 2608. P. 124. shih, shik, shit, shi, si, J. shoku, shiki, to know. 9928.

žu, yü, lu, J. niu, dju, a scholar; learned. 5675. *Cf.* 5728.

ZUN, many; multitude. *Sign of Plur.* 8622 f.

ZUR, a young bird. 9075.

ZUR, SUR, prayer; worship; priest. 3708 ff; *cf.* 9094 ff.

ts'üen, ts'ün, züe, J. zen, A. tüen, all; the whole. 3176. *Cf.* tsun, chun, all. 2055.

ch'u, ts'u, zo, a young bird. 2647. P. 667 (*Ed.* do-k; zhu-k; *but* zhu-t ?).

tsi, tsai, chi, J. sei, sai, A, te, to sacrifice; to worship. 934. *O. S.* tsi-t, P. 768. (*Vid.* R. 113 = P. 132 a.)

ssŭ, tzŭ, *Am.* su, to sacrifice; sacrifices. 10286. *O. S.* zi, zi(t), zhi(t). P. 33; R. 113.

A SIGN-LIST

IN WHICH

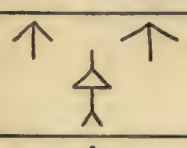
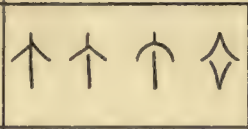
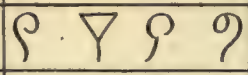
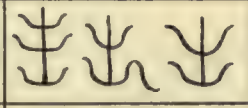
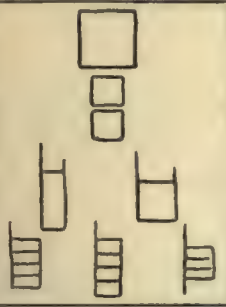
OLD FORMS (KU WÊN)

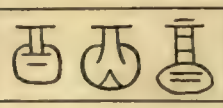
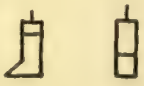
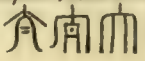
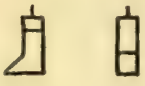
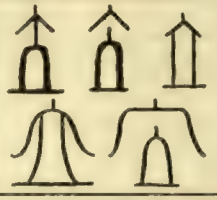
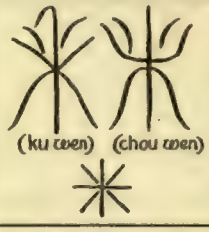
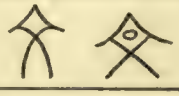
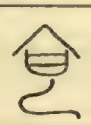
OF CHINESE CHARACTERS

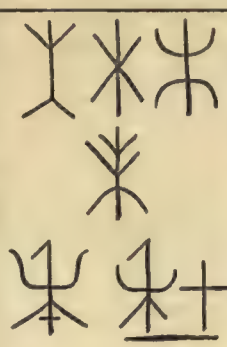
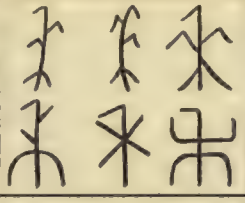
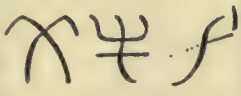
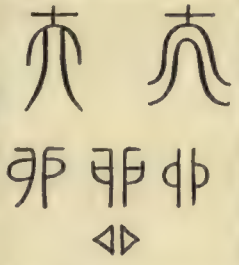
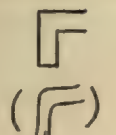
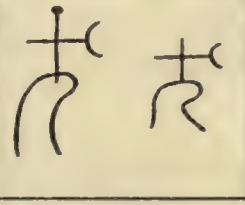
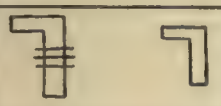
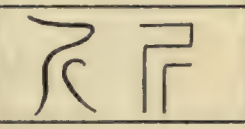
ARE COMPARED WITH

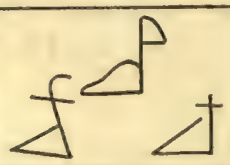
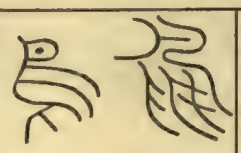
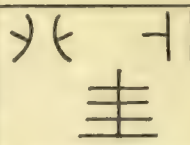
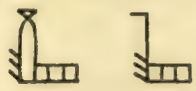
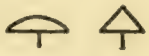
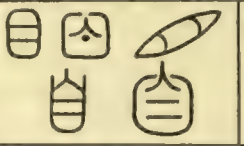
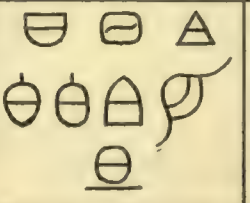
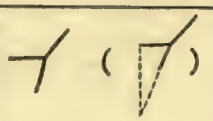
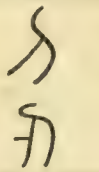
SUMERIAN CONGENERS

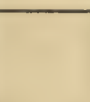
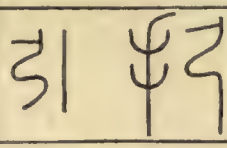
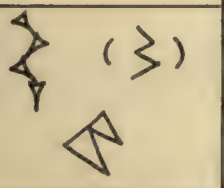
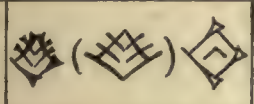
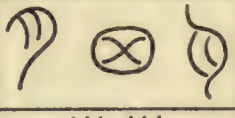
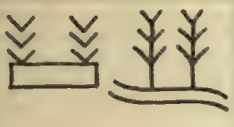
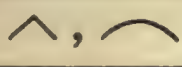
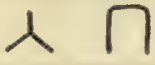
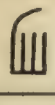
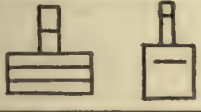
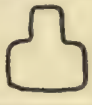
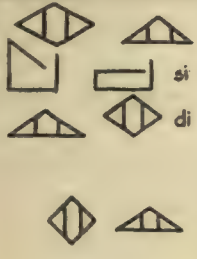
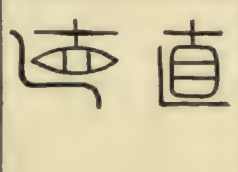
OR PROTOTYPES

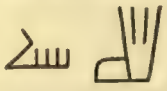
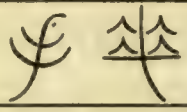
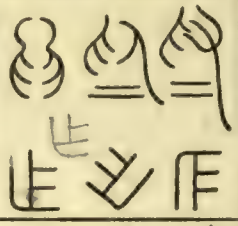
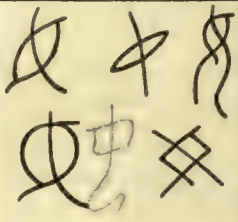
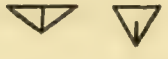
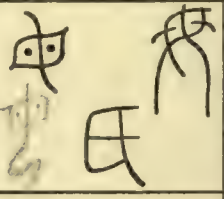
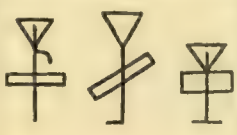
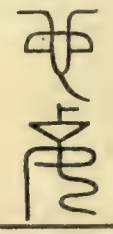
	SUMERIAN LINEAR SCRIPT		CHINESE KU WEN FORMS	
1		TIL (TIN), complete; finished (D278). TIL (TIN), TI, live etc. (D16).		ting, ten, mature; an adult male (丁).
2		E-DIM (E-DIN), heaven (D278).		tien, tin, ten, tieng, heaven (天).
3		DU, child, son, daughter. *Also read* TUR, little, young; DAMU, DUMU, child; SHIR, SHAG (D338.) NU-NU, young ones; offspring (D283).		tzŭ, chü, shi, ti, child, son (子). (*Sum. char: halved and arms added.* 子子 = ma.kexins = *Sum.* MASH.) yu, yau, to-k, so-k (R52; P50a), small, tender (幼). *Shwo(We)n.: figure of a babe. Vid. Chalmers 80.*
4		DU, RU, to make (D317).		liu, liau, ryō, riu, to finish, to have done (了).
5		KUL, seed; sperm (D12). *Char. called Tree not complete. It resembles the Tree-char: Vid. no. 25.*		kuei, kyu, ku-t, *menses* (癸). ho, hwo, hu, ku-t ?, growing grain; crops (禾). *Char: called Tree-child grain. A slight modification of the Tree-char.*
6		NUN, ZIL (ZIN, ŽIN), SIL, great (D43).		nin, žên, nim, t'ing, sheng, P90a., great (壬).
7		NIR, SHER, male, hero, husband, lord (D73).		shi, zhi-t, R33, P28a., man, husband, warrior; gallant man, officer (士).
8		TUD, TU; TUR, TU; beget, be born; go in; go out (of the sun, Br. 10177). *Also read* KU, GU (GUD); SIII. 25f. (D147.)		ch'ut, ch'u, chul, shut, beget; born; go in; go out. t'ut, k'ut, P52a.; 207 (*cf.* G. 2621). (出).
9		GUR, GUR-GUR, go about or around (D449). NI-GIN, surround (D450). GUR, return (D53). GAN, enclosure; garden, field, (D20.)		hui, gu-t, revolve, go round, return. *Phonetically also* kwun, kon, k'üen, kin, yüen, gon, round, go round, surround, enclose, etc. R31; P51a (□). hui, gu-t, return (回). yüen, yen, on, gon, P647, garden (園).
10		EN-GUR, the Deep or Abyss of Waters under and around the Earth (*apsû*). (D462) (*For* GUR *see Lex.s.v.* GI-GUR, hole, depth.) *The locality of Hades*		yün, yen, yüen, the abyss; the Deep or Ocean. hwun shang t'ien p'o žu yuen, "the soul goes up to heaven, the Shade enters the Abyss" (泉).
11		TUL (DUL), well (DUN; *cf.* DUN to dig). (D462). *Also read* (BUR) BU PU, hole, pit, well; *see Lex.s.v.* BUR, BURU.		ching, ting, well, pit (井). (*Cf. Sum.* I-DIM, well, spring.)
12		LI, abundance (*a vessel with vegetable offering*). (D143.)		li, *picture of a sacrificial vessel heaped up with vegetables. Only used as a Phonetic.* P926. (豐).
13		MA, MU, shooting or coming forth of grain and vegetation gen (seed, trees, plants, reeds etc.) (D152.)		miu, miau, mieu, mio, byō, young growth of grass and vegetables (*Shi; Shu.*) sprouts, shoots; growing grain. G7851 (苗).

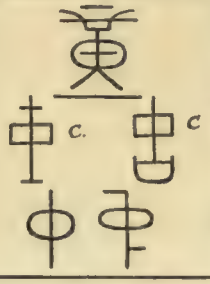
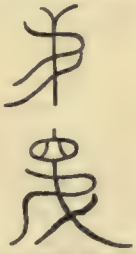
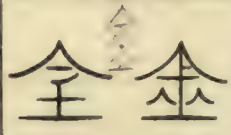
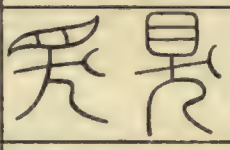
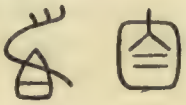
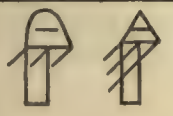
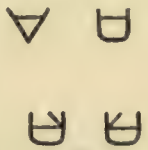
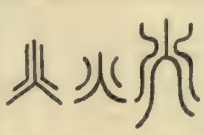
	SUMERIAN LINEAR SCRIPT		CHINESE KU WEN FORMS	
14		DUG, vessel, winecup (D380).		iu, yu, zu, du-k, P324, *figure of a wine-cup* (酉).
15		GAL, place, settlement, station, town. (GAL=GAN.) (D358)		fang, pang, hwong, *Amoy* hong (kong) place, region (bam, ban, gam, gan) (方).
16		MUL (MUN), man, men (D289). *See also Na 78.*		min, mên, the people; mankind (民).
		MUL (MUN), female, woman. *See 56; 57 infra.*		min, mên, the people; mankind (民). (See ngü, mu, 56; 57.)
17		DIN-GIR, DI-GIR, DIM-MER, DI-MER, a god, a king (D5).		ti, de, di-k, a god; God, the Emperor (帝).
18		NI-TAG, male, man; set up; raise; high (D26). (Pictogram of *penis erecti. Cf.* 28.)	(chou wen)	ta, tai, da, du, great, high, noble (大) R37; P23 tak, tap, tat. (*Cf. also* tai, tà, exalted, *a term of high respect, and its old forms*  (太).
19		male, stand, set up; upright, erect (D26). *Read* NI-TAG; *cf.* LAG, to stand up. *Also read* GISH, male, upright; USH (GUSH) stand, *fr. and intr.*; *and* GU-RUSH: *cf.* GUB, stand; be fixed. (*Vid. Rem. p. supr.*)		stand up, stand, make to stand, set up; fix, fixed (立). lap, lip, lik, li, rip, ngip, riu, rit-sz; G6954.
20		*Read* ESH-SHU, ear of corn (D5). *Cf.* SHE, SHUG, grain. *See 17.* (ESHSHU, *assimilated fr.* AN-SHU = GAN-SHUG; *vid. Lex.*)	 (ku wen) (chou wen)	sui, su-k, ear of corn. *Cf.* P167. (采) mi, bi, rice and other grains (米); *cf.* suk, su, shoku, grain, millet, etc. (粟).
21		DIN, TIN, male, man, servant (D160). *Pictogram of* testis; *hence other meaning* life.		chên, chïn, shin, t'ên, male (Shu V. xxix. 4), servant, minister (臣). *Phonetic in* 腎 shin, t'ên, renes, testes. shên; shin, t'ên, the body; one's life or lifetime.
22		TE-MEN, TIM-MEN, documents inscribed on clay buried in foundations (D217). *The character also denotes ornament.*		wen, mên, marks, writings, texts, documents (文). (tien, ten, tie, documents.) (*wên is also elegant, ornamental.*)
23		GAL, MUL, ghost; demon (D217; 440). (TE, TEN, *fear* + LAL, *full.*)		kwei, kwai, ku-t, R194, P684, ghosts; demons; spirits (鬼); mui, mei, mat, mwoui, demon (魅); mui, mei, mi, ghost (鬽). mat, mut, mit, P134.
24		SHUG, SHUKU, food, bread etc. (D277).		shik, shih, seki, shoku, to eat; to drink (食).

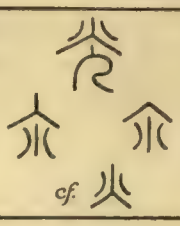
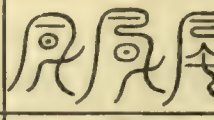
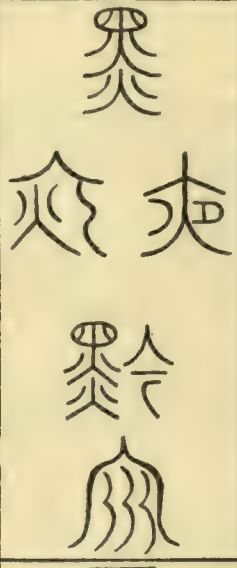
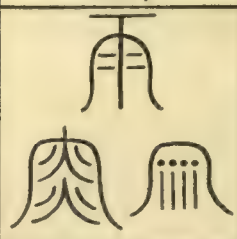
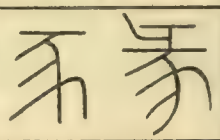
	SUMERIAN LINEAR SCRIPT		CHINESE KU WEN FORMS	
25		MU, MU-G (ZAG-MUG!), tree, wood (D6). *(This char. has also the values GU and SUG; vid. CT xii. 30.)* MU = NU, not (NGU?). Br. 1319. (D6). MU, MU-(G)AN, year (;).		mu, muk, tree; wood; wooden. R75 (木). wei, mei, mɪəi, mi, vi, bi, not(未). nien, ngiĕn, ngi, nen, a year (年). *(Symbols modified to suggest grain + thousand.)*
26		SHE, SHUG, corn; grain (D140). *(An SHUG deGUG, KUG ad instar KID, SHID?) Cf. 5; 20.*		gok, sok, shuk, P167, 115, grain(禾). hɪəo, growing grain, G3943. *Cf* siu, sok, suk, K. su, grain in ear, P343. su, suk, hsiu, shoku, grain, G10340.
27		PAP, father (D154). *Also* kinsman, elder, *of a brother*; chief or foremost. CT xii. 16. (A stand or support ? *cf no 51, and the ideogram for* AD, father, mother, *which is* house + stand, D376. *The 'stand' might be a tripod, though not figured so because of practical difficulties)*		fu, ɪəu, vu, pu, po, R88 bo, father (父). *Also* uncle; elderly relatives of the same surname (ku wên). *(Prim. symbol modified to suggest a hand holding a stick. Vid. no. 36; 37. One arm of the cross is bent round, or half of it omitted, and a rod is added.)*
28		MAG, great, high, exalted (D25). *Penis mit Hoden: Hommel. Cf. 18 and 19.*		bak, pak, P63, fu, vu, pu, man, hero husband( ). *(Arms added to upper fig. to suggest a man.) Cf. also* mêng, mang, great, chief, *in some seal-forms, e.g.* , ( ) *see 19.* mau, mo, mo-k (P175?). *fourth of the twelve Branches, possibly another variation of the same original* ( ). *(An penis figura per scrotum pendens? cf.* luan, testes, *ap. Luh shu t'ung.)*
29		*The dog-symbol*; values LI, TASH, TAN (D438). *(Pictogram of raised foreleg: see p. 15.)*		*The dog-symbol, phonetic values* li, ɪɒt, kʻon, P72 = R94 *Vid. Lex.* ( ). *The primitive symbol has been closed at the top and opened at the bottom, and the cross-lines have been added to it, in order to suggest the head and ears of the animal. Shwo wên says a dog with foot uplifted.*
30		GIN, axe; shekel weight (D447f). CT xii, 11		kin, axe, calty or Ch. pound. R69. *(Primitive figure turned round.)* ( ).
31		TU, wind; gale (D221). *Pictogram of flying bird? Cf. no. 33, for this combination of ideas.*		chui, tsui, tu-k, P472, R172, wind, gale ( ) *A determinative of birds.* (chou-wên).

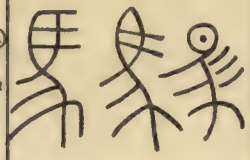
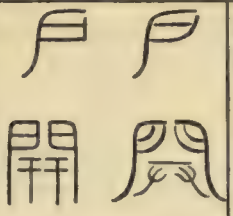
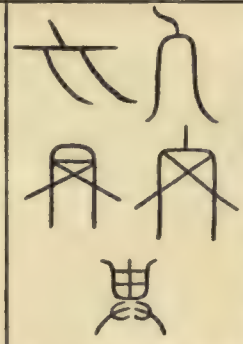
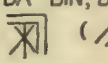
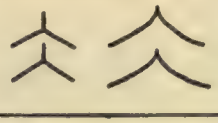
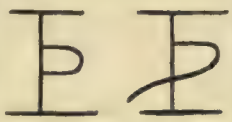
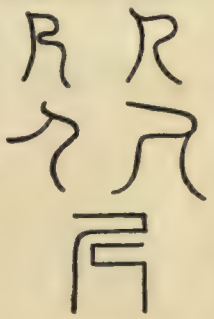
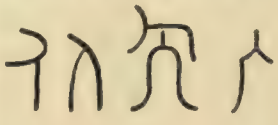
	SUMERIAN LINEAR SCRIPT		CHINESE KU WEN FORMS	
32		ĜU, ĜUË (ĜWE?), a bird (D33). *Also read* MU-SHEN = MU-TIN, bird. *Vid. Lex.*		niu (nyu, ngu?), niau, liau, ngia, a bird; also tiu, tiau, cheu, cho, etc. R196. (鳥). *Cf. also* yen, in, tin?; kin (P740); *another bird-symbol, obs. in that sense:* (焉).
33		RI, RIG, DI, DIG, to fly, *of a bird*; to blow, *of the wind*; a blast (D40). *Vid. Lex.*		liau liau, li-k, lo-k, P763, flying high; soaring, T4; wind blowing; a blast, gale, or steady breeze (翏). *(Primitive figure, no doubt, that of a flying or soaring bird, altered to wings above streaming hair = tail feathers?)*
34		SIM, SIN (*sinûntu*), the swallow; *the bird of fate. Also read* NAM, fate, decision of the gods, will of Heaven; the destiny or fortunes of men as so appointed and caused. NAM-TAR, "Fate-decider", the Plague-demon. (D42)		in, yen, ing, tin, P997, a swallow (tin = sin) (燕). nan, T4, adversities, calamities, misfortunes; sent by Heaven (Tien chi fang nan, *Shi* III. ii. X. 2); such as floods, pestilence, famine, etc. (難). *Cf.* no, na, na-n, to exorcise the demons which cause pestilence; no-shên, the gods of the pestilence (儺).
35		KUN, to be bright; to shine (D66). (2) *read* ĜAD, ĜUD, rod of authority, sceptre or baton (D66).		kung, ore of metals (礦). *See* Chalmers, 117. krwei, krwai, krwa-t, nga-t (PP239; 410; 421), a short baton or sceptre. *(Symbol inverted and doubled.)* (圭).
36		EN, IN, lord; king = UN, MUN, GUN. (D341). *Pictogram: a hand holding a rod, whip, or the like symbol of power.*		yin, yün, ruler, governor (qin, P279); (尹). *Pict. of a hand holding a rod or the like. Cf.* kiün, kwên, kun, sovereign, ruler, G3269.
37		DUG, TUKU, to take, hold, get (D301f). *A hand holding a weapon? (Cf.* D299f.)		ch'ou, ch'iu, t'iu, tu-k, P83, the second of the twelve Branches (丑). *A hand holding a weapon?* Chalmers 97.
38		BAD, MAĜ, the eye; *two values of the pictogram* (D238). (2) SHI, this, that, the selfsame (SHI = NE, NI).		muk, mu, mok, boku, the eye (目). tze, chü, chi, zi, self; oneself (自).
39		UD, UTU, UG, sun; day (D234). (2) BAR, PAR, BABBAR (BAR-BAR), white; bright; the sun (). (3) TAM, TAN. ().		yêt, ngyit, nik, sun; day (日). pak, pai, ba, bak, white; bright (白). (pak = pat.) tan, tang, dawn, day (旦).
40		TAR, *a value of the knife-pictogram*; to cut off (D123). (2) TIM, *another value of the same* (). *Cognate* SHUM, to slaughter.		tau, to-t, knife, R18 (刀). žên, žim, djin, nin, edge, blade, knife, etc. (刃). to kill, slaughter.

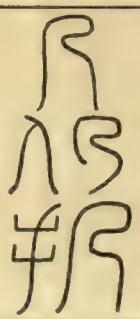
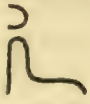
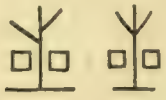
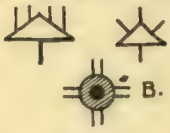
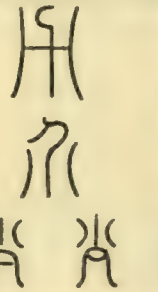
	SUMERIAN LINEAR SCRIPT		CHINESE KU WEN FORMS	
41		BAR, to divine (D432). *Cf.* no. 87. *Originally perhaps the figure of a lituus or augur's wand.*		puk, pu, pauk, bu, poh, pok, boku, to divine, R25 (卜).
42		PIG, *also read* SIG, weak, feeble, ill (D256). (*Sun-symbol, fig.* 39, *inverted.*)		ping, pin, bing, *the third of ten Stems.* (*with* R104, sickness; weak, ill). (丙).
43		(E)RIN, (E)RIM, bowman, soldier (D173). *Cf.* no. 44.		yin, ying, din, P82, to draw a bow (引). (*Figures bow + string; hands + bow.*)
44		PAN (BAN - GAN; *cf.* GAM, to bow, bend). (D118). M6854. GAM, to bow, bend. (D121: *cf.* D118; 173.) *Originally a picture of a strung bow.*		kung, kong, kom, R57, a bow (*like the Sumerian, bent in at the middle*). (弓). (*With* P460, bang, bam, bah, *it is* pêng, pen, bang, *a stiff or strefched bow = Sum.* BAN.) "The old Chinese archers used a bow *bent in* at the centre." *Edkins.*
45		ITU, ITI, (ID, UD), (*cf.* ĜUD, bright; shine), the moon; a month (D236f). *See* No. 39.		üt, yüt, yet, get-, gwat-, ngüet, the moon; a month, R74 (月).
46		SAR, SHAR, SHER, *growing things; greens; herbage; plants.* (D152). *DEP* ii. 130. *Also read* NI-SHA, NI-SI(G) MA, MU: *see* no. 13.		tsʻai, chʻai, tsʻa, J. sai, tsat, tsit, zhit, shit, P768, plants; vegetation; herbs; edible greens; grass (*Shwoh wên*; WW)(叕) tsʻau, tsʻou, chʻau, tsʻo, chʻo, tsʻo-t, R140, plants; vegetation (艸). (*Shwoh wên:* pai hui, "all sorts of plants".)
47		SHU, SHUSH, SHUB (?), to go in, to enter (D257).		žu, yĕp, zai, to go in, enter (入).
48		(U-)KUSH, gourds, cucumbers, etc (D125).		kwa, kwo, ku-t, P172, R97, gourds, cucumbers, melons *and the like* (瓜).
49		DUB, TUB, (DIĜ, TEĜI), to heap up earth. *Akin to* TAB, double; DAB, DIB (LU), heap up: *vid. Lex.* (*Also cf.* DAG, add to.) (D385.)		typ, tyt, tiek, tiap, deh, dah, to double, fold, pile up (疊). *Luh-shu tung:* 互 kuwen kʻi tzŭ.
50		DI, *syn. of* SI, to be straight, *and trans.* to make or set right or straight, *in the phrase* SI-DI, SI..... DI, *id.; also adj. and nom.* upright, righteousness; director, governor (*ptcp.*) (D253 *and* 47) *Pictogram: an eye with the pupil prominent = looking, or looking straight ahead. This eye-symbol is polyphonic and besides* DI *is read* SA, SAL, SIM, SI-LIM, SIR. *The gen. idea is* looking at or into a thing; *hence* examining, judging, consulting, deciding, settling, etc. *See Lex. s. v.* SA (SAN), counsel; SI-LIM, right state, welfare, peace.		chih, chik, chʻit, sik, tik, tih, dzi, P411 dik, straight; upright; direct; to be or go straight, *and trans.*, to set straight; that which leads or directs, etc. (直). (*Shwo wên:* ching-kien yé, 直 "seeing straight" or "looking ahead".) *cf.* no. 38 *supra.* *The corresponding Chinese words (vid. Lex.) are now distinguished by the use of different Phonetics; but this fact hardly obscures their etymological relation to the Sumerian terms.*

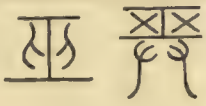
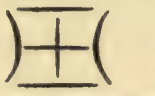
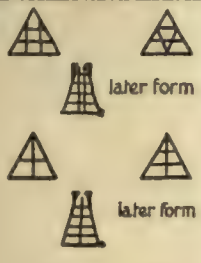
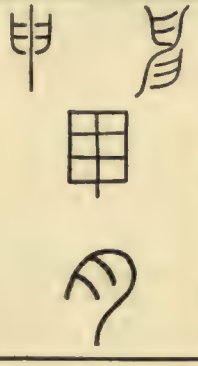
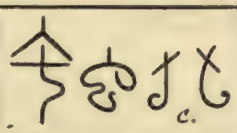
	SUMERIAN LINEAR SCRIPT		CHINESE KU WEN FORMS	
51		ĜE, ĜI, this, *A precative Particle*. (D382). (B.p.160.) *Pict: vessel on a stand.*		k'i, k'ei, qi, this, *A Precative or optative Particle.* (其). *A vessel on a stand.*
52		DA, DU, hand (DA-D? *called* Daddû); with, and; *e.g.* AN KI DU (*or* TA) "*Heaven and Eearth*". (D114). IA, I, ID, hand, side (D114).		yau, yu, du-t, R29, hand, *orig.* the right; and, also. (又).
53		GAB, GUB (= DAB, DUB), the left hand. (g-d) (D116).		tso, cho, tsu, cha, sa, ta, tsa-p, dzu-p, du-p, P136, P522, and P883, the left hand. (左).
54		SHU, the hand(s); SUS (*in* SUS-LUG). (D112). (B.p.81.)		shou, shu, su, hu, shu-t, R64, the hands. (手).
55		ME, to do; to make. *Also read* KI. *id., CT* xii. 10; SHA, NA, AG (GAG). (D52). *Originally per-haps two hands meeting, or holding some tool.* 2. SHA(G), to do.		wei, ui, yü, wi, vi, to do; to make. mi, qi, P839. *Two hands meeting.* (爲). *Shwo wên says*: mu-hou yé, "a she-monkey" *a grotesque notion which is reflected in some old forms.* tsok, tso, J. saku, to do. (作).
56		GAL, GUL, (= GAN, GUN?), SAL, SHAL, (= SAN, SHAN), RAG, LAG (*in* SI-LAG), woman, female. *Pictogram: the vulva* (= GAL, SAL, MUG). (D327; 335f)		ngü, ngi, ng, zü, djo, nyo, no, nü, lü, R38 no-k (= lok), woman; female. (女). *Orig. a picture of vulva, like the Sumerian figure.*
56a		ZU, to know (*sexually*). *Inverted character, with crosslines.* (2) ZU, *pers. pronoun 2.*		žu, *2 pers. pronoun.* (女). *Often in Shi.*
57		MUG, MU (*cf.* MUĜ, UG, parent). the vulva (). *read* SAL. SHAL, *id.* (2) *perhaps* kin-dred (female); family (= *sallatu, salatu*).		mu, mu-k, mother; female. P187. (母). *Modified from last sym-bol. Indication of breasts added.* shi, si, su, family, clan. R83; P106. (*Primitive flg. turned up to right.*) (氏).
58		DAM, wife, spouse; *also* husband (D336). *Also used as a Final Particle after some verbs. see Br. p. 558. Pict: vulva cum phallo.*		ya, a, ye, yae, ža, da-p, P35. *Shwo wên*: nü-yin yé, "the female organ". (也). (dab = dam.) (*Obsolete in orig. sense. Now a Final Particle after verbs etc. like the Sumerian* DAM.) tsi, ch'i, ts'ai, ch'ae, sai, t'e, tsi-p, da-p, P405, wife, consort (妻).

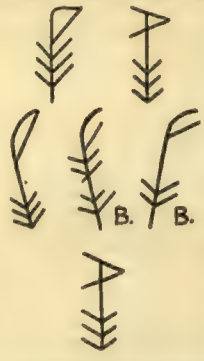
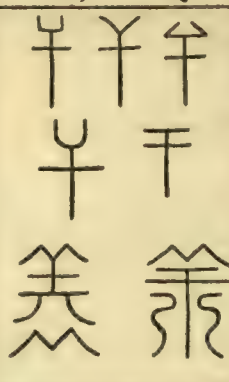
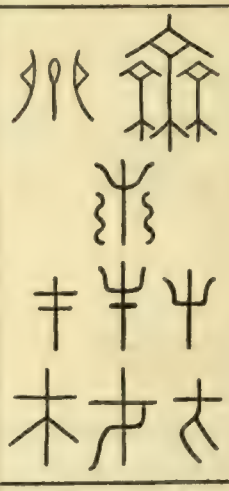
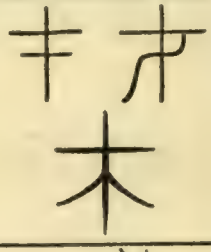
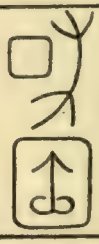
	SUMERIAN LINEAR SCRIPT		CHINESE KU WEN FORMS	
58 (continued)		DAM-TAB, concubine (Br. 11117 f:).		ts'ip, ts'iap, ch'ŏp, t'iep, concubine. (妾).
58a		DAM, spouse. (*More or less modified and used as a "Borrowed Character" in Chinese.*)		t'ung, dung, tong, dō, a boy; a girl OS dom = *Sumerian* DAMU, DUMU, child (*no 3*). *The char for* DAM, *spouse, is used phonetically; perhaps for the reason suggested in Shuo wên.* (童) *Cf. perhaps also the following:* chung, tŭng, the middle OS dom (中)
59		SHESH, ŠIS, brother. (D8; B167). 2. *Read* U-RU(N), U-RIN (*Urin-nuw*); GIN, *CT* xii, 30.		ti, te, tei, ti-t, younger brother (弟). (wei shu-chi tzŭ ti yé, "a thong tied, knot after knot".) k'un, kwên, kun, elder brother (昆). [*Cf.* hing, heng, hiung, kei, kong, king, P198, *id.* (兄).]
60		GUSH-KIN, gold (*ruddy or red-gleaming metal*). *Cf. Armenian* uoški, gold (*a loan-word ?*). ().		kin, kim, J. kin, kon, metal; gold (金). *Cf. Jap.* kogane, yellow metal, gold. R167. 金
61		ĞUL, hostile; evil. *Pict: eye+dog.* (D245). *Cf. nos. 29; 38; 50 supra.*		k'ü, kwik, k'ĕk, k'uk, P594a, hostile-looking. *Cf. Shuo wên* K'uen shi-mao, "dogs looking", *i.e. with ill intent; "eyeing" something.* (臭).
62		SAG, the head; chief; front; beginning. (D191). *Phps. also read* GUB. *Pict: head, eye, and neck. Cf. no. 86 infra*		shau, shou, su, siu, head, chief; front; beginning. shok, sok, R185; *cf. Japanese* saki, the front (首). *Neck omitted; indication of hair added in first fig.*
63		KA, mouth, *read* GUG, GU, speak, speech. *Modified from no. 62.* (D195).		k'ou, k'au, ku; kak, kok, kit, P272, 342, 243. mouth; speech. R30 (口) yök, yüt, yüe, viet, to speak, R73 (= gug, gud, mud). (曰) (*Neck om. as in 62, and head inverted or opened, cf. Gudea's form. For the small diacritic line in the second character, vid. nos. 38, 39, 40.*)
64		*The fire-symbol; see* p. 7 f. BIL, BI, MU (*CT* xii, 8), IZ, UŠ (= GIZ, GUŠ), to burn; fire. (*Pictogram: a burning torch? Al. "the firedrill".*) (D82)		fu, fo, hwi, hwo, fire (火); fire; flame; to burn. R86. (*Lower half of primitive fig. omitted, as in 62 and 63. Cf., however, the third old form, a fuh wên, or ornamental char.*)

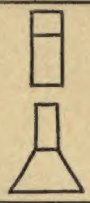
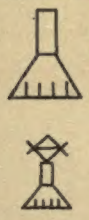
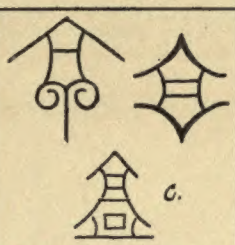
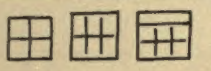
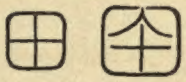
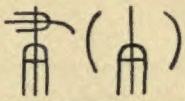
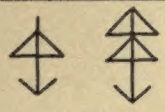
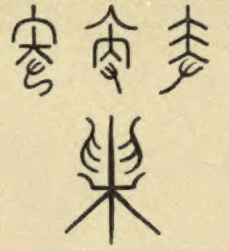
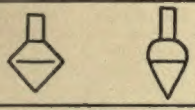
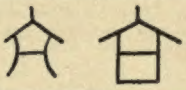
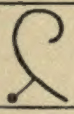
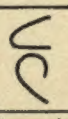
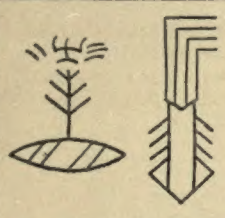
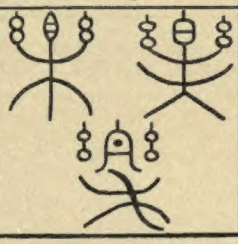
	SUMERIAN LINEAR SCRIPT		CHINESE KU WEN FORMS	
65		*Read* KUM, flame, sheen (= KUN, to shine). *Read* NE, NI, this; you, thou, *prefix to vbb.* (NI *from* NGI).		kuang, kong, light, brightness; *OS* kom. (光) *(Orig. fig. altered to fire + man.)* ni, ngi, li, ne, thou; you. (你). *Fire-char. inverted.*
66		GI, DISH, one. (𒁹 D119); ASH, DIL, one. (𒀸 D1). Alone. (ASH = GASH.)		yet, a, yit, il, nyiit, one. *Amoy* chit = fit = diš. RI (一). kiit, ket, kyöl, alone (孑). *(Omit added RR.)*
67		LIL, stormy wind, violent gust or blast (𒇻 D423). *(A sail of reed matting. One of the house pictograms. Vid. Lex.* EN, E, house.)		liit, liet, lih, K. yöl, a violent gust of wind; a squall. (風烈); (烈). Ku wên of the Phonetic liit, let, lie, liet, yöl (列).
68		IM, EN (= AM, AN = GAM, GAN = BAM, BAN), the wind. (𒀭𒀀 D221.) *(Vid. no. 31 supra.)*		fêng, pêng (= bam), hung, hong (= kom, gam), the wind. P571; R182 (風). *(Head of pictogram; reversed, and otherwise altered.)* With R180 = am, an, én, ngan, a hurricane.
69		GIG, MI (MI-G, MUG; *vid.* SU-MUG, darkness, *ap. Lex.*) black; dark. *Doubled, read* KUKKU *and* GI-GIG, darkness. (2) *Read* GE, night; GEA, GIGA, *id.* (*The symbol has also the value* GA.) (𒄑 D262). *Pict: darkness falling from the concave sky. But the oldest known form is* sky + vii; *which seems to mean that the Seven Evil Spirits darken the sky and cause night.* (*Cf.* C.T. XVI. xix. 30 ff.) (3) *Read* GIN, black, *C7* xii. 30. (SAG-GIGGA, "the Black Heads" *was an old Babylonian phrase for mankind at large and for the subjects of the Bab. sovereigns, perhaps conceived as coextensive with mankind.*)		hek, hêk, hak, het, hei, ho, J. koku, black; dark. R203; P862, kek, mek. (黑). *(Prim. fig. altered* *to suggest that fire blackens windows!)* ye, yei, yi, ya, night; darkness. yik, fik, P394. (夜). *(Luh shu t'ung gives* 16 夜 *variants; but the essential elements - the concave over the four strokes of fire - preserve a trace of real connexion with the preceding Chinese char. and the Sum. prototype of both.)* k'ien, k'im, J. kin, ken, black (黔). k'ien-li, the black-haired people, = the Chinese; k'ien-shau, the Black-Heads, *same meaning.* yüen-fang k'ien-shau wei tsih, "the Black-Heads of distant regions had not yet come together", - *into the unity of the empire.* (*Vid.* Giles, 1701.) yün, *Amoy* hun (kun), wên, un, vên, clouds; *cf.* yin, dark; Hades.
70		E-GA, overflow; flood. *Written* water + dark.. (D470; 262.)		yu, wu, vu, vo, *Amoy* ho (ko), rain. R173; go, mo. (雨).
71		SHAĞ, (SHIĞ, SHUĞ; *Assyr. use*), SIG, swine; wild boar. (𒄩 D18.) *Primitive pictogram: head and mane of a wild boar. Assimilated to no. 7.*		shi, shi-k, R152, a hog; a pig, swine (*Shi, II, viii, VIII. 3*). *Hair treated as legs* (豕). T'uan, t'un, t'wan, a pig walking, P584. (*Shuo wên:* shi tsou yé.) (豕).

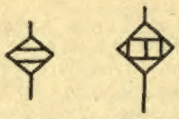
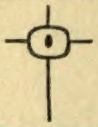
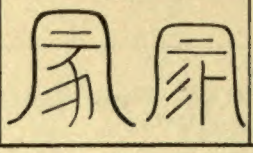
	SUMERIAN LINEAR SCRIPT		CHINESE KU WEN FORMS	
72		DUN, to dig. *Also read* SHUL (SHUN). *Rooting and digging is characteristic of swine; hence the connexion of the sign with no. 71.* (D250.)		*With* R32 (t'u, earth), chuan, sün, hwan, to turn up the soil in ploughing. t'on, t'un, P584. (土豕).
73		KUR (GUR), horse. (AN-SHU, ass) (GUR=MUR.) (D226.) *Determinative or Class-sign in groups denoting horses, asses, mules, and camels. See Introd.*		ma., mo, mo-t, *Mongol* mori, horse. R187; P642. (馬). *Radical or Determinative in characters denoting horses, asses, mules, and camels.*
74		IG, a one-leaved door *Also read* GAL. *Vid. infra* IG, *from* GIG *or* GUG? *CT* xi. 24. (D45). (2) *read* GAL, to open.		hu, fu, wu, J. ko, *OS* go(t), go(k), a one-leaved (inner) door; R63; P101. (戶). k'ai, J. kai, *OS* ka(t), to open. P72a. (開). *First fig. a double door with Phonetic; second, double door with bar and two hands removing it.*
75		(G)USH, to erect, set up. (D26). (*A phallos.*) GUR, to lift, raise, take up. (D103). *Pictogram: a vessel poised on the head by an arm, in the usual Oriental fashion. Cf. no. 62; D103.*		kü, köü, ki, to raise, lift up, e.g. *hand, eye, a cup. OS* ku-t=guš (or gur). P953. (舉). (*These four figures may all be modified from the phallos. They may also be of diverse origin, as suggested in the Sumerian column.*) ki, chi, to lift up; *Chalmers* 63; 249. *Two hands holding up a jar. (Head omitted, and another hand added for symmetry.)*
76		ĜAL-BI, ice; frost, cold. (D444+2). *Cf.* GAL-BA. *id.* (BI, BA=BIN, BAN.) 		ping, pen, bǎng, *OS* bim, bin, R15, ice; cold; frost (冫). (*The Chinese symbol preserves the upper half of the primitive group, in slightly modified form.*)
77		GAL, GUL, great. (D98.) (*Resembles Egyptian šw-ti or feather-crown: cf.* Erman *Eg. Gr. Table of Signs* 70 *tty*, King, *and* D99, GAL-LU, Great Man, King. *See also the sculptured fig. ap.* De Sarzec *Découvertes*, Pl. 1bis a.)		kü, köü, k'i, *OS* gu-t, P144, chief; great; big; large. *Inverted fig.* (巨) *The two mid-strokes of prim symbol joined at top.*
78		GAL(GAN), GUL(GUN; *cf.* GIN, man), man; a man. *Also read* LU, MUL. *Cogn. with* GIN, DIN, NIN, SHIN, (GA)-SHAN, *etc., meaning* man, male, lord, (woman, lady). *Pict. of a clay figurine seen in profile, and showing neither arms nor feet.* (D289; *cf* 291.) *Cf.* no. 79.		yên, nyin, nang, ngiang, žên, nin, mankind; a man; a woman. (人). (*Upper part of orig. outline retained, cross-lines, for eye and ribs, omitted.*) *Some old forms recall the man sign, no 18, 19; e.g.* 

	SUMERIAN LINEAR SCRIPT		CHINESE KU WEN FORMS	
79		GIM, GI, (= ngim, ngi), DIM, (DE), like, as; thus; if. (D303.) *Pict. of clay mould for figurines (of human shape). Cf. no. 77.*		nai, lai, dai, *a Particle*; then, therefore; it is so; if. *Also* ning, nim, P8. (乃). žêng, zing, dzing, nyïng, as, according to; in like manner; thus. (仍). *The primitive figure is reversed in the Chinese forms.*
80		DUN, DU, GIN, to walk; to go on. (D304). *Picture of a human foot.*		yin, in, zên, *OS* din, R54, to journey, move on. (廴).
81		MU, charm, spell (*also read* TU-chou!). *Written* mouth + pure. (*Cf.* D203 *and* 143.) *Pictogram: mouth + plant on vessel; vid. nos.* 12 *and* 63.		wu, mou, mu, vu, fu, bu, a witch, wizard; recite spells = chou, wu-chou. (巫). *Pict. a plant + mouth repeated (Chalfant's Bones.)*
82	 B.	SIG, green. (= SING, SIM). *Also read* SI. (D101; 391; 458). *A modification of the eye-symbol, no.* 38; *suggesting the colour of the iris.* (2) SIG, bright; pure. (3) SIG, beget; be born.		ts'ing, ch'ing, J. sei, green. *As a phonetic, also* ts'ai; P420. (青). (ts'ing *is also* blue, gray *and even* black.) ts'ing, ch'ing, J. sei, *id.* (清), *bright; pure.* shêng, J. sei, *id.* (生), *beget; be born.*
83		GUN, lord, lady, king, queen, high, exalted. MUN, U, *id. dial.* (UGUNU, UMUN; , D474; 475). MUN, UN, U, lord, king, high. (D474).		hwang, wong, oa, J. kwō, wō, the Ruler or Sovereign; high, exalted, august. *OS* gon, won (mon). P574 (gong). (皇). wang, wáng, oa, J. ō, A. vông, ruler; king; royal. *OS* won, mon, P65. (Edkins: gong.) (王).
84		LIG, strong; mighty. (D412.) (*Cf. no* 18.) (2) *read* KAL, strong, firm. (3) *read* KAL, precious, costly; foremost, best, chief, noble.		lik, li, strength; power. (力). kai, kiai, ka, ka-t, P113, firm, great (介). kwai, kwei, ko-t, P866, noble, honourable; precious, costly (貴).
85		KUSH, U, some kinds of vegetation. (D87.) *Fig. a network of entangled growth (cf.* D422).		hui, hü, hwei, J. ki, P244a kit, ngot, plants; herbs; vegetation. *The three cross-lines of the primary fig. broken and curved upwards to suggest plants (cf.* R45). (艸)

	SUMERIAN LINEAR SCRIPT		CHINESE KU WEN FORMS	
86		KUSH, ŠUR, SUR, breathe, sigh, rest, stop; etc. (D192.) *Fig. the head covered or veiled, so as to conceal the eye and other features (cf. no. 62; 63).*		yeh, Amoy k'iat, J. ket-, A. hiet, head. R181. *As Phonetic, also* sut, *in* hsü, J. shu, su, to wait or stop a while. (*The char. is* P525 kit, sut; 頁.) (*The prim. fig. has become head + man in Chinese.*) *Also read* hyp, yp; *cf. no.* 62 SAG *and* GUB, KIB (*Hommel* 106).
87		ME, spell, charm; soothsayer; (*dial. of* MU, *id.*) *Cf. no.*41? *Also read* SHIB, I-SHIB, to divine, a diviner; spells, charms. (D430.)		wu, mu, vu, fu, J. bu, wizard, witch. (巫). P305. shíp, shê, to divine (卜). (*The prim. char. altered so as to suggest the word* kung, work; *and RR.* man, hands, *etc. added.*)
		MASH, diviner (D29.)		wu, mu, wizard (*ut supr.*) P305. *OS* mo-t?
88		I-ZIN, E-ZEN, I-ZUN, a feast or periodical festival. (D364)		hsün, siun, sun, ts'un, J. djun, a fixed period of days or years; a set time. (旬). P264
		DUG, to die, dead (D367.) (*Ideogram: feast + god.*)		hsün, sun, žung, to die for (gain, virtue, one's country); to bury living with dead (wives or slaves with nobles). (*With RR* man, dog, evil.)
89	 later form later form	SU(N), increase; add to; *from the first confused with* ZU(N), inform, teach; increase, add to. (D190; 188.)		shên, shin, sên, K. sin, to stretch, extend, increase; inform, report, notify (申). *Prim. fig opened at top, to suggest hands pulling.*
		(2) SU, *also read* RUG, body, flesh (*zumru, širu*).		žou, yuk, žu, ngiu, J. shiku, niku, A. nyuk, flesh. R130. (肉).
90		ĞAR, ĞUR, ĞIR, to draw, *e.g.* a plan on the ground; to engrave or sculpture reliefs; boundary lines. (D212.)		kai, *OS* kat, kit, notches cut on a stick; to draw boundary lines. *Vid.* Chalmers 114; *and cf.* 丰刀 k'i, to cut a notch; 丰刀木 k'i, to carve or engrave (丰). (*Confused with* 丰 fêng, pông, rank and tangled vegetation; *cf. Shuo wên.*)
91		MUSH. (GUSH?) a serpent or snake. (D158.) *cf. Japanese* mushi, worm; ma-mushi, viper.		fui, kui, hui, wai, kwai, J. ki, kwai, serpent, viper, venomous snake, *etc.* (虫). (虫). R142 kut, wut. *Vid.* Chalmers 188, G2932; 5182.
92	B.	MUN, worm, maggot, crawler. *Vid.* ZANA-MUL *ap. Lex.* (2) *read* DIM, TIM, cord, cable, (MUN: *CT* xii. 12.) (D22.) *Cf.* D23.		mên, min, bin, mêng, R205. *Det. of various reptiles, etc. As a phonetic, also* ting, ding, *from* dim, *in* 虫黽 ying, sing, *OS* ding, a fly; 糸黽 shing, zing, t'êng, string, cord, rope, cable. (黽).

	SUMERIAN LINEAR SCRIPT		CHINESE KU WEN FORMS	
93		U-SHU, worm, caterpillar (*mûnu*). (2) alone (*edîšu*). (D24.)		shu, shuk, worm, caterpillar (蜀). *With Radical dog*, tu, tuk, alone (獨). P929.
94		GIN, GI (*kanû, kan*), reed; rod, staff, shaft (of spear), etc. (D295.) (2) GIN, GI, right; upright, just, faithful.		kan, kon, küe, keiñ, stem, staff, pole, shaft, stick, etc. R51. (干). i, ngi, J. gi, right; upright, just, faithful. (義). (Chou wên).
95		ZI, ZID, right, just; justice. (D297; Déc. Pl. 3A.) (*Also read* ZIG.) (*Reed + grow or flourish*: D295+133?) (2) ZI, substance, stuff (*bašû; bušû?*). *But see next entry*, no. 96.		ts'i, ch'i, zi, dzi, even, level, equal; correct. (齊). dzit, P934 (*also* dzik). (*Prim. char. trebled, to suggest level look of a field of grain in ear.* hwo-meh t'u sui-shang ping yé.) ts'ai, dzai, ze, ch'ai, stuff; materials; things, property, etc (才). (Ts'aù mu-chi ch'u yé, "first growth of vegetation.")
96		DAL, DI(G), DI, SHA, sheen, splendour; to collect; spoil, booty (D40).		ts'ai, chai, ze, dzai, J. sai, zai, A. tai, force, power; wealth, property; stuff, etc. (才).
97		UG, (GUG), UKU, people, nation, country. (D421; *cf.* 420.) *Written* house-great *or* many (D423 + D43: E=NUN). Gudea B, viii. 16, ug-ga. *Vid. CT.* xii. 27; *Lex. s.v.* KA-ÑAG.		kok, kuo, kouk, kuk, koku (或). nation; country. (*Prim. fig. falsely analysed, and its elements rearranged.*)

	SUMERIAN LINEAR SCRIPT		CHINESE KU WEN FORMS	
98 98b		GA, (GAL), house. (D403.) (GASH), ESH, house. (D345.)		ka, ko, kia, J. ka, ke, A. gia, OS go-t, P609, house; home; *cf. Mongol* qer, house. (家). *(A Chinese pointed roof instead of apparent flat one.)*
99		GUN, UNU, residence; capital city. (D346.) UNU, place (.)		king, kin, a mound; a capital city. (京).
100		LU, DAB, DIB, *in various senses.* (D454; 456.) *(enclosure + rod.)*		lu, ťáp, tip, dip: *vid.* PP793; 881; 917; 985; 1037a. *(Also* din, fields, *from Sumerian* E·DIN.) (田.)
101		GAD, GUD, BA(D), PA, MUATI (MWAD), LU, rod, stylus, etc. (D66.)		yut, ut, put, pit, lut, stylus; pencil. R129; P252. (聿.) *The Chinese fig. has added the hand holding the style.*
102		BAL, low, lower side, bottom. (D17.) (2) BAL, to draw up water; A-BAL, irrigation (A, water).		pei, pi, bai, P475 ba-t, ba-k, low. (卑.) *Hand added below.* pat, pa, bah, K. pal, A. bat, to draw water. (拔). P137 + *hands.* fat, fa, OS bat, to irrigate. (𤴓). P137 + R. *water.*
103		KUR, hill, land, country. (D287.) (2) *read* SHAD, NAD, GIN.		k'iu, ku, mound, hill; division of land; a place. (丘, 邱). shan, mountain; hill. R46; P52 (山). hien, kin, gin, *in* 𠂤 hien, to elevate. *Callery,* P52.
104		GUN, GU, neck; throat. (D352.)		k'ang, k'oung, gong, P55, neck; throat. (亢). *Shwo-wên:* žên - king yé
105		DU, to walk. *Archaic variant of foot-sign,* no.80 CT.v 81-7-27,50		chú, chök, tu-k, to step with right foot. *Shwo-wên:* pu chi yé, to halt (and then) go on. (亍).
106		SHANGA, SHAG, SHA, bright, pure, good, happy; to smelt, purify, refine metals (D137) *See Introd. Fig. a palm-tree being 'purified' (fertilized).*		ch'ök, sak, shwo, sha, J. saku, shaku, bright (c *Rad. fire*), G10174: to melt, fuse metal; to refine; bright (c *Rad. metal*), 10175. P978. lok, ngok, lak, yak, joy; happy, 7331. *(All the Chinese old forms preserve the tree-symbol.)*

	SUMERIAN LINEAR SCRIPT		CHINESE KU WEN FORMS	
107		NUR, SIR, (SIL, DUR), light. (D15)		žï, nyït, J. nichi, djitsu, the sun. (日). See no.39. nit, P72.
108		DUL (from DUN), DU, a mound. (D233.) *A tumulus, showing bodies piled within it.*		t'ung, chung, a burial mound. ( ). *(The 'tied pig' is no more original than the pig in kia, house,* no98.)